



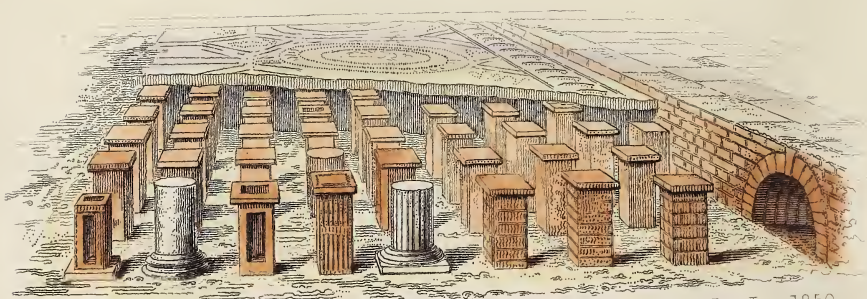
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ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT
FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.



John Cleghorn. sc.

HYPOCAUST.

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1850.

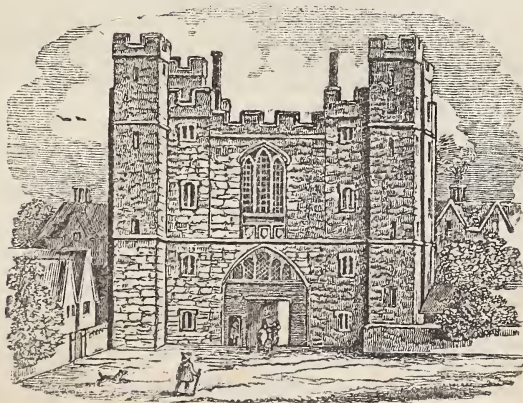
THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME XXXIII.
NEW SERIES.

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JANUARY TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.



LONDON:
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LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE VOLUME.

Those marked * are Vignettes.

	PAGE
Roman Hypocaust and Pavement, found at Cirencester	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Tessellated Pavement found at Cirencester (folding plate)	25
*Carving of the Arms of the Carpenters' Company	27
*Cups and Garlands of the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company	34
Windsor Castle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth	137
*Stone Hatchet found in Denmark	162
*Stone Axes and earthen Vessels	163
*Long Cromlech and Ship Barrow	164
*Bauta-stones at Hiortehammar	165
*Paalstab and Celt	165
*Bronze Swords, Spear-head, and Shield	166
*War-trumpet, Hair-ornaments, and Fibula	167
*Danish Sword and Fibula	168
*Floriated Nimbus in the Lady Chapel, Winchester	278
Monuments of King William Rufus at Winchester; of Llewelyn Prince of Wales at Llanrwst; and of a Lady at Howell, co. Lincoln	281
Coffin-lid of Joanna Princess of Wales	282
Coffin-lids at Sulby, co. Northampton; Marrick, Yorkshire; and Haltwhistle, Northumberland	282, 283
*Grave-stones at Brougham, Westmerland, and Newton Rigney, Cumberland	288
*———— at East Shaftoe	284
*———— at Kingerby in Lincolnshire	285
*Halfpenny Token of Thomas Rodgers at Sohov	286
*Two Silver Coins attributed to Caractacus	377
Windsor Castle in the Reign of Elizabeth, Plate II.	379
*Two Anglo-Saxon Representations of the Hand of God	387
*Head of the Eternal Father at Elsing, Norfolk	388
*Head of Christ at Winchfield, near Winchester	392
*Old Yew Tree at Arngomery House, Stirlingshire	395
Slab of Maelfinnia, A.D. 992, at Clonmacnoise, Ireland	499
Small Cushion Slab, Hartlepool, Durham	499
*Slab at Llantwit, Glamorganshire	500
*Monument at Fingall, Yorkshire	500
*Head of a Slab at Wasingborough, co. Lincoln	500
Incised Slabs at St. Peter's, Jersey, and Papplewick, Notts	500
Jesse slab in the Cloisters of Lincoln Cathedral	500
Matrix of Brass at Rampton, Cambridgeshire	510
Monument to Lady Albert Conyngham at Mickleham, Surrey	574
*Anglo-Saxon Representation of the Spirit of God	577
*The Holy Trinity, from MS. Cotton. Titus, D. xxvii.	579
*The Holy Trinity, from a brass at Childrey in Berkshire	605
Masquers sketched by Inigo Jones	606
Torchbearer in a Masque sketched by Inigo Jones	619
The Madras Testimonial to Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick	632
*Tomb of Chaucer, as proposed to be restored	

PREFACE.

THE close of the first volume since the adoption of our recent changes enables us to appeal to our readers as to the result upon the character of our Magazine. We do so with confidence. What we promised has been performed to the very letter, and we have reason to believe has given universal satisfaction. It is allowed, on all hands, that as in old times so now again the Gentleman's Magazine stands alone as a miscellany of sound and valuable literature. We leave to others the contentions of party politics and the pleasant fields of romantic fiction; it is ours to present a clear and faithful reflection of the current literature of our own time, and to wander into the regions of the past and bring to light their hidden treasures. In dealing with the former, we investigate the claims of the authors of the present day with freedom and fairness; we diligently set before our readers true reports of whatever is interesting or instructive; we joyfully encourage—and that with no faint or feeble praise—whatever is kind and generous, whatever is fairly meant and diligently pursued; but we never scruple to bring the lofty arrogance of mere pretenders to the test of a just and manly criticism. Our investigations into the past are conducted in a like unshrinking and honest spirit. The present volume, we may confidently assert, contains many original articles of very high historical value; many documents newly brought to light which are of the most important character; much valuable historical criticism; many contributions of the highest interest in biography and literary history; and essays on matters which affect the progress of historical and archæological science, and the welfare and prospects of literature, which are acknowledged by common consent to deserve the deepest consideration and regard.

We have taken our stand amongst Magazines of the highest character, and appeal to all who value sound literature to support us in maintaining it. Greater rapidity of publication may present temptations, both to readers and contributors, which we cannot

offer ; but, on the other hand, we respectfully claim for our papers deeper consideration and greater accuracy. From month to month we present to our readers a miscellany of interesting attractive matter, which may fairly challenge comparison, in point of usefulness and literary merit, with any periodical of the day. And whatever we publish is animated by the spirit of affection for things true and honest and benevolent, which has ever distinguished the lucubrations of SYLVANUS URBAN. In the course of a long and honourable career, he may have changed, from time to time, his outward look, his garb and vesture: such things wear out and die. But death has no power over that noble spirit which first animated his course, and, with the blessing of Providence, shall continue to do so until time shall be no longer.

25, *Parliament Street, Westminster,*
24th June, 1850.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1850.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Dr. Boldero and Brass Crosby—Sign of The Cock and Cradle—Coheirs of Lord Coningsby.....	2
JOHN HOWARD AND THE PRISON-WORLD OF EUROPE. By Hepworth Dixon	3
Dr. Johnson and the Ivy Lane Club	21
The situation of Walsingham as described by Erasmus.....	23
The Battle of Poitiers and Sir Edmund de Wansy	<i>ib.</i>
Goldsmith's imaginary Interview with Fontenelle, Voltaire, and Diderot ..	24
Roman Pavement found at Cirencester (<i>with two Plates</i>)	25
An Aphorism of Aristotle versified by Prior	26
The Carpenters of London: their Timber Architecture, their ancient Plate, and Election Ceremonies (<i>with Engravings</i>).....	27
PIOZZIANA, No. VIII.—Anecdotes, Criticisms, &c. by Mrs. H. L. Piozzi	34
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW—Works of Thomas Stephens, Master of the Grammar School at St. Edmund's Bury.....	35
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Thompson's History of Leicester, 41 ; Jewish Dogmas, 46 ; St. John's Tour in Sutherlandshire, 47 ; Sperling's Church Walks in Middlesex, 50 ; Netherclifts' Collection of Autograph Letters, 53 ; Miscellaneous Reviews.	55
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—University of Oxford—University of Cambridge, 58 ; Royal Society—Royal Institution—Institution of Civil Engineers.....	59
ARCHITECTURE.—Institute of British Architects, 60 ; Oxford Architectural Society	63
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 64 ; Archæological Institute.....	67
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Foreign News, 68 ; Domestic Occurrences .	69
Promotions and Preferments, 73 ; Births and Marriages	74
OBITUARY : with Memoirs of The Queen Dowager ; the Earl of Aldborough ; Lord Talbot of Malahide ; Sir John Dashwood King, Bart ; Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. ; Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. ; Adm. Sir J. Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart. ; Adm. Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bart. ; General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. ; General Sir John O. Vandeleur ; Brig-Gen. S. Hughes, C.B. ; Lieut.-Col. Persse, C.B. ; Lieut.-Col. John Browne ; John Musters, Esq. ; Charles Lyell, Esq. ; Louis Hayes Petit, Esq. ; W. H. Quayle, esq. ; Dudley Fereday, Esq. ; James Ransome, Esq. ; William Martin, Esq. ; John Theobald, Esq. ; Richard Randall, Esq. ; Dr. Cooke Taylor ; Mr. Richard Ryan ; William Eddy, Esq. R.A. ; James Kenney, Esq. ; Mr. C. E. Horn ; and Frederic Chopin	77—102
CLERGY DECEASED.....	102
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	104
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 111 ; Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	112

Embellished with Two Plates of a TESSELLATED PAVEMENT recently found at CIRENCESTER.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The views of JOHN CARTER and those of T. M. in our Magazine for December, with respect to the antiquity of the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn, may, perhaps, be considered to receive confirmation from a carved boss found on the spot, which is engraved in Lane's "Student's Guide to Lincoln's Inn, 4th edit. 1823." It represents the Annunciation, and the form of the Virgin's crown resembles that of the fourteenth century.

H. R. L. says, the story told of Lord Mayor Crosby in our Magazine for October, p. 428, note, is very considerably older than his time, it being related of Dr. Boldero, Master of Jesus' college, Cambridge, in 1663. The following note occurs in Gilbert Wakefield's *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 80. "Dr. Boldero, one of the Masters of Jesus' college in the last century, lies buried in the chapel. This gentleman had been treated with particular severity during the Protectorate, for his attachment to the Royal cause, in which also the Bishop of Ely at that time [in whose gift the mastership of Jesus' college is] had been an equal sufferer. On a vacancy of the mastership, Boldero, without any pretensions to the appointment, in plain English, plucks up his spirits, or, in Homer's language, 'speaks to his magnanimous mind,' and presents his petition to the Bishop. 'Who are you?' says his lordship, 'I know nothing of you; I never heard of you before.' 'My lord, I have suffered long and severely for my attachment to our royal master, as well as your lordship has. I believe your lordship and I have been in *all the gaols in England*.' 'What does the fellow mean? Man! I never was confined in any *prison* but the *Tower*.' 'And, my lord,' said Boldero, 'I have been in all the rest myself.' The Bishop's heart relented, and he goodnaturedly admitted the claim of his petitioner." Our Correspondent thinks these two stories can hardly both be true [we think they may], and the present one has priority of time in its favour.

G. M. begs to add one more query to those already inserted in our Miscellany, respecting the *signs* which formerly adorned the abode of most tradesmen, and of almost every inn and hostelry in the land. The *Cock* and *Cradle* was a sign which formerly existed in Paternoster Row, as appears by an advertisement inserted in the "Mercurius Politicus" for the 8th of April, 1658, and was kept by one John Simonds, a mercer. Is this strange association of objects so dissimilar to be accounted for by such corruptions as have converted the Bacchanals into the Bag of

Nails? Or did it arise from whim and caprice, or from a mere love of alliteration, or (which seems to me more probable) may it not rather be explained by the illustration of Addison in the 28th Spectator? "I must observe to you upon this subject," says that ingenious writer, "that it is usual for a young tradesman, at his first setting up, to add to his own sign that of the master whom he served; as the husband after marriage gives a place to his mistress's arms in his coat." If this illustration be admitted, we are to suppose that John Simonds the Mercer in Paternoster Row, who had assumed the *Cock* as his symbol, having served a master whose sign was the *Cradle*, according to the law of arms impaled his master's sign, and rejoiced in the unusual association of the *Cock* and *Cradle*.

In reply to the query from A. B. in our November number, A. B. R. gives the following information respecting the Coningsby family, the titles of which by the terms of creation are extinct. For some unascertained reason Lord Coningsby procured all his latter honours to be expressly limited to the *eldest daughter* of his second marriage, and she died without male issue in 1761. Of the existing descendants of his other daughters our correspondent ascertains the following: Lord Southwell descends from Lady Meliora Coningsby, the eldest daughter.

The late Mrs. Bateman, and her sister JANE, LADY DENNY, were coheirress-descendants of Lady Letitia Coningsby, the second daughter.

Sir William Godfrey of Kilcoleman Abbey, represents Lady Barbara Coningsby, the third daughter; his ancestor having married Barbara Hathaway, her daughter by the Rev. William Hathaway.

There can be little doubt that the title of Clanbrassil, the only one to which the daughters of the first marriage or their descendants could lay claim, is extinct, for it was regranted to the family of Hamilton after Lord Coningsby's death in 1728. Any claim on the English honours, or a revival of them, would seem to rest with the family of the Earl of Essex, to whose family, by the death of Lady Frances Coningsby in 1781, about 7,000*l.* a year and a large sum of money descended.

Errata.—P. 450, *for* the river Ferne, *read* Teme; p. 626, *for* The Christmas Box, *read* Christmas Tyde.

A few copies of the two Pavements at Cirencester, as engraved in our Magazines for October and the present month, have been coloured, and may be had, price Three Shillings the pair.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

John Howard and the Prison-World of Europe ; from original and authentic documents. By Hepworth Dixon. 1849.

IT is observed, and we believe with truth, in the preface of the present work, that few persons know anything of the details of Howard's career, and that, beyond the vague notion that he was a very good man who went about the world diffusing blessings around him, it is surprising how little is popularly known. Even his "Book on Prisons"—the noble record of his deeds—the great public evidence of his labours—is said to be so little read, that at a public discussion in the city on prison discipline a gentleman who took part in the debate brought a copy of the book forward as a discovery of an unknown treasure, and quoted from it as one would quote from a manuscript. There exist, indeed, two separate volumes, which are entitled to the name of biographies of this illustrious person, of which only one has passed into our hands; and we must confess that Doctor Aikin's work, though composed with a congenial feeling and admiration of his subject, and though he was a personal friend of the philanthropist, yet is wanting in that fulness of detail, and in that warmth and animation of style and sentiment, which should awaken the curiosity and excite the sympathies of the reader. That the subject when more closely viewed and more fully treated is not in itself wanting in interest is shewn in the pages of the present work; and if the writer could be induced to modify somewhat the sternness and force of some of his observations, and perhaps to omit some of those severe reflections on matters and measures which are not necessary to the due exposition of his subject, he might properly claim the praise of having written one of the most interesting if not important biographies in the language. We are desirous not to give offence by what we have said or are about to say. The subject is of such great importance to the general welfare, and of such urgent moment in the present position of our own country, that we wish to treat it as we should like to see every great subject treated, calmly, gravely, and with universal kindness, and we think the general tone and harmony of this otherwise beautiful narrative is interrupted and injured by the introduction of censure of those whose views, characters, habits, and thoughts may have widely deviated from those of the great and benevolent man whose life and actions are here recorded. No doubt but that Howard was far more enlightened in his views, more active in his charities, and more consistent in his plans than any of his contemporaries; and, doubtless, he was often thwarted in his benevolent progress by ignorance and selfishness, and negligence and prejudice. Indefatigable himself and vigilant, he had to contend with the indolent and weak; humane and high-minded and charitable, he had to toil against the low, the sordid, and the mean; delicate and

tender-hearted, he had to oppose the brutality of the oppressors ; and having allotted to himself the noble task of cleansing the world from a mass of misery, and removing much of those social maladies which were equally fatal to those who inflicted as to those who suffered, he did not escape that penalty which *extraordinary* virtue is always called upon to pay. His courage alarmed the timid, and his self-devotion and disinterestedness were denied by the sensual and the suspicious. Even those who could not help admiring shrunk from the novelty of an untried legislation, and as to the interference of government, it will be found too often anxious to escape by compromise the difficulty and perhaps danger of establishing principles the effects of which, if beneficial, may not be foreseen, and if injudicious cannot be removed. On these grounds, we think that such contrasts are not needed to bring out the sterling virtues of Howard's character in their brightest lustre ; and also, by the curtailment of such passages, an additional advantage would be derived of bringing this interesting biography into a narrower compass. The character of this man was a very remarkable one, and well worthy of being brought out in strong relief to the public view, for it was the picture of a life which in all its purposes and designs, in all its thoughts and actions, was made to revolve round the great central principles of duty, from which there was no power nor influence that could detach it. It was the picture of one who, removing at once from his sight all the common idols of the world, not only those that are worshipped by the low, the sensual, and the vain, but those of purer and more attractive beauty which are associated in the finer feelings of the mind with the intellectual qualities of taste and genius, and which are supposed not remotely to be allied to virtue—putting these all aside, he listened alone to that commanding voice within which impelled him to higher duties, and led him onward to a nobler field of action. When any great enterprise was to be achieved, even at the sacrifice of life, the heathen warrior pledged himself, standing by the altars of his gods. On a more sacred altar, and for a still nobler purpose, did Howard pledge the consistent devotion of an entire life. How he redeemed his pledge and fulfilled the awful covenant, let the pages of this work unfold. Surely we shall not be blamed for believing that we see him uttering in spirit those words of the great philosophic poet of Greece which a later moralist of the same country declared should never be absent from the memory,—

Ἄγου δέ μ' ὦ Ζεῦ, καὶ σὺ γ' ἡ Πεπρωμένη,
 Ὅποι ποθ' ὑμῖν εἴμι διατετάγμενος,
 Ὡς ἔψομαι γ' ἄοκνος.

And now let us turn to our narrative.

On the monument to the memory of Howard in the Cathedral of Saint Paul, it is written, that "He was born at Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, September 2d, MDCCXVI.;" but on what authority this rests is not ascertained. A mysterious uncertainty rests upon his birth. What seems alone certain is, that he was born between 1720 and 1730. Each of the four years 1724, 1725, 1726, and 1727, has been named by his personal friends, who it might be presumed would have known the truth—but the balance of evidence is in favour of 1725 or 1726. Similar doubts prevail as to the locality. Dr. Aikin, one of Howard's most intimate friends, believes he was born at Enfield : the Reverend Mr. Palmer, another of his friends, says that Clapton was the place where he first drew his infant breath. The present biographer says :—

"There was at one time a general impression that Cardington (in Bedfordshire), his favourite residence in later life, was also the place of his birth; and, after all, it is not unlikely that he was born at his father's usual residence in Smithfield.

Thus we have four years and four localities in competition. In the absence of the original baptismal register, one would vainly endeavour to reconcile or to arbitrate between these conflicting accounts."

John Howard, the father, was a merchant of London, and seems to have been the architect of his own fortunes; for the family pedigree can be traced no higher in its ascent. When he had amassed a moderate competency he retired from business: this occurred at the time of his son's birth. He had a house to which he resorted at Enfield, a larger one at Hackney, and a farm at Cardington, which was probably a small patrimonial property. Of Howard's mother little is known, except that her maiden name was Cholmley. This mother he had the misfortune to lose in his infancy; and he was placed with the wife of a farmer to nurse. Little is known of his earliest years, except that they were sickly; but he is mentioned as a modest, silent, sweet-tempered child. His first master was a Reverend John Wortley, with whom he remained seven years; and left him, as he himself told Dr. Aikin, "not fully taught in any one thing." From this school he was removed to an academy in London, under the management of Mr. John Eames, "a Fellow of the Royal Society, a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and a man of most extensive attainments and exemplary character." He was connected with the Protestant Dissenters, and appointed Professor of Divinity to their seminary, where also Dr. Price received his education. How far Howard profited by the means afforded by this able and learned master, and what was the extent of his attainments in after life, seems to be a matter of doubt. Dr. Aikin decides one way, and Dr. Stennett another. The former says, "Of the classic writers of Greece or Italy his knowledge was next to nothing; of languages, ancient or modern, excepting perhaps French, ditto. In the literature of his own country he was very imperfectly versed; and to his dying hour he was never able to write his native tongue with either elegance of diction or grammatical correctness." The account from the other quarter is so directly at variance with this, that the two friends can scarcely be supposed to be speaking of the same person.—"He was a man," says Dr. Stennett, "of great learning, deeply read in polite literature, and conversant with most of the modern languages." It is vain to attempt to reconcile these conflicting statements, or to draw any middle point between them; but we may remark that the extreme activity of Howard's life, and his occupation in nobler pursuits than the mere acquirement of learning, must have prevented him being deeply acquainted with languages which are very difficult to acquire, and as difficult, without constant practice, to preserve. The elder Howard, retaining his old commercial tastes, had destined that his son should follow the same path that had led himself to fortune and independence. When therefore he left Mr. Eames he was bound an apprentice to Messrs. Newnham and Shipley, wholesale grocers, of Watling Street, in the city; the large sum of seven hundred pounds being paid down with him. Thus he entered on the high road of business—and before him was the full prospect of passing life as a London merchant. Before the period of apprenticeship had expired, that is on 9th September, 1742, Howard's father died. The property which he left was then considered large. To his son he bequeathed seven thousand pounds in money, all his landed property, his plate, books, pictures, and

half his library; to his daughter he left eight thousand pounds, and the family jewels and wardrobe.

As soon as he was his own master Howard freed himself from his apprenticeship, and set out on his travels abroad; he was absent, it is presumed, between one and two years, and on his return took up his residence at Stoke Newington. Here he led a quiet, studious, and simple life. "Part of each day," we are told, "he regularly passed on horseback, riding in the lanes about the village. It is said, in a contemporary biographical notice, that he would frequently ride out a mile or two into the country, fasten his nag to a tree, or turn him loose to browse upon the wayside; and then, throwing himself upon the grass, under a friendly shade, would read and cogitate for hours." In this suburban hamlet, so favourite a residence of the dissenters, he went to lodge with a Mrs. Sarah Loidore or Lardeau, for it is not certain which of the two names she rejoiced to hold. Howard was twenty-five; Mrs. Loidore a widow of fifty-two; her husband having been clerk in a neighbouring white-lead manufactory. She possessed neither wealth nor beauty, nor youth nor health; but she was a woman of a kindly and good disposition. She served Howard carefully and tenderly during a severe illness, and as the reward of gratitude he offered her his hand. The period of marital happiness was short; his wife expired, after long suffering, in the third year of her marriage, and a tombstone in the churchyard of Saint Mary's, Whitechapel, though nearly obliterated by time, still marks where the mortal remains of the first wife of Howard lie. At her death he settled her little property on her sister, distributed the greater part of his furniture among the poorer inhabitants of the parish, and took temporary lodgings in Saint Paul's Churchyard.

Again he determined to go abroad, and he was directed in the choice of the country he should visit by that benevolence and humanity which were the leading features of his character, consistent throughout from youth to age. The beautiful capital of Portugal was at that time lying in ruins. The palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor were lying side by side in the dust. The privations and sufferings of the inhabitants were extreme, and Howard determined to hasten with all possible speed to their assistance. He took his passage by the Hanover packet, which however never completed her destined voyage, being taken by a French privateer and carried into Brest. While on board the captured vessel he was kept without food for forty hours together, and was long confined in the damp and filthy dungeons of the Castle, without even straw to sleep on; and then, after food had been long withheld, at length a "leg of mutton was brought and thrown into the cell—as horseflesh is thrown into the dens of wild beasts—for the starving captives to scramble for, tear with their teeth, and devour as best they could." He was then after some time removed to *Carpaix*, and "he was permitted to return to England, in order that he might with greater chance of success endeavour to induce the government to make a suitable exchange for him—on simply pledging his honour that if unsuccessful in his attempt he would instantly return to his captivity." He now retired to his small patrimonial estate at Cardington, near Bedford, a place endeared to him by the tenderest recollections, and which "was henceforth, absent or present, evermore his home." To the small farm he inherited he made additions by the purchase of other property, and began various improvements on his estate, which he carried through with his usual

zeal and perseverance. Thus two or three years passed away, when he went for a second time to the sacred altar of marriage. The bride on whom his affections were placed was Henrietta Leeds, daughter of Edward Leeds, of Croxton, in Cambridgeshire, serjeant-at-law. The marriage was solemnized on the 25th of April, 1758, having been very judiciously preceded by a stipulation made between John and Henrietta, "that in all matters in which there should be a difference of opinion between them, *his* voice (the voice of John) should rule." This, the biographer expressively adds, was found a proposition "very useful in practice," though perhaps a little unwelcome to the ears of a bride; but Howard was now thirty years old, had the experience afforded by a former marriage, and no doubt meant to hold the sceptre of command with a gentle as well as prudent hand. During his rural leisure, pleased with his "*domus et placens uxor*," he pursued the study of natural philosophy, and such departments of science as have a direct relation to natural theology; and in May 1756 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Three short papers which he sent at different intervals to the Society were deemed of sufficient interest to be printed in the yearly Transactions. They were all connected with the subject of temperature. "A noteworthy instance," says his biographer, "of his devotion to the business in hand, whatsoever that might be—the quality which, more than any other, was the source of his great after-reputation—is related in connexion with these meteorological observations. At the bottom of his garden at Cardington he had placed a thermometer; and, as soon as the frosty weather had set in, he used to leave his warm bed at two o'clock every morning, walk in the bitter morning air to his thermometer, examine it by his lamp, and write down its register,—which done to his satisfaction, he would *coolly* betake himself again to bed." So passed on the time of this well-suited and well-disposed couple, who, while employed in altering and embellishing their own residence, were not forgetful of their poorer brethren and dependents around them, for they devoted a considerable portion both of leisure and of fortune to improve the dwellings of the labourers on their estate; and so earnest were they on these acts of duty and benevolence, that Henrietta Howard, within a short period of her marriage, is reported to have sold the greater part of her jewels, and applied the money to the formation of a fund for the purpose of relieving the sick and destitute. For the sake of his wife's health he removed from Cardington to a place called Watcombe, near Lymington, where he bought a small estate; but the air of that district was not favourable, and they returned again to Bedfordshire, and to their former amusements and occupations; and chiefly, or far above all, in carrying out his plans for the spiritual advantage and temporal improvement of the poor around them. One of Howard's notions regarding property was, that what was not wanting to his expenditure, and might be called a superfluous portion, should not be hoarded up. Hence, when his accounts were taken at the end of the year, if there was a balance of income over expenditure, he deemed it to be his duty either to lay the surplus out in some useful work, or else to carry it in a lump to a charitable fund. A short time after their marriage, on striking the balance at Christmas, they found a small surplus—and as they had been toiling and building for a considerable time, to indulge his wife, Howard proposed that this morning should be spent in a trip to London; but his wife suggested that it would be better to build another cottage, and so the journey of pleasure was relinquished, and the pleasing task of duty was

willingly performed. But in the midst of these benevolent designs and frugal enjoyments, and occupations, the domestic happiness was doomed to perish at once by a sudden and unexpected blow. On Sunday, March 1765, his wife died, a few days after giving birth to a son, and when she was considered to be beyond all risk ; but this was her only child, born after several married years, and she was forty years old. His biographer tells us,—

“ The day of his wife’s death, was held sacred in his calendar,—kept for evermore as a day of fasting and meditation. Every thing connected with her memory, how distant soever, was hallowed in his mind by the association. Many years after her demise, on the eve of his departure on one of his long and perilous journeys across the continent of Europe, he was walking in the gardens with the son whose birth had cost the precious life, examining some plantations which they had recently been

making, and arranging a plan for future improvements. On coming to the planted walk, he stood still ; there was a pause in the conversation ; the old man’s thoughts were busy with the past : at length he broke silence :—‘ Jack,’ said he, in a tender and solemn tone, ‘ in case I should not come back, you will pursue this work as you may think proper ; but remember, this walk was planted by your mother, and if ever you touch a twig of it, may my blessing never rest upon you ! ’ ”

For eighteen months the bereaved husband continued to reside in the solitude of Cardington ; but his health being affected by this long indulgence of sorrow, he was persuaded to change the scene : he went to Bath,—to London,—and took a short tour in Holland : he then returned once more—resigned his son to those who were to superintend his education, and departed for Italy. It was his original design to pass the winter in Southern Italy, but when he arrived at Turin, his health was so much improved, that such a residence was no longer necessary. An extract from his memoranda, under “ November 30, 1769,—Turin,” is here given, which contains the mental picture drawn by himself, and which may be therefore considered an authentic portrait, of which the leading features and lineaments remained unchanged till death.

“ My return, without seeing the southern part of Italy, was on much deliberation,—as I feared a misimprovement of a talent spent for mere curiosity, at the loss of many Sabbaths, and as many donations must be suspended for my pleasure—which would have been, as I hope, contrary to the general conduct of my life ;—and which, on a retrospective view on a death-bed, would cause pain, as unbecoming a disciple of Christ—whose mind should be formed in my soul. These thoughts, with

distance from my dear boy, determines me to check my curiosity and be on the return. Oh ! why should vanity and folly—pictures and baubles—or even the stupendous mountains, beautiful hills, or rich valleys, which ere long will all be consumed, engross the thoughts of a candidate for an everlasting kingdom ! Look forward, oh, my soul ! How low, how mean, how little, is everything, but what has a view to that glorious world of light and life and love ! ”

In his way back he passed through Geneva and Paris, and made his route bend to Holland, a favourite country with him,—“ the only one, except our own, where propriety and elegance are combined, and, above all, to be esteemed for religious liberty.” As however he approached home more nearly his state of health again declined ; and when he arrived in Holland, his weakness was so great and his spirits so low that a return to Cardington was declared by his medical adviser to be perilous ; and, therefore, though reluctantly, he was persuaded to resume his original plan, and retrace his steps to Italy,—where we find him in May 1770 ; but he could not have remained long either at Naples or Rome, for in July he was at Heidelberg—again in Holland in September ; and soon after he returned to England. In 1773 he was nominated to the office of High Sheriff of

Bedford, the duties of which he considered worthy of his serious attention, and which he faithfully discharged. It was at this time, and perhaps from his holding this office, that his attention was first drawn to the state of the *prisons* in England. The prison at Bedford, it is justly observed, was a fitting scene for the inauguration of his philanthropic career. Its walls were already glorified by the long captivity of Bunyan, who was confined there for twelve years after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty—1660–1672; and here he wrote his famous allegory—perhaps the most popular book in the English language, and read most by those who read no other book except the Bible. In Howard's introduction to his work on Prisons, he says,—“The distress of prisoners came more immediately under my notice when I was Sheriff of the county of Bedford; and the circumstance which excited me to activity in their behalf, was the seeing some, who were declared *not guilty*, dragged back to gaol, and locked up again until they should pay *sundry fees* to the gaoler, the clerk of assize, &c. And looking into the prisons, I beheld scenes of calamity, which I grew daily more and more anxious to alleviate.”* Towards the close of 1773, Howard began his tours of inspection—“and was gradually led on to extend them to the neighbouring counties,—then into the neighbouring kingdoms of the British empire,—then over the greater part of Europe,—and finally, to the other continents of the globe.” He commenced his inquiries at Cambridge, and thence proceeded to Huntingdon, Northampton, Leicester, and Nottingham, and other places; and it will well repay the time and attention which our readers may bestow on it if they will turn to the work from which our briefer narrative is formed, and there read the account he gives of the abodes of misery in those days. Howard had scarcely returned from one journey before he commenced another for the same purpose, in a different part of England, through the counties of Herts, Wilts, Berks, Dorset, and Hants.

A third journey was performed to the North, and another again to Ely, where, on account of the insecurity of the building, he found that the gaolers “adopted the cheaper plan of chaining the prisoners on their backs to the floor, passing over them several bars of iron, and fastening an iron collar, covered with spikes, round their necks, as well as placing a heavy bar of the same metal over their legs, to prevent attempts to escape.” There was no fixed allowance of food—no water—no surgeon—no chaplain—no house of prayer—no infirmary for the sick—no straw to lie on for those who were yet in health. And at Norwich “there was an underground dungeon for male felons, into which the inmate descended by a ladder, the floor of which was often one or two feet deep in water!” These may be taken as particular examples of the general system, certainly not in all cases carried out to such extremes of violence and barbarity, but in all evincing systematic oppression and neglect. With the assistance of Mr. Popham, Member for Taunton, the general state of the prisons was brought before Parliament, under the form of a particular Bill. Howard was examined.

“This examination,” we read, “on a important, excited no small degree of public subject so novel, and at the same time so attention. Howard's answers to the va-

* We have, for brevity sake, given rather the *essence* than the whole of this passage, giving the material points. The original may be seen, p. 141 of Mr. Dixon's Work.—REV.

rious questions proposed to him were so clear, unreserved, and practical—his testimony against the manifold abuses of the penal system were so logical and conclusive—his evidence amply supported by facts and illustrated from minute personal knowledge as to the unhealthiness of the majority of the prisons of this country, and his several suggestions for their improvement, were all so satisfactory to his auditors that, on the House resuming, the chairman, Sir Thomas Clavering, at the instance of the Committee, moved—‘That John Howard, esq. be called to the bar, and that Mr. Speaker do acquaint him that the House are very sensible of the humanity and zeal which have led him to visit the several gaols of this kingdom,

and to communicate to the House the interesting observations which he has made upon that subject.’ He was accordingly called for, and in the name of the supreme legislature of his country was thanked for his philanthropic exertions—an honour seldom accorded by that body to other than the ministers of war and conquest. A circumstance, however, occurred during this very examination which shows how little his sublime patriotism and philanthropy were appreciated at first. One of the members, surprised at the extent and minuteness of his inspections, requested to be informed at whose expense he travelled! ‘A question to which,’ Dr. Aikin says, ‘he could hardly reply without expressing some indignant emotion.’”

On his examination being concluded, Howard again set out on his pilgrimage of humanity. He visited the chief places in the North of England, and parts of Wales, and on his return pursued his researches among the various prisons of the metropolis. “He was out daily, traversing the vast area of the metropolis, penetrating into all kinds of dark nooks and corners. Nothing was too obscure to escape his vigilance; no prison, compter, or sponging-house was too paltry for his visitations;” and his zealous labours were rewarded by two Bills which passed the House of Commons, which soon became law, and which tended in a considerable degree to mitigate the evils and prevent the injustice of the former system.

Again Howard was on his journey to the West of England. At Cardiff, “a circumstance came to his knowledge which must have caused him not a little regret that his visit had not been somewhat earlier. A poor man had been confined in the gaol for an exchequer debt of seven pounds: for ten long years he had borne up against the hardships of his dungeon, but with small hope of ever regaining his liberty. At length his strength and patience were exhausted. He had given way, and died of that sickness of the heart—long-baffled hope—only a short time before the Friend of the Captive entered his now deserted cell.”

In 1769, in consequence of some circumstances attending the political parties at Bedford which are related in Mr. Dixon’s work, Howard was put up, together with Mr. Whitbread, as candidate for the borough.

“There was little time for deliberation, and Howard (when applied to) decided at once. He threw himself into the scale. His motives for so doing can hardly be considered personal. The thought which chiefly actuated him was a desire to open up to *Anglican Dissenters* a path to public employments and parliamentary honours. . . . It is a pleasing instance of the great respect in which his character was held by those who knew him most intimately as a

neighbour and a magistrate, that we find men of all ranks and creeds, forgetting their petty jealousies of him and of each other, . . . banding themselves together to fight under his banner the common battle against injustice and corruption. Some of the most orthodox ministers and members of the English Church did themselves and their denomination credit on this occasion by cordially acting with Howard’s committee to secure his return.”

The result of the election was, however, against him, and he was the lowest on the poll. He now determined to travel into foreign countries to make a more comprehensive and systematic inquiry into the gaol-system, and he quitted England in April 1775 to visit France, Germany, and Holland. At Paris, an instance of his enthusiastic and fearless pursuit of

his object is mentioned. He in vain endeavoured to obtain access to the *Bastille*. No influence availed to open its fearful portals. He had exhausted every means of forcing an entry, and, failing to obtain any, he loitered round it for hours, hoping that chance might effect an entrance when influence had failed. One day he presented himself at the outer gate, rung the bell loudly, and on its being opened by the officer in charge boldly stepped in, passed the sentry, walked coolly through a file of guards who were on duty, and advanced as far as he could, that is, up to the great drawbridge in the inner court. While standing there, contemplating the dismal structure, an officer ran up to him, greatly surprised and agitated at the unusual apparition of a stranger in that place, and, as his manner appeared portentous and suspicious, the Philanthropist thought it prudent to retreat on the instant, which he did, repassing the guard, who were mute with astonishment at his strange temerity, and thus regained his freedom. At Amsterdam, Howard was surprised to find the general average of *crime* remarkably low, of *fraudulency* still lower :

"There were at the time of his visit but *six* delinquents confined in the gaols of that rich commercial dépôt, and, what is perhaps still more remarkable, only *eighteen* debtors. The restraining agents were moral not material, resulting from education and public opinion rather than from fear of bodily suffering. To be in prison for debt was considered in Holland as an indelible disgrace. Howard, as usual, goes at once to the root of the matter : 'The principal cause that debtors as well as capital offenders are few, is the great care that is taken to train up the children of the poor, and indeed of all others, to industry. The States do not transport convicts, but men are put to labour in the *rasp*-houses, and women to proper work

in the *spin*-houses, upon this professed maxim, *Make them diligent and they will be honest*. Great care is taken to give them moral and religious instruction and reform their manners, for their own and the public good ; and I am well informed that many come out sober and honest. Some have even chosen to continue and work in the house after their discharge. Offenders are sentenced to these houses according to their crimes, for seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, and even ninety-nine years, but, *to prevent despair, seldom for life*. As an encouragement to sobriety and industry, those who distinguish themselves by such behaviour are discharged before the expiration of their term.' "

It is said that, as the result of Howard's investigations of punishment and prison discipline abroad and at home, he found that in almost every country of the continent he had yet visited the prisoners were *employed*, and that regular and hard work was used as the correctional agent, while in England it was simply confinement. He says,

"I have been very particular in my accounts of foreign houses of correction, especially in the freest states, to counteract a notion prevailing among us, that compelling prisoners to work, especially in public, was inconsistent with the principles of English liberty, at the time that

taking away the lives of such numbers—either by execution or the diseases of our prisons—seem to make little impression upon us ; of such force is custom and prejudice in silencing the voice of good sense and humanity."

On his return home, seven entire months, from November 1775 to May 1776, were spent in his prison visitations, and it is said that his influence was now beginning to be felt in the voluntary reform of ancient abuses. Though he was not invested with any official powers, the ascendancy of his personal character, added to a respect for the disinterested motives of his mission, effected more than mere legal enactments could have done.*

* In the county gaols of Chelmsford, Worcester, Horsham, Monmouth, Gloucester, Exeter, Bodmin, and Reading, they were all under the *custodianship of women* !
—REV.

No neglect escaped his vigilance, and on bringing his new examinations to a close, "He felt so conscious of the advantages he had derived from this laborious revision of his old observations, that he resolved to make another extensive journey over the continent for similar purposes, and to visit the gaols of countries which he had not previously seen, before committing his important work to the press."

In this journey Switzerland seemed to present a striking superiority to all other countries on the continent in her prison discipline. He saw not a single person in fetters. The scale of punishment was regulated by *light*. The greater the crime the darker the cell. In many of the cantons the gaols were quite empty. At Berne Howard saw and conversed with the celebrated *Haller*, who gave it as his opinion that the gaol fever in England was owing entirely to the over-crowded state of the prisons, in conjunction with filth, misery, insufficient diet, and want of fresh water; and Howard returned to England profoundly impressed with the superiority of the continental nations over his own, and with their more humane and enlightened view of the subject of imprisonment. He says,

"When I formerly made the tour of Europe I seldom had occasion to envy foreigners anything I saw, with respect to their situation, their religion, manners, or government. In my late journeys to view their prisons, I was *sometimes* put to the blush for my native country. The reader will scarcely feel from my narration the same emotions of shame and regret as the comparison excited in me on behold-

ing the difference with my own eyes. But, from the account I have given him of foreign prisons, he may judge whether a design of reforming our own be merely *visionary*—whether idleness, debauchery, disease, and famine be the necessary attendants of a prison, or only connected with it in our ideas for want of a more perfect knowledge and more enlarged views."*

In collecting his important materials Howard had now travelled no less than 13,418 miles, and on coming up to London he obtained the assistance of his friend, Mr. Densham, in arranging his vast mass of documents into systematic order; it was then to be subjected to the literary supervision of Dr. Price, who went through the whole mass with great care, and suggested many improvements in the style and arrangement. At Warrington also, where the work was printed, he had the further assistance of Dr. Aikin, then settled there as a surgeon, and who read over the sheets as they issued from the press. On the first appearance of the work it excited great attention, for it had been long and anxiously expected. The biographer says that Beccaria's well known book on Crimes and Punishments was a great favourite with Howard; he studied it deeply, quoted it frequently, and appears to have concurred in almost every point with its humane and philanthropic principles, and it is, he says, highly probable that it had something to do with his assumption of his great mission. Of Howard's habits of life—habits which no doubt had a strong influence on the preservation of his health in his difficult and dangerous journeys—Mr. Dixon has given us an account, part of which we shall transcribe:—

"Howard ate no flesh, drank no wine ate little and that at fixed intervals, renor spirits, bathed in cold water daily, tired to bed early, rose early. . . .

* At Knarborough gaol an officer had been cast into it for debt a short time before Howard's visit. Having some knowledge of the place, the officer took his dog with him to defend him from the vermin which swarmed in the open sewer. In a few days the dog was devoured by its insidious enemies, and its master's hands and face were so bitten as to present to the eye nothing but three great and loathsome sores! P. 218.—REV.

This regimen enabled him to penetrate fearlessly dungeons into which gaolers and physicians even dared not follow him. From his youth upward the lesson of abstinence had no doubt been learnt in his father's puritanical household; his diet had always been of the simplest kind, and as he advanced in years the habit of temperance grew stronger and stronger. Some details of his way of living while at Warrington have been preserved. . . . Every morning, though it was then in the depth of a severe winter, he arose at *two o'clock* precisely, washed, performed his orisons, and then worked at his papers until seven, when he breakfasted and dressed for the day. Punctually at eight he repaired to the printing office, to inspect the progress of his sheets through the press. There he remained until one, when the compositors went to dinner; while they were absent he would walk to his lodgings, and putting some bread and dried fruit in his pocket, sally out for his customary exercise—generally a stroll in the suburbs of the town—eating, as he trudged along, his hermit fare, and drinking therewith a glass of cold water begged at some cottager's door. This was his only dinner. By the time the printers returned to the office he had usually, but not always, wandered back.

Sometimes he would call upon a friend on his way, and spend an hour or two in pleasant chat, a recreation he rather liked, for, though anything but a gossip, he had all the social instincts largely developed in his nature. At the press he remained until the men left off their day's toil, and then either retired to his modest lodgings, took a simple dish of tea or coffee, performed his household religious services—a sacred duty which he never under any circumstances, whether at home or abroad, suffered himself to omit—and retired to rest at an early hour; or repaired to the residence of the Aikins to consult with the future doctor upon any corrections or alterations which might have occurred to him during the day, in which case also he retired at his regular hour. . . . The question of how he preserved himself free from contagion being often pressed upon him, he replied—and his words are eminently note-worthy—'Next to the free goodness and mercy of the Author of my being, temperance and cleanliness are my preservatives. Trusting in divine Providence, and believing myself in the way of my duty, I visit the most noxious cells, and while thus employed I fear no evil.'

In his long and earlier journeys through the United Kingdom, between 1773 and 1776, Howard was accompanied by his trusty servant John Prole. Mounted on good horses, and starting early, they generally attained forty miles a-day, and were seldom at loss for a place of rest or refreshment. Hardly a cabin which they passed, in the remotest and unfrequented parts of Scotland or Ireland, but could furnish all they required. Some dried biscuit was carried in a wallet, and it was a poor hut indeed which could not supply a draught of fresh milk or a cup of spring water, for which the hospitable givers were amply rewarded. These abstemious habits and simple manners would necessarily bring with them, being so different from those of the luxurious world, some appearance of singularity. When Howard arrived at any town where he intended to rest for the night he would go to the best hotel, order his dinner, with beer and wine, just like any other traveller, stipulating that his own servant should wait upon him at table. When the cloth was laid, the viands spread out, and the host withdrawn, honest Prole would quietly remove the costly luxuries from the table to the sideboard, while his master would busy himself in preparing his homely repast of bread and milk, upon which he would then banquet with gusto, equally to his own satisfaction and that of the landlord. Waiters, postilions, and all persons of their class, he was in the habit of paying munificently, being unwilling to have his mind disturbed or his temper chafed by paltry disputes about a few pence. He used to say that in the expenses of a journey which must necessarily cost three or four hundred pounds, twenty or thirty pounds extra were not worth a thought.

"Travelling so much as he did," we are informed, "he came at length to be pretty well known on the roads, and his humour to be appreciated; indeed, con-

sidering the practical way in which his lessons were enforced, it was not easy to misunderstand them. A gentleman who travelled with him by post from Warrington to London told Dr. Aikin a characteristic anecdote of his method of regulating postilions. The master of the whip on one of the stages appeared to have a theory of driving of his own, which was by no means agreeable to the travellers. To Howard's remonstrances he turned a deaf ear only. Confident in his own system, he would receive no instruction, but went on fast or slow, roughly or smoothly, as best suited his manner. All plagues, however, come to an end. When the travellers arrived at the post for change of horses, Howard requested the landlord

to send for some poor and industrious widow from the village, and then placing her face to face with the amazed follower of Jehu, counted out to the latter his full fare, telling him, at the same time, that he should not bestow upon him the usual gratuity given to postilions on account of his misconduct; but, to convince him that he withheld it from a sentiment of justice, and not from any meaner motive, he would make a present to the poor widow of double the sum; and having counted out the money to her, dismissed them. This was his usual custom; and without violence or angry words it soon produced, wherever he was known, a ready compliance with his wishes."

In his earlier tours on the continent Howard travelled alone, but when his servant married he promoted a youth named Thomasson to succeed him as the companion of his various pilgrimages. The lad had been brought up at the cradle of his child, and he also at a future year was to bend over the father's tomb. In 1777 Howard was suddenly called to London to the deathbed of his only sister, but arrived too late to take the last farewell. Her fortune was bequeathed to him, and this accession to his means enabled him to pursue his projects of benevolence without diminishing the property that was to be bequeathed to his son. Soon after this he went to Holland, to gain information on the subject of their prisons of industry, as government was directing its attention to this subject. At the Hague he met with a very serious accident, being knocked down by a runaway horse. The bruises were accompanied with inflammatory fever, and for more than six weeks his recovery was despaired of.

Passing on through Prussia to Vienna, he made a short stay at Prague, and was induced to make a call at the principal monastery of the order of Capucine friars in that city. We must now give the story as it is told to us:—

"A very curious observer of men, Howard liked to see the effect of various kinds of discipline upon the mind and character, and in this instance he was perhaps attracted by the *ascetic* reputation of this order of friars. It was a *fast-day* when he made his visit; but judge of his surprise and indignation when, on entering the great hall, he saw the holy fathers seated at dinner round a table sumptuously furnished with the most delicate and costly viands which the season and country could furnish. Being known to some of the principal persons present, he was politely invited to sit down and partake of the feast. Had it been a palace instead of a monastery he would have refused, it being contrary to his usual habits to indulge in such dainty food; but to see such costly extravagance in a religious-house was more than his severe sense of fitness could quietly brook. He therefore not only declined their proffered hospitalities, but,

turning to the elder monks, read them a pretty sharp lecture on the subject, telling them he had been led to suppose that they had retired from the world in order to live a life of abstemiousness and prayer, instead of which he found they had turned their dwelling into a house of revelry and drunkenness. The jolly fathers, whatever they may have thought of their heretical reprover, deemed it politic to appear alarmed at the tone which he had taken, especially when he told them he was going to Rome, where he would see his holiness their master, and could ascertain if such loose discipline met with his approval. This threat went home. Next morning four or five of the penitent fathers waited upon him at his hotel, to beg his pardon for the offence which he had witnessed, and to implore his silence on the subject at head-quarters. Howard answered that he would make no promise; on the contrary, he would be guided entirely by cir-

cumstances. He would take the necessary means to be well informed as to whether the offence were repeated or not, and would be governed by the result. If it were not repeated, he would use his own discretion as to what course he should take; if it

were, they might be certain that he would do as he had said. With this, after giving him a solemn promise that such disorderly violation of their rules should not again be permitted, the deputation withdrew."

In the gaol of Vienna there were subterraneous dungeons and infuriated prisoners, perpetual solitude, perpetual misery, and disease. Such it was half a century ago, when the eye of humanity for the first time surveyed the extent of its cruelty. Now fifty years have rolled away and are gone; but even now, says the biographer of Howard,—

"Let us listen for a moment to the voice of a more recent victim of the Austrian court—the young and patriotic *Count Gonfalonieri*, whose crime it was to be an Italian and to love his country. In a few of the most awful lines ever penned, thus wrote he the story of a life:—'I am an old man now; yet by fifteen years my soul is younger than my body! fifteen years I existed (for I did not live—it was not life) in the selfsame dungeon, ten feet square! During six years I had a companion; nine years I was alone! I never could rightly distinguish the face of him who shared my captivity in the eternal twilight of our cell. The first year we talked incessantly together;—we related our past lives—our joys for ever gone—over and over again. The next year we communicated our ideas to each other on all subjects. The third year we had no ideas to communicate; we were beginning

to lose the power of reflection. The fourth, at intervals of a month or so, we would open our lips to ask each other if it were indeed possible that the world went on as gay and bustling as when we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth year we were silent. The sixth, he was taken away—I never knew where, to execution or to liberty; but I was glad when he was gone; even solitude was better than the dim vision of that pale, vacant face. After that I was alone. Only one event broke in upon my nine years' vacancy. One day (it must have been a year or two after my companion left me) the dungeon door was opened, and a voice—I know not whence—uttered these words: 'By order of his imperial majesty, I intimate to you, that your wife died a year ago.' Then the door was shut; I heard no more. They had but flung this great agony in upon me, and left me alone with it again."

At Vienna, Howard accepted an invitation to dine with Maria Theresa, and at the table of Sir Robert Murray Keith, English Ambassador, he alarmed all the courtly guests by declaring "that the emperor had only abolished one species of torture (*the rack*) to establish another still more cruel (*the dungeon*)."
Pursuing his journey through Styria, he passes through Trieste to Venice, and so to Florence.

"A simple incident occurred in one of the prisons, which, as it is characteristic of the man and of the country of his sojourn, is worth relating. According to his usual custom where he considered the allowance of food rather too low, Howard, on his first visit to the gaol called *Delle Stinche*, left a small sum of money to buy a quantity of beef and mutton to be distributed in rations to the men, and some tea and sugar for the women. He thought no more of it; but on paying a second visit two or three days after, he was unexpectedly greeted at his entrance with hymns

and choruses of thanks from the grateful recipients of his bounty. The motive of his liberality—a thing to them, outcasts of society, shut off from all gentler charities of life, so unusual—they could not comprehend, otherwise than by referring it to a supernatural cause. As he walked in, they fell down at his feet, and *would have worshipped him*, had he not taken pains to convince them that he was only a poor mortal creature, like themselves, whose sole objections was to do them good, but not to receive their homage."

When at Rome he exerted all his influence to gain permission to inspect the dungeons of the Inquisition, but in vain; the portals were not to be unbarred, and he haunted for hours the fatal building, as he had done the Bastille at Paris; till his appearance began to excite the suspicions of the

janitors, and he was warned of the peril which he incurred. Where Howard failed to penetrate has since been laid open by the suppression of the Office, and a description of the construction of the contents of these mysterious abodes of darkness and torture may be read in the pages of the present work.

It is mentioned as a curious fact, that, on searching the archives of the Inquisition, though everything appeared as if in its usual place, the most important trials were *not* to be found; such, for instance, as those of Galileo Galilei and of Giordano Bruno; nor was there the correspondence regarding the *Reformation in England, in the sixteenth century*, nor any other precious records. It is presumed that they were buried by the Dominican fathers. Certain it is, that in 1846, shortly after the departure of the Pope from Rome, the civic guard came in much haste to the Holy Office, from having observed great clouds of smoke issuing from one of its chimneys, accompanied by a strong smell of burnt paper.

At Naples, Howard found the *common* crime to be that of assassination; and he did not hesitate to assert, as the result of his observation, that more murders, and attempts at murder, took place annually in the city of Naples than in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. The hospitals were crowded with the victims of the stiletto, and the prisons and churches were full of the culprits. How the *genus* of crime of this kind varies. With us, fifty years ago, it showed itself in highway robbery; that repressed, it broke out in more safe and profitable burglary; and now, in our enormous metropolis,—the capacious hive of increasing misery, vice, and crime,—those who are in rank and ability below burglars, in their desperate necessity are becoming the terror of the nightly streets. The stiletto seems the peculiar weapon of the people of the South, and to belong to countries professing the Catholic religion, and offering sanctuaries to the assassin; for he is more ready to commit murder who believes at the same moment that he is sure of saving his own life. Wonderful indeed was the spirit that urged Howard onward,—“that strong benevolence of soul,” that never rested till it had fulfilled its task. Arriving in England from a foreign tour of nearly 5000 miles, he after a very short repose set out again on a new journey of inspection. This home journey, we are told, was in fact one of the longest and most laborious he had undertaken—occupying from January to the end of November, in 1779, in the course of which he traversed almost every county in England, Ireland, and Scotland,—travelling to and fro 6990 miles; and he had the delight of finding the work of improvement going on, though slowly, and with some flagrant exceptions: when at last an act was obtained for building two penitentiary houses to try the great experiment of Home Correctional Discipline,—and Howard was named as first supervisor of the undertaking; but this appointment, from circumstances related in the narrative, too long for us now to enter into, he thought it right to resign; the project was abandoned, and the Botany Bay transportation adopted in its stead. Knowing that there were large districts on the continent of Europe still unexplored by him, and consequently much suffering yet unrelieved, again he set forth in May 1781, and proceeded to Holland. When he was in Denmark he saw the room in which Counts Struensee and Brandt had been immured in consequence of the charges which the King had made against his wife, the sister of George the Third. He noticed that chains were rivetted to the wall, to which they had been bound, in order to render

the confinement more irksome. When the first of these unhappy nobles was brought out of the dungeon, after rather more than three months' captivity—although in the presence of a terrible death—he exclaimed, "Oh, what a blessing is fresh air!" In the courts of law at Stockholm, Howard observed some customs which pleased him greatly, and which we hope soon to see adopted in our own country, as a clear and compendious substitution for the cumbersome machinery of the ecclesiastical courts. In a prosecution of a *man for beating his wife*, the *senior magistrate* pleaded the cause of the woman, and when his statement was completed, he and the other parties concerned withdrew. The judge then consulted the book of laws, and being satisfied, called them again,—caused the law to be read, and passed sentence; whereupon the parties, the active and passive, the *beating* and the *beater*, bowed and retired. Domestic disputes among the poor were settled in this way, to the *mutual satisfaction of the parties*,—man and wife *shaking hands in court, and going off together crying for joy*. At St. Petersburg he refused an invitation from the Empress to visit her court—his object, as he said, being not the palace but the dungeon—and accordingly he saw two criminals suffer the punishment of the *knout*; one of whom was a woman—the man soon died from its effects. In December he arrived in England, and in January set off on a new tour in the British States. When in Dublin, the University conferred on him the title of Doctor of Civil Laws, an honour of which he was deeply sensible. But we must now cease to linger over the narrative we have to complete, and briefly mention the remaining enterprises of this ever active and ever benevolent friend of humanity.

In January, 1763, he embarked at Falmouth for Portugal, in the criminal policy of which country he found a most singular anomaly, that of permitting a criminal to go at large on parole after condemnation to death. One man is mentioned by Howard, who, condemned in this way, resumed his usual employments in the country. Years passed on; the old offence was almost forgotten, in the man's mind, and he believed himself forgiven, but when *seven years had elapsed an order was issued for his execution*. Stedfast to his promise, though horror-struck by the unexpected blow, he returned at once; and then the magistrates, either struck by his honesty, or softened by a sense of the cruelty of the delayed punishment, obtained his pardon. At Madrid he obtained a glimpse only at the chambers of the Inquisition. He saw the *painted cap*, but not the wheel and tortures.

On his return he again settled in those quiet intervals of repose at Cardington, and his friends expected that he would soon make his domestic happiness more perfect, by placing it under female care and affection; but a complete mistake of "Hymen" for "Cupid," was the last adventure of this kind he met with. When travelling in a canal-boat in Holland, he met with a young lady, very like his deceased Harriet, and accompanied by an elderly person, presumed to be her father. The philosopher was struck with the resemblance, and, more and more attracted to the beautiful image and reflection of the past, he watched her carefully to the end of the journey, and then sent his servant to inquire who she was. Thomasson returned, saying, the elderly gentleman was a merchant, and the young lady was his wife. The adventure, afterwards told, that took place in Ormond Street, of the weeping Amazon, can hardly find a place in the register of Cupid's court. Howard had now traversed every country on the Continent, with the exception of Turkey; had inspected all the gaols in the principal cities; had

travelled upwards of 42,000 miles ; and spent upon these visits more than 30,000*l.* His career of usefulness then appearing to be closed, Howard returned again to Cardington in 1764 ; but his spirit of philanthropy was still unexhausted. The subject of *Lazarettos* engaged his attention. He got his medical friends, Drs. Aikin, Jebb, &c. to draw up a set of queries respecting the *Plague*, which he undertook to submit to the medical men on the Continent. Thus prepared, he set out alone in November, 1765. "He knew the gravity of the peril he was about to brave, and he would not suffer even Thomasson to share it." The immediate object of his journey was to obtain such a knowledge of the nature of the plague, and the treatment of it, as might enable him to suggest measures which would render the intercourse of his countrymen with the Levantine cities less dangerous to the health and safety of Western Europe. These noble aims were nearly defeated in their birth ; for he received a peremptory order from the French government not even to enter France, on pain of being sent to the *Bastille*. What was he to do ? His natural strength of mind—his zeal—his sense of duty—soon told him. Somehow or other he was to go forward on his destined way, and the sword of authority was not to stop the messenger of peace.

At the Hague he procured a disguise, made his way to Brussels, and then took a place in the diligence to Paris, where he had the narrowest escape of being seized on the night of his arrival. Seizing the first means of escape, when a few minutes more would have placed him under surveillance, he secreted himself till the diligence for Lyons started, and then, long before daybreak, was under way to the South, for the first time since he left Holland, free from the company of a spy. The police were on his track, and it was only a singular accident that prevented his ultimate capture. He remained some days at Toulon in disguise, and then bribed the captain of a wind-bound vessel to put to sea and carry him to Nice. At Rome he had an interview with the Pope, at the earnest request of the pontiff, "who, at parting, laid his hand upon the head of the distinguished heretic, saying, good-humouredly,—‘I know you Englishmen care nothing for these things ; but the blessing of an old man can do you no harm.’" His next letter is from Malta : he writes, "I find one effect from my visits to the lazarettos, viz. a heavy headache—a pain across my forehead. As I am quite alone, I have need to summon all my courage and resolution. You will say it is a great design, and so liable to a fatal miscarriage. I must adopt the motto of a Maltese baron, ‘*Non nisi per ardua.*’" When arrived in the Turkish dominions, he assumed the character of a physician, which is there a *charmed* name. At Constantinople he remained more than a month visiting pest-houses, prisons, and hospitals, while the plague was raging, and where physicians, friends, and dragomen refused to follow him. He always returned from those visits with that scorching pain across the temples which he experienced at Malta, though fresh air and exercise soon removed it. Instead of returning, as he originally intended, from the East by Venice, he now determined not to return to Europe with an imperfect and incomplete knowledge of the great subject to which his inquiries were directed ; and, accordingly, "He went back to Smyrna, where the plague was raging, to go by an infected vessel to the Adriatic, with a foul bill of health, in order that he might be personally subjected to the strictest quarantine, and thus become acquainted with the minutest details of a lazaretto." A sailor died of the plague in the very vessel in

which he sailed to Salonica. In his voyage to Venice the ship was attacked by Barbary pirates, and it was by his courage and self-possession that it was saved. There was only one gun of large calibre aboard,—this he rammed close to the muzzle with nails and spikes, and, waiting his opportunity, sent the contents in amongst the pirates with such effect that they sheered off. This was, indeed, a happy deliverance, for the captain, unknown to him, had made preparations to blow up the vessel as soon as it should have been boarded by the pirates. Arrived at Vienna, he was in rigorous quarantine for forty days. In the midst of these bodily sufferings, for he was attacked by a burning fever, he received letters which overwhelmed him with the deepest mental anguish. “They spoke of the misconduct of his son, and hinted at the true cause—the weakness of his intellect.” He acknowledged that the contents of these letters were almost beyond his strength, and put his fortitude to the severest trial. On his liberation, though suffering severely from illness, he crossed to Vienna, and had an interview with the Emperor Joseph II., the particulars of which, as he gave them, may be read in the work from which we are extracting a shorter narrative: and it is worth reading, as it does honour to both parties—to the fearless integrity and truthful honour of the one, and to the enlightened and benignant character of the other.

Howard reached England by rapid journeys in February 1787, he went down to Cardington, and found his son a very maniac. The house was given up to him and his keepers,* and the afflicted father retired to his desolate home in London. While the termination of this affliction was still in suspense, Howard resolved again to travel, to visit new lands in the East he had not yet seen, and extend his inquiries about the plague. It was to see Egypt and the States of Barbary, and, if no fatality retained him, to be absent two or three years; but his health was now rapidly breaking up, and “there was a profound but sweet consciousness that life would not be spared him to complete his labour.” “When he went down to Cardington, it was to take a last farewell of scenes and friends so dearly loved and honoured. He took a tender interest in going for the last time over the ground which he had trodden in happier years,—in standing, in the silent eve, by the grave of his beloved wife,—in thinking over all those schemes so full of pride and hope, which in younger and happier days he had built. Standing one evening with his old gardener in the grounds behind his house, and talking of the past with that affectionate familiarity which most men would imitate at such a moment, he observed, in a tone tremulous with emotion, that, after many years of planning and altering, he had at length got everything into the state which Harriet would have best liked,—and now he was about to leave it for ever.” Thus in July 1789 he set out on his final tour. He did not think it was probable he should return; but, he added, “The way to Heaven from Grand Cairo is as near as from London.”

From Moscow he wrote to his friend Dr. Price in September, after visiting Berlin and Petersburg; he was then going to Warsaw:—

“I go,” he writes, “through Poland into Hungary. I hope to have a few nights of this moon in my journey to War-

saw, which is about 1000 miles. I am pure well—the weather clear—the mornings fresh—thermometer 48°, but we have

* A very striking and affecting account of the origin of this disease, and its fatal consequences, may be found in the twelfth chapter of Mr. Dixon’s work. He was removed to Dr. Arnold’s asylum at Leicester, and died April 1799.—REV.

not yet begun fires. I wish for a mild climate, and shall then make some progress in my European expedition. My medical acquaintance give me but little hope of escaping the plague in Turkey;

but my spirits do not fail me : and, indeed, I do not look back, but would readily endure any hardships and encounter any dangers to be an honour to my Christian profession," &c.

Of the hospitals at Warsaw he gives a deplorable account. "Upwards of 70,000 soldiers and recruits," he says, "died in them last year." The tremendous destruction of human life to which the military system of that country gives rise was not then generally known, and the miseries to which he found the soldiers and recruits exposed in Moscow induced him to postpone for a while his journey onwards, and devote attention to their cause. From this city he went down the Dnieper to Cherson. War was now raging between the Sultan and the Emperor. Cherson was crowded with Russian officers, and all was revelry and triumph ; but in the midst of those festivities a malignant fever, supposed to have been brought from the camp, broke out. Among the sufferers was a young lady who resided within twenty-four miles of Cherson, and who had been a constant attendant at the various amusements and pleasures of the place. The disease with which she was attacked soon assumed a virulent and dangerous form, and her friends waited on Howard, entreating him to go over and see her. His character of a *physician* was acknowledged wherever he went, and was ever on the increase. It was in vain he said that he only afforded his assistance to the poor,—their importunities prevailed. Under his advice and change of treatment she had improved ; and, a day or two after Howard left her, a letter was sent to him urging him to come again without delay. This letter, most unfortunately, did not reach him till *eight* days after it was sent. Alarmed when he noticed the date, and fearing the consequences that might follow the delay of the delivery, in the middle of a cold, wintry, tempestuous night, the rain falling in torrents, he set off for her residence. No post-horses could be obtained, and he was compelled to mount a dray-horse, whose slow pace protracted the journey till he was saturated with wet, and benumbed with cold. He at length arrived, and found his poor patient dying. However, he administered some medicine in order to induce perspiration ; and, placing his hand under the clothes to feel her pulse, a most offensive smell escaped, and Howard always thought the infection was then communicated to him. Next day she died.

In a few days after, he was seized with a violent fever. On the 12th January he fell down suddenly in a fit, and from that day his weakness increased. On the 17th the fit returned, and rapidly he became worse ; and, on the morning of the 20th, he was no more. The day of his death he received a letter from England, giving a favourable hope of his son's recovery ; and almost the last words he uttered were addressed to Admiral Priestman, when, holding out to him the letter, he said—"Is not this comfort for a dying father ?" He was buried in the spot he had selected. "There is a spot," he said, "near the village of Dauphigny—this would suit me nicely. You know it well, for I have often said that I should like to be buried there ; and let me beg of you (he was speaking to Admiral Priestman), as you value your old friend, not to suffer any pomp to be used at my funeral, nor let any monument or monumental inscription whatsoever be made to mark where I am laid ; but lay me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten."

A small pyramid has been raised over the spot instead of the sun-dial

he had himself suggested. This may still be seen by the traveller as he passes through the long wastes of Russian Tartary—one small and sacred speck in the solitude of the desert ;—while the countrymen of Howard may behold in their metropolitan cathedral that statue of him which has been raised by a grateful people to preserve —it is all they could do—the resemblance of his mortal form, and with that the memory of his immortal nature. His almost matchless benevolence has been recorded in the splendid eulogy of Burke, and the hand of genius* has strewn the sweetest flowers of poetry over his grave. This, alas ! is all that poor Mortality can bestow, even on those whom she best loves, and who are most worthy of her love.

Μοῦνα δ' ἔνεστι τάφῳ πολυδακρύτῳ ὅστ' ἔα κωφά,
Καὶ πόνος ἐινοδίῳ τῇδε παρερχομένοις.

DR. JOHNSON AND THE IVY LANE CLUB.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

IN the Literary Gazette of the 8th December was published a letter of Dr. Johnson, which has led me to look at Hawkins's Life of Johnson, and Croker's edition of Boswell, with respect to the "Ivy Lane Club," to which the letter relates ; and I have in consequence found in the former work two other letters of Johnson, on the same subject, which have not been adopted by the editor of Boswell.

There are few points in the biography

of Johnson more frequently alluded to, in connection with those who enjoyed the privilege of his society, than his convivial clubs ; and it may perhaps be added, that such allusions more frequently involve some error than otherwise, arising from one of these societies being mistaken for or confounded with another.

In Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson, it is noticed that in 1749 Johnson formed a club on every Tuesday evening at the King's Head, a famous beef-

* We allude to a beautiful poem called "The Grave of Howard," by our venerable friend the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, from which we extract a few lines.

Howard,—it matters not that far away
From Albion's peaceful shores thy bones decay ;
Him it might please, by whose sustaining hand
Thy steps were led through many a distant land,
Thy long and last abode should there be found
Where many a savage nature prowls around,
That *virtue* from the hallowed spot might rise,
And, pointing to the finished sacrifice,
Teach to the roving Tartar's sullen clan
Lessons of love and higher aims of man ;
The hoary chieftain, who thy tale shall hear,
Pale on thy grave shall drop his falt'ring spear ;
The cold, un pitying Cossack thirst no more
To bathe his burning falchion deep in gore,
Relentless to the cry of carnage speed,
Or urge o'er gasping heaps his panting steed.
Nor vain the thought that fairer hence may rise
New views of life and wider charities.
Far from the bleak Riphéan mountains hoar,
From the cold Don, and Wolga's wand'ring shore,
From many a shady forest's length'ning tract,
From many a dark descending cataract,
Succeeding tribes shall come, and, o'er the place
Where sleeps the general friend of human race,
Instruct their children what a debt they owe,
Speak of the man, who trod the paths of woe,
Then bid them to their native woods depart,
With new-born virtue aching at their heart, &c.

steak house, kept by one Horseman, in Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, with a view to enjoy literary discussion and amuse his evening hours. "Thither he constantly resorted, and, with a disposition to please and be pleased, would pass those hours in a free and unrestrained interchange of sentiments, which otherwise had been spent at home in painful reflection. The persons who composed this little society were nine in number: Rev. Dr. Samuel Salter; Dr. Hawkesworth; Mr. Ryland, a merchant, a relative of Johnson's; Mr. John Payne, then a bookseller, and afterwards chief accountant of the Bank; Mr. Samuel Dyer, a learned young man, intended for the dissenting ministry; Dr. Wm. M'Ghie, a Scots physician; Dr. Richard Bathurst, also a young physician; and Sir John Hawkins." *

The formation of the Ivy Lane Club is recorded by Boswell under the year 1747, instead of 1749. Its decline is thus noticed by Sir John Hawkins:—

"About the year 1756 time had produced a change in the situation of many of Johnson's friends who used to meet him in Ivy Lane. Death had taken from us M'Ghie, Bathurst went to settle as practising physician at Trowbridge, Dyer went abroad, Hawkesworth was busy in forming new connections, and I had lately made one that removed from me all temptations to pass my evenings from home. The consequence was that our symposium at the King's Head broke up, and he who had first formed it into a society was left with fewer around him that were able to support it." †

I will now extract what Sir John Hawkins relates of the attempted revival of the Ivy Lane Club in 1783, which is unnoticed by Boswell:—

To Sir John Hawkins.

"Bolt Court, Nov. 22, 1783.

"Dear Sir,—As Mr. Ryland was talking with me of old friends and past times, we warmed ourselves into a wish that all who remained of the club should meet and dine at the house which once was Horseman's, in Ivy Lane. I have undertaken to solicit

you, and therefore desire you to tell me on what day next week you can conveniently meet your old friends.

"I am, sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

The intended meeting was prevented by a circumstance which the following note will explain:—

To Sir John Hawkins.

"Dec. 3 [1783].

"Dear Sir,—In perambulating Ivy Lane, Mr. Ryland found neither our landlord Horseman nor his successor. The old house is shut up, and he liked not the appearance of any near it: he therefore bespoke our dinner at the Queen's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard, where, at half an hour after three, your company will be desired to-day, by those who remain of our former society.

"Your humble servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

On these letters Sir John Hawkins observes:—

"With this invitation I cheerfully complied, and met, at the time and place appointed, all who could be mustered of our society, namely, Johnson, Mr. Ryland, and Mr. Payne of the Bank. When we were collected, the thought that we were so few occasioned some melancholy reflections, and I could not but compare our meeting, at such an advanced period of life as it was to us all, to that of the four old men in the 'Senile Colloquium' of Erasmus. We dined, and in the evening regaled with coffee. At ten we broke up, much to the chagrin of Johnson, who proposed staying, but finding us inclined to separate he left us, with a sigh that seemed to come from his heart, lamenting that he was retiring to solitude and cheerless meditation.

"Johnson had proposed a meeting like this once a month, and we had one more, but the time approaching for a third, he began to feel a return of some of his complaints, and signified a wish that we would come and dine with him at his own house; and accordingly we met there, and were cheerfully entertained by him." ‡

It appears by the above that in 1783 only four out of the nine members of the Club were then living—Johnson, Ryland, Payne, and Hawkins—and the latter observes that the Club met only thrice, the last time at Johnson's house.

* Of Dr. Salter, Dr. Hawkesworth, Mr. S. Dyer, Dr. M'Ghie, and Dr. Bathurst, very full particulars are given by Sir John Hawkins.

† Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, p. 360.

‡ Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, p. 562.

The following letter however, which has just been printed in the Literary Gazette, speaks of a Club which was still meeting in October 1784:

To Mr. Ryland, Merchant, in London.

"Dear Sir,—I am glad that so many could yet meet at the Club, where I do not despair of some cheerful hours. Your account of poor dear Payne makes me uneasy; if his distemper were only the true sea scurvy it is incurred easily, and, I believe, infallibly curable. But I am afraid it is worse; not a vitiation of particular humours, but a debilitation of the whole frame, an effect not of casualty but of time. I wish his recovery, and hope that he wishes and prays for mine.

"I have for some days, to speak in the lightest and softest language, made no advances towards health. My breath is much obstructed, and my limbs are wells of water. However, I have little cause to complain.

"My mind, however, is calmer than in the beginning of the year, and I comfort myself with hopes of every kind, neither despairing of ease in this world or happiness in another.

"I shall, I think, not return to town worse than I left it, and, unless I gain ground again, not much better. But God, I humbly hope, will have mercy on me.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your most humble servant,
"SAM. JOHNSON."

"Lichfield, Oct. 6, 1784."

If we may depend on Hawkins's account, "the Club" here mentioned could not be that of Ivy Lane, but it was probably the more celebrated one which met in Essex Street.

Yours, &c. J. B. N.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 26.

IN your review of Mr. J. G. Nichols's translation of Erasmus's Colloquies, you mention that Erasmus has slightly mistaken the position of Walsingham in reference to its distance from the sea, and its direction according to the points of the compass. (Gent. Mag. October 1849, p. 386.) In this remark you follow Mr. Nichols himself, who gives the words of the original, "*ad extremum Angliæ finem, inter occidentem et septentrionem*," and adds that "the description is far from accurate, and

enough to puzzle any commentator, if it was not ascertained from so many other proofs that Walsingham is intended." Mr. Nichols further observes, that the writer of a note printed in the Dutch variorum edition of the Colloquies was so far misled as to suppose that the Sea-side Virgin intended by Erasmus was Saint Mawes, near Falmouth, in Cornwall, which he appears to have misread on the map, not as St. Mawes, but St. Maries.

With all deference to these various authorities, I would beg to submit to you that the words are clear enough if we take into consideration the relative positions of Walsingham and of the place in which Erasmus wrote. A person speaking in England would of course be exceedingly inaccurate if he were to describe Walsingham as situate at the north-west extremity of England. But if we suppose the conversation to have taken place at Rotterdam, which Erasmus desired us to understand, nothing, as it seems to me, could be much nearer the truth than to point to Walsingham as being situate "at the outermost point of England, between the north and the west." A north-west course from the mouth of the Meuse would be (speaking generally) the very one which a ship would take in conveying pilgrims across the intermediate sea to Wells, the nearest sea-port to Walsingham.

Regarded in this manner, I should say that Erasmus was right, and that "*ad extremum Angliæ finem, inter occidentem et septentrionem*," ought no longer to puzzle the commentators.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

MR. URBAN, Cork, Dec. 18.

AT p. 586 of your December Magazine, Mr. JOHN BRUCE states that the French prince Philip, taken prisoner, according to the evidence there produced, at the battle of Poitiers by Sir Edmund de Wansy, was "afterwards Philip the Hardy." Now, as to most readers this designation would refer to a French king well known by it, (Philip III. who died in the previous century), it would have been well, in order to prevent confusion, to have distinguished the captured prince as "afterwards Philip the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy." In an account of M. Jubinal's work, "*Les An-*

ciennes Tapisseries Historiées," &c. given in this Magazine for December 1842, the great-grandson of this Philip, "Charles le Téméraire," whose portrait is there presented, is called King of France, instead of Duke of Burgundy, confounding him, from the nearly equivalent sense of the epithets, with the French sovereign who preceded him by two centuries, "Philip the Hardy." This error I indicated in an article of the following month (page 24), and took occasion to observe, that the Philip now adverted to as the captive of Sir Edmund de Wansy, was the first Duke of Burgundy of the branch of Valois, the history of which, extending from 1363 to 1477, occupies no less than thirteen octavo volumes in the attractive narration of M. de Barante. At chapter xxxv. of Froissard's first book, part the second, the names of the most distinguished warriors, on the English side, at the battle of Poitiers, are mentioned, "Cy s'ensuivent les noms des vaillans seigneurs et chevaliers qui de-lez lui (the Black Prince) étoient"—but Sir Edmund de Wansy does not appear on the list, though no doubt comprised in the concluding words, "et plusieurs autres." The prince had with him, according to Froissard, the flower of English chivalry, yet few in number ("combien qu'ils ne fussent pas grand' foison,") for the army did not exceed eight thousand men altogether, while the French reckoned fully fifty thousand, and were defeated. But Hénault, and other French historians, make the victory still more signal by the acknowledgment that the French numbered eighty thousand, opposed to twelve thousand English. Of the four sons of the French king (John,) Charles, Louis, John, and Philip, this last alone did not abandon his father, whom he accompanied as prisoner to England, combating to the last, and, until compelled to surrender, by his side. The others, by their early flight from the field, gave the example, and justified, the native historians add, the cowardice or treachery of those who followed them. The unfortunate king had displayed the greatest personal courage, but unsuccessfully, like the late King of Sardinia in Italy, last spring. In the *Archæologia Britannica* (vol. i. p.

213) may be seen a list of the most distinguished of the French who were slain or captured on that memorable occasion. At the head of the prisoners we find, John (sic) de Valoys, roy de France," and then, "Mons. Philip, son fils," the prince referred to by Mr. Bruce, whose solicitation of confirmatory evidence of Philip's capture by Wansy, will, I trust, produce the desired proof.

Another article of your same number seems to me likewise, and indeed far more pointedly, to challenge notice. It is the review of Washington Irving's Biography of Goldsmith, where, in the intermixed apportionment—fairly dispensed, I must say—of praise and animadversion, I was rather surprised not to find any allusion to the gross fiction imposed by the poet on his readers, and adopted as truth by Mr. Prior, re-echoed by the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, and other periodicals, in 1836 and 1837, as well as now by Mr. Irving,—I mean Goldsmith's narrative of a discussion between Fontenelle, Voltaire, and Diderot, on the taste and learning of the English people, at which Goldsmith represented himself as present, in 1754 or 1755, at Paris. This story I proved, and placed beyond all doubt, by the concurrent testimony of Voltaire's correspondence with that of his numerous biographers, was an utter fiction, destitute of truth through all its graphic details, in various contributions to this Magazine. The first was in April 1837, followed by another in refutation of some objections in July of the same year, and finally in July 1846, combined with some other observations on a review of Lord Brougham's Life of Voltaire, which had appeared in the Number for the preceding May. I demonstrated that Voltaire had never been in Paris during the intervening space of above seven-and-twenty years, from June 1750 to February 1778, when he was allowed to return to that capital, and, of consequence, that Goldsmith could not have met him there in 1754 or 1755, shewing with equally irresistible evidence, that Diderot had never seen Fontenelle until 1756, and that, at the alleged period of this discussion, the latter wanted not more than two or three years of the full century of life, though then exhibited as the patient hearer of his own humili-

ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT

FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.

1849.



1 2 3 4 5 6 FEET.

liating defeat, for three hours after midnight, while again, and for some previous years, nearly deaf as a post! That Mr. Irving may not have seen the articles to which I refer, I can easily conceive; but how they should wholly have escaped your reviewer, rather, I repeat, surprises me. Goldsmith himself, in a letter to his brother, produced too, by Irving, and contemporaneous with his biography of Voltaire, which contains this fiction, in 1759, acknowledges that this biography of the French poet was a mere *catchpenny*, as the abridged History of England, published under the name of Lord Littleton, though Goldsmith's composition, equally was. Lord Brougham not only repeated this story as truthful, but added, in proof of Goldsmith's competency of appreciating the interlocutors of this pretended meeting, that

Goldsmith had consorted with some of the "greatest wits in the world," among whom he reckons Fox and Windham, wholly forgetful that in 1759, the date of the publication, and it was early in the year, the former had scarcely completed his eleventh, or the latter his tenth year, terms of life little compatible, it will be allowed, with an association among "the most famous wits of the age," as described by his lordship so thoughtlessly. Mr. Forster prudently avoided the subject.

My first contribution, Mr. Editor, to your valuable Miscellany was the article above alluded to of April 1837; and its kind reception, often, too often I fear, induced me to address you for several subsequent years. But, "Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem;" and believe me,

Yours, &c. J. R.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT CIRENCESTER.

(With two Plates.)

IN our Magazine for October we gave a summary account, not only of the various Roman remains, and particularly Tessellated Pavements, which have from time to time been discovered at Cirencester, but particularly of the previous disclosures in the year 1783, and again early in the present century, of other portions of the same villa which has furnished during the past year such beautiful specimens of the works of the Romans in Britain. The first pavement which was found in 1849, and which was engraved in our October Magazine, is one of considerable beauty, and some singularity of design. The pavement found in 1783 which represented a reservoir of fish, and which was published by Mr. Lysons, is still more remarkable; whilst the second pavement found in 1849, which we now exhibit to our readers, if less curious, has, we think, scarcely been surpassed in beauty of execution by any previously discovered in this country. The room containing it is the sixth that has been traced belonging to the same building; it measures from wall to wall about 25 feet, 4 feet on each side being occupied by borders of various patterns and widths. Of these borders the inner one is a cable border, composed of green and white

tesserae, about 6 inches wide, inclosing a square of nearly 17 feet. The proportions of the room were thus considerably larger than ordinary. At a distance of ten inches from the outside of the green border, is the common red-buff-and-white cable, from which the more elaborate designs commence. The centre contained three rows of circles each way, making nine in the whole, each nearly 5 feet diameter. The subjects of two of them, namely, Silenus on his ass and Actæon attacked by his dogs, are obvious. The four corner medallions (of which one is lost) appear to have been intended for the Seasons, though the two first found were assigned to Ceres and Flora.

Our smaller plate represents in its proper colours the medallion assigned to Spring, the position of which is slightly shown towards the upper margin of the larger engraving. Below is a sketch of the substructure. It was more carefully executed than that beneath the other pavement which was shown in our October number. The fragments of pillars must have belonged to some former building. The hollow bricks with holes through them, nearly like those we before figured, seem to have been designed to give free passage to the heated air, though

the necessity for making them of that form is not obvious, since the intervals between the pillars would afford sufficient space for that purpose. Neither was the whole of the pavement formed over this hypocaust; part of it rested on a solid foundation. The wall shown to the right, in which is a brick arch, appears to have been the outer wall of the house, as the earth was opened beyond, but no further constructions found.

The protection which has been extended to these works of ancient art by Earl Bathurst, under the advice of the Archæological Institute and the superintendence of Messrs. Buckman and Newmarsh, who are preparing a volume on these and other remains of Corinium, is worthy of an enlightened and patriotic nobleman, and might be honourably imitated by the nobility of Kent and Hertfordshire by the extension of like patronage to the researches which have been recently undertaken in the Roman cities of Rutupium and Verulamium.

MR. URBAN,

IN Mr. Willmott's pleasing volume, entitled "A Journal of Summer Time in the Country," reviewed in the *Magazines* for October and November last, with the taste and information peculiar to your pages, a sentence occurs with the truth of which *readers* are abundantly familiar. It is this, "the more we read, the more the original stock of thought dwindles." A curious illustration of it occurred to me while reading his own volume, and perhaps it may appear of sufficient interest to be worthy of insertion in some future number of your Magazine.

Mr. Willmott tells us that "Prior's 'Solomon,' though rough and deficient in variety of interest, is sown with thoughts and images of pensive grace, that dwell in the memory," and then he quotes the following lines:

Disturbed and broken, like a sick man's sleep,
Our troubled thoughts to distant prospects leap;

Desirous still what flies us to o'ertake;
For hope is but the dream of those that wake.

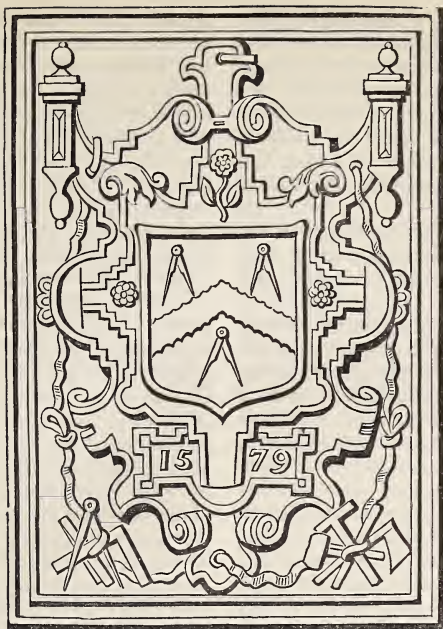
The last line, adds Mr. Willmott, is scarcely excelled by Pope's description of "Faith, our early immortality."

Now "*suum cuique*" is a favourite principle with our Journalist. The sentiment, and line, almost to the letter,

on which the praise of Prior is here founded, must therefore be restored to the rightful owner, Aristotle, unless a *prior* owner, in the literal sense, shall be found. The line will be found in the life of Aristotle by Diogenes Laertius, published in 1696, among "The lives and opinions of ancient philosophers, translated from the Greek by several hands, in two volumes, 8vo." and very interesting volumes they are, adorned by a masterly engraving of a powerful and philosophical head, the head of Diogenes himself, worthy to be placed by the side of that of Galileo, whose brow and eye bespeak the philosopher, and companion of philosophers. The head is so characteristic that it is worthy of inquiry whence the editor of the volumes obtained it—whether from a picture or bust. Among the remarkable sayings of Aristotle, we find the sentiment "hope is the dream of one that awaketh," and thence Prior in all probability took it; for he would hardly go to the originals, though several editions of the *Lives*, by Diogenes, in the Greek, were published not long before these translations appeared. Dr. Johnson intimates that Prior went to obscure books for much of his material, and this instance confirms the opinion, though these volumes of *Lives* may not have deserved in his day the epithet obscure.

Shall I venture on a comment suggested by the above? In some volume recently in my hands, now forgotten, I met with the expression "the *dry* maxims of Aristotle." But why call them dry? They abound in wit—in a proverbial wisdom. They are a condensation of acute observation, large experience, and sage reflection. They are better "aids to reflection" than many of Mr. Coleridge's. I never meet with this epithet without regretting that Jortin never fulfilled a design which he once had to throw a whole pamphlet at it, nor without remembering his division of *dryness* into absolute and relative dryness, and his various amusing comments thereon, to be found in the short but charming preface to the second volume of his "*Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern.*" Possibly any reader not acquainted with it, may be thankful for having his attention drawn in that direction.

Yours, &c. DISCIPULUS.



THE CARPENTERS OF LONDON.*

In youth he lerned hadde a good mistere,
He was a wel good wright, a Carpenter.

Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

WHEN our attention is drawn to the occupations of former generations of mankind, we perceive that trades and employments have undergone almost as many changes as other mundane affairs. Successful commerce is proverbially shifting, and even so in a great degree are retail trades and employments. New trades are constantly rising, founded perhaps on the use of new materials or new articles of consumption; others decline from changes of manners or of fashion. Thus barbers and peruke-makers, people all-important a century ago, are now a race nearly extinct. Tea-dealers, on the contrary, then almost unknown, are to be found in every street. Brewers have become tradesmen of the very first class, but it must have been otherwise when most families brewed their own beer. In many cases the old

names of trades have changed their signification. Thus, by grocer we now understand a dealer who is ready to serve out to his customers the smallest quantities of certain commodities, whereas the original signification of the word was a merchant who especially dealt by wholesale. The old haberdasher carried on the trade now pursued by the hardware and toyman. The modern haberdasher has swallowed up the mercer, the draper, the skinner, among the ancient trades, and the hosier, the glover, the needle-maker, the pinman, and we know not how many more, among more modern trades. In these observations we may at first appear to be wandering far away from the subject proposed to us; but in an historical review of the trade of Carpentry within the city of London we find much that is analogous with

* "An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London, compiled chiefly from Records in their Possession, by Edward Basil Jupp, Clerk of the Company. 1848." 8vo. pp. 338.

the incidents already mentioned : for, though we still talk much more frequently of Carpenters than we do either of mercers, drapers, or skimmers, yet the ancient importance of the trade is in a similar way merged in the more general term of Builder, if not in the more refined and ambitious designation of Architect.

At the present day nothing is more common in the construction of important buildings than to confide to a single contractor, calling himself a Builder, the various operations which formerly required the distinct employment of a mason, a bricklayer, a carpenter, a smith, a plumber, a tiler or slater, a glazier, a painter, a paper-hanger, a bell-hanger, and so forth. All the operations conducted by these several tradesmen may now be included in that one contract, and, though the several works still continue to employ different classes of artificers, yet those barriers which formerly kept each trade and mystery perfectly distinct, are no longer in operation. Whilst thus the several trades ancillary to architecture have all more or less merged in the general profession of the Builder, the Carpenters have certainly, as a class, lost something of their pristine importance. The case was very different when timber was the chief material used in the erection of houses : at that time the Carpenter was as important in the town as the shipwright in the dockyard, whilst the huge frame which was the workmanship of the one was scarcely outvalued by the massive fabric of the other. The Carpenters were evidently men of consequence in the ancient city of London ; which is more than can be said of the masons, or the bricklayers, or the plasterers. In the mayoralty of Sir John Shaw, in 1501-2, the Carpenters mustered thirty livery-men, the Tylers twenty-two, and the Masons only eleven.* There was no distinct company of the bricklayers, but subse-

quently that trade united with the tilers, and they were called the Tylers and Bricklayers. The contest between the two materials of timber and brick was carried on in earnest in the early part of the seventeenth century, but the Fire of London confirmed the triumph of the latter.

Meanwhile a constant warfare was maintained by the authorities of the State against the natural growth of London. To us it appears most extraordinary, now that the metropolis covers more than twenty times its ancient area, and is surrounded with beautiful suburbs, as Cowper sings,—Like the swarth Indian with his belt of beads,—it seems indeed most strange that the statesmen of the age of Burghley and Walsingham should have been actuated by such prejudices as to have supposed that any increase of the ancient city was in every way to be discouraged. Yet such was their policy ; on the consideration that country gentlemen were not to be drawn to London away from their estates,—that the police of the city was already an unwieldy and unmanageable task,—that large cities were unhealthy and frequently afflicted with the plague and other infectious diseases (not considering how much more such results were promoted by their crowded and ill-conditioned state than by their extent), or on the still more idle plea that building-materials were scarce and timber was wanted for shipping !—the growth of this giant city was to be arrested. Strype, in his additions to Stowe, has given a summary statement of some of the stages of the struggle :—

“ In queen Elizabeth’s time (he says) were strict proclamations† against inmates, and increase of new buildings, in the city; yet to small effect. In the 2 Jac. 1605, March 1, a proclamation was issued forth, forbidding all increase of new building within the city, and one mile thereof; and likewise commanding all persons henceforwards to build their fore-fronts and windows either of brick or stone, as well for decency [i. e. handsome appearance,] as by reason all great and well-grown woods were much spent and wasted, so as timber for shipping waxed scarce. But this also had little effect.

* The relative importance of the City Companies in 1603 is shown in an assessment then made for providing 10,000 quarters of corn, when the Carpenters were assessed at 50 quarters, the Masons at 25, and the Tylers and Bricklayers at 20. At the same time the Joiners were assessed at 41 quarters, and the Woodmongers (who dealt in wood for fuel) at 20.

† The first was in 1581 : see a further account in the work before us, pp. 271 et seq.

When, upon October 10, 1607, Proclamation was made again to the same purpose: and, October 16, some were censured in the Starchamber for building contrary to the tenor of the Proclamation. Again, by a Proclamation An. 1614, all Commissioners were required to proceed with all strictness against all offenders in this sort. From this time began the new reformation of buildings. The first house of note thus built was an house in the Strand, belonging to Colonel Cecil; after that, a house near Drapers' Hall; next to that, a goldsmith's house in Cheapside over against Sadlers' Hall; and a leather-seller's house in St. Paul's churchyard nere the North Gate, who was compelled thereunto, after he had set up his house, being all of timber."

A passage in one of Mr. Chamberlain's letters a few months before the death of queen Elizabeth (June 27, 1602,) exhibits this extraordinary policy in operation:

"The Council have lately spied a great inconvenience of the increase of housing within and without London, by building over stables, in gardens, and other odd corners, where upon they have taken order to have them pulled down; and this week they have begun almost in every parish to light on the inhabitants, here and there one, which, God knows, is far from removing the mischief."*

Again, in 1615, when, chiefly for the purpose of recruiting the royal exchequer, these arbitrary proclamations were rigorously put in force, the same writer says,

"But the inquiry after New Buildings within seven miles [this, we believe, is a mistake for two miles] of the town, since the King's coming-in, goes on amain, and last week the whole Council, from the highest to the lowest, brought down a Commission, and sat at Guildhall about it. If they should proceed with rigour and extremity, they might raise a great mass of money, as is thought, but it would cause much murmur and complaint."

And that it was persevered in appears from another passage in the following month, when Mr. Chamberlain writes,

"All manner of projects are still on foot, but the New Buildings bring in most profit."†

* Nichols's Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii. p. 578.

† Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. vol. iii. pp. 92, 93.

One of the historians of that reign, Arthur Wilson, describes the consequences of this suicidal policy to have been that "many men laid out their whole estates upon little hovels; or, not well heeding the Proclamation, and building fair houses upon new foundations, though it were but two yards from the old, became trespassers, and were obliged either to purchase their houses at a dear rate, or pull them down,—both ways tending to their ruin."

That the city itself had from early times exercised a salutary control over the building operations of its denizens, is shown by one of the first records in which the Carpenters are mentioned. At least as early as the beginning of Edward the First's reign (as we are informed by Mr. Jupp, p. 8) two Master Carpenters, and as many Master Masons, were sworn as officers to perform certain duties with reference to buildings, and walls, and the boundaries of land within the city, of the like nature as those confided to the same number of members of those two companies, under the title of City Viewers, until within little more than a century since. In the bye-laws of the Carpenters' company, made in 1607, the office of these four Common Viewers of the City, "of the which two be Freemasons and the other two freemen of the fellowship of Carpenters of the same city," was recognised as having existed "of ould tyme," and provision was made for the choice of "hable and cunning persons," so far as the two carpenters were concerned, by the Master and Wardens of the fellowship.

The incorporation of the Carpenters dates from a charter obtained in the 17th Edward IV. 1477; but (as was the case with other trades) they had evidently existed as a guild or fraternity from a considerably earlier period. Even their coat of arms (Argent, a chevron engrailed between three compasses sable) was conferred by Clarenceux King of Arms in the 6th Edward IV. In this grant they are described as "the fellowship of the crafte of Carpenters of the worshipfulle and noble citee of London."

But their records ascend still higher, and the earliest of any has reference to the purchase of the very estate which for more than four centuries

has been their hall of assembly. It had been part of the possessions of the hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate. In 1428 Roger Jordan the prior of that hospital, and its convent, granted a lease of five cottages and a waste piece of ground in the parish of All-hallows by London Wall, to Richard Aas, Peter Sextein, and Richard Punccheon, citizens and carpenters of London, for a term of 98 years at the rent of 20s. The fee simple was subsequently acquired. The Great Hall of the company was raised in the following year, together with four new houses adjacent.

The account-books of the wardens commence in the year 1438, and (excepting a short interval in the reign of Henry VIII.) are preserved in an unbroken series down to the present time,—the Hall and its contents having fortunately escaped the ravages of the great Fire of London.

It is from these records that Mr. Jupp has been enabled to compile the very interesting volume before us; one which recalls in long review the scenes of many a by-gone day of civic magnificence and festivity, and which adds its quota to our materials for the illustration of the commercial relations and domestic manners of ancient times. The allusions to public events which Mr. Jupp has extracted are also numerous, and he has elucidated them with an amount of industry and research not unworthy a more experienced antiquary. It would, perhaps, be too much to affirm that history itself is greatly benefited by such illustrations, as they form generally mere appendices to the circumstantial narratives of the old chroniclers; still when thus brought forward in review they are calculated to increase the historical attachment of Londoners to their city, an effect which the obliterating hand of modern improvement, and the rapid whirl of modern business, alternating with a domestic residence more frequently without the city walls than within them, are so constantly operating to efface.

But we are inclined to regard those portions of the volume as the most important which relate, not to the public events of the passing day, or to ancient usages in which the company shared

with other kindred fraternities, but to such peculiar features of its internal history as belong especially to its own province in the affairs of the community. To some of these we have already alluded. Others refer to the offices of Carpenter and Surveyor to the crown, and to the impressment of work for the royal service. In more recent times, when the Carpenters had ceased to struggle with the bricklayers for the erection of houses, they had to contend with the Joiners for their share of internal fittings and furniture. In the days when all these matters were settled (at least in theory) by the high hand of authority, efforts were made, from time to time, to define the peculiar limits of both trades, and a curious award made by the Court of Aldermen, in 1632, describes minutely what articles belonged to the workshop of the Joyner, and what to that of the Carpenter. Other differences occasionally happened with the Wood-mongers and the Sawyers; although the latter craft never obtained the privilege of incorporation.

The great contest of all, however, was the vexatious restrictions which, as we have already mentioned, the State thought proper to impose upon the growth of the metropolis, whilst the wants of the community, and the trading interests of the builders, were alike interested in demanding a greater freedom.

In 1618 the master of the company, who was put forward in the battle, and ventured so far as to prefer a petition concerning buildings to the Lords of the Council, suffered at their Lordships' hands a season of imprisonment. The fraternity had the gratitude to defray all his expenses.

"Paid the fifth of April (1619) to our master Mr. Isacke for his chardges layd out about his ymprisonment, and other chardges for the petition proposed to the Lords about the Buildings, xxj^{li}. xx^d."

In 1621, when a Parliament was in session, the Company determined to take a still more decisive course by way of Bill; and the bill of costs incurred on this occasion, including "four half-pieces" to Mr. Speaker, forms a very curious illustration of a "suit in Parliament" at that time:—

"Charges laid out about the preparing of a Bill in the Parliament for tolleration of a Building. 1621.

"Spent the xxiiijth of Maye, when we went unto Mr. Wright, clark of the parliament. . . . xij^d.

"Paid then more Mr. Wright for 2 severall coppies of petitions . . . x^s.

"Spent the same daye in goeing to the Parliament Howse, and carriage to and fro with 2 pair of oares . . . iiij^s ij^d.

"Spent the xxixth of Maye in attending the Parliament Howse, and boat-hire . . . ij^s iiij^d.

"Spent the xxxth of Maye at a drincking with the Speaker's clark . . . ij^s. ix^d.

"Paid the xxiiijth of June to Mr. Chandler for wrighting 24 petitions, xij^s.

After this, the Bill was submitted to the Solicitor-general in the Temple, and having received his corrections, further expenses were incurred in "gratifying" Parliamentary officials, not forgetting the Speaker's cook and coachman, and in soliciting the assistance of the Earl of Arundel, that still celebrated patron of architecture and all the sister arts.

"Item geven in mr. Speaker's house to the chamber keper, iiij^s. iiij^d.—the porter, ij^s. vj^d.—to the cooke, xvij^d.—to the coachman, ij^s.—to mr. Wright's man, iiij^s.—to mr. Serjeant's man, ij^s. vj^d. . . . xiiij^s. x^d.

"Item for two boot hier up and downe for alderman Hamersley, deputie Bond, deputie Hills, with other deputies, moore to confer with my lord of Arundell about the bill . . . ij^s. vj^d.

"Item to a gentleman of my lord of Arundell's chamber . . . v^s.

"Item to mr. Speaker the night before our Bill was rede, 4 half peaces . . . ij^{li}. iiij^s.

"Item to his chiefe clark to put his Mr. in remembrance . . . xj^s.

"Item for writing six bookes of grevances at large . . . xij^s.

"Item for writinge 8 bookes moore of grevances at large. . . . xvj^s.

We do not hear further of the fate of this Bill, but it is very probable that it had not passed before the King put a summary termination to the proceedings of the session.

The same policy was continued even in the days of the Commonwealth, for in 1656 a new Act was passed for preventing the multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs, and within ten miles thereof. Ten years later occurred that great event which Mr. Jupp suggests must have convinced even the Carpenters that "tymber

buildings were" not "more commodious for this citie than brick buildings,"* and which no doubt introduced a vast accession of liberal ideas on street architecture, though the magnificent plans of Sir Christopher Wren and others for the rebuilding of the city interfered too greatly with private interests to be permitted to take effect.

The Hall of the Carpenters was first built, as we have already stated, in the year 1429: and it appears from some carved corbels still remaining that the same walls which are now standing were raised on that occasion. This Hall was extensively repaired in the year 1561, and it is to about that period that some remarkable paintings are to be referred which were discovered in the year 1845. It appears that they had been concealed in the year 1671, if not before; the fashion of the day then prompted a remodeling of the Hall, which received windows of a new pattern, and a ceiling handsomely ornamented with moulded figures. This ceiling cut off from view the original open roof, the rafters of which rested on ten corbels of the same material, all of which are now existing. The paintings occupied a length of twenty-three feet on the west side of the hall; they were in height three feet, their base line being level with the corbels at about nine feet from the floor, and their upper line being defined by an embattled oak beam. They were painted in distemper on a ground of lime laid upon clay. The subjects had all reference to the craft of the Company, being, 1. Noah building the Ark; 2. King Josiah ordering the repair of the Temple; 3. Christ serving his parents, represented as gathering his father's chips into a basket; 4. Christ teaching in the temple, accompanied by the text from scripture containing the question, "Is not this that Carpynter's son?"

A remarkable allusion to the third of these paintings has been discovered by Mr. Payne Collier in a letter of

* In the year 1650 the Company had prepared a statement in which they "gave their reasons that tymber buildings were more comodious for this Citie than brick buildings were;" of which the Company's clerk made two copies (p. 277), but Mr. Jupp has endeavoured in vain to recover this document.

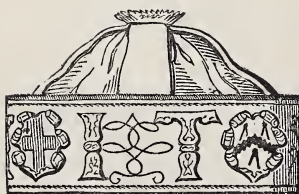


MASTER'S CUP.



WARDEN'S CUP.

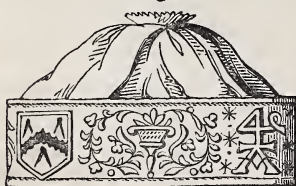
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2



3



1 AND 2, FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF THE MASTER'S GARLAND.

3, ONE OF THE WARDENS' GARLANDS.

Thomas Nash the satirist, written about the year 1596, in which the popular work of Thomas Churchyard called his Chips leads the writer on to speak of the picture in question.

"And for the printers, there is such gaping amongst them for the copy of my *L. of Essex voyage*, and the ballet of three score and foure knights,* that though my Lord Marquesse wrote a second parte of his *fever funder* or *Idleness*,† or Churchyard enlarged his Chips, saying that they were the very same which Christ in Carpenters Hall is paynted gathering up, as Joseph his father strewes, hewing a piece of timber, and Mary his mother sits spinning by, yet would they not give the price of a Proclamation out of date, or, which is the contemptiblest summe that may be (worse than a scute or a dandiprat), the price of all Harvey's works bound up together."

The costume adopted in these pictures‡ is a mixture of Roman togas and sandals and other fantastic imitations of the antique, with the ordinary attire of the middle of the sixteenth century; and, though we cannot perceive any clear correspondence between certain paintings recorded to have been made in the hall in the year 1561 (p. 223), with the situation or design of these paintings, yet there can be no doubt that such is about the date when they were painted. From the absence of any nimbus round the head of the Virgin or that of her husband we think that they were not the work of Roman Catholic times, and if not they were certainly painted in the reign of Edward VI. or early in that of Elizabeth. In the third picture the head of Christ is irradiated, whilst the figure altogether has suffered from some wanton injury, and seems to countenance the suggestion made in p. 242 that this was done in the days of the Puritans, who destroyed all pictures representing the second Person of the Trinity. It has been thought that the paintings were covered over with canvas at that

time; it may be so, or it may have been at the time of the renewal of the hall in 1671.

But we have still to mention that the cause of the material alterations made at the latter date was that the hall, instead of being merely the place of occasional public festivities, had then become the ordinary state-room of a civic mansion. After the fire of 1666 the Carpenters' Company, having had the extraordinary good fortune to keep their hall untouched, lent it first to other companies, and afterwards in succession to several aldermen during their years of mayoralty. In 1672, shortly after the repairs, it was let to alderman William Pritchard, then sheriff elect, at the rent of 100*l.* The following year it was let for seven years to Mr. Roberts (afterwards Sir Gabriel), a Turkey merchant; after whose death it was again let in 1717 at the much reduced rent of fifty guineas instead of one hundred pounds,—becoming, as we may suppose, a house of business instead of a mansion of residence,—to Mr. James Fordham, citizen and skinner. His family and successors have been its tenants until a very recent period.

Meanwhile the Company of Carpenters has always maintained in some degree its corporate dignity. Not only its records, but some beautiful articles of ancient plate, have escaped all the perils of fire and confiscation. There are four handsome cups assigned to the Master and three Wardens. They were the gift of parties who served those offices, viz. of John Reeve master in 1611, John Ansell warden in 1611, Thomas Edmones warden in 1612, and Anthony Jarman warden in 1628. The cups represented in the accompanying engravings are those of Reeve and Edmones. At the annual election these cups are borne in procession, according to the following formulary, drawn out in 1738 :—

"1st. The old Master and Wardens to walk once round the Hall with the Musick and Cupbearers.

"Then the old Master and Wardens to crown the new Master and Wardens, and to drink to each other.

"Then the new Master and Wardens to walk once round the Hall with the Musick and Cupbearers as before.

"N.B. To call the four junior Liverymen to be Cupbearers."

F

* The Earl had dubbed 64 knights at Cadiz, which went somewhat against the grain of his Royal Mistress, who was always parsimonious of her honours.

† "The Lord Marques Idleness," a volume of poetry written by William Pawlet, Marques of Winchester.

‡ Clever etchings of the four paintings, made by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. are given in Mr. Jupp's volume.

The crowning is performed with caps or garlands as they were anciently called, which were made in 1561, the same year when so much was done to the hall, and when the paintings are supposed to have been executed. The master's garland, which bears the initials of John Tryll then master, is made of crimson silk and velvet, embroidered with gold and silver lace. Those of the wardens are of like materials, bearing the initials of John Abbott, Wolstone Wynd, and Thomas Pecocke, with the arms of the Company, and, we presume, their respective marks

(the mark shown in the engraving being formed from the initials of John Abbott).

In the old furniture of the Hall there are also some interesting relics of old design. When a new parlour was made in 1579 there was

“Paid for a planke to cover the armes of the Companie iij^s.

“Paid to the Carver for carving the Armes of the Companie xxij^s. iij^d.

and the carver did his work well, as is shown by the engraving which we have prefixed to the present article.

PIOZZIANA.—No. VIII.

(Continued from p. 608.)

“I inquired of the Franciscan friar, who attended us at the inn (at Calais), what was become of Father Felix, who did the duties of the *Quête*, as it is called, about a dozen years ago; when I recollect that his manner and story struck *Dr. Johnson* exceedingly, who said that so complete a character could scarcely be found in romance. He had been a soldier, it seems, and was no incompetent or mean scholar. The books we found open in his cell shewed that he had not neglected modern or colloquial knowledge. There was a translation of Addison's *Spectator* and Rapin's *Dissertation on the Contending Parties of England*—called Whig and Tory. He had likewise a violin and some printed music for his entertainment. I was glad to hear he was well, and travelling to Barcelona on foot, by order of the superior.”

“I was glad to see Boulogne, though I can scarcely tell why: but one is always glad to see something new, and talk of something old. For example: the story I once heard of Miss Ashe, speaking of poor *Dr. James*, who loved profligate conversation dearly, ‘That man should set up his quarters across the water (said she); really Boulogne would be a seraglio to him.’”

“The pert vivacity of *la fille* at Montreuil was all we could find there worth recording; it filled up our notions of French flippancy agreeably

enough; as no English wench would have so answered one, to be sure. She had complained of our avant-courrier's behaviour.—‘Il parle sur le haut ton, mademoiselle (said I), mais il a le cœur bon.’—‘Ouy dâ,’ replied she, smartly, ‘mais c'est le ton que fait le chanson.’”

“They (the Parisians) are all wild for love of a new comedy, written by Mons. de Beaumarchais, and called ‘*Le Mariage de Figaro*,’ full of such wit as we were fond of in the reign of Charles the Second—indecent merriment and gross immorality; mixed however with much acrimonious satire, as if Sir George Etherege and Johnny Gay had clubbed their powers of ingenuity at once to divert and to corrupt their auditors; who now carry the verses of this favourite piece upon their fans, pocket handkerchiefs, &c. as our women once did those of the ‘*Beggars' Opera*.’”

“The famous Venetian, too, who has written so many successful comedies, and is now employed upon his own memoirs, at the age of 84, was a delightful addition to our coterie—*Goldoni*. He is garrulous, good-humoured, and gay, resembling the late James Harris of Salisbury in person, not in manner, and seems justly esteemed and highly by his countrymen.”

“I have stolen a day to visit my

old acquaintances the English Austin Nuns at the Fossée, and found the whole community alive and cheerful. They are many of them agreeable women, and, having seen *Dr. Johnson* with me when I was last abroad, inquired much for him,—*Mrs. Fermor*, the prioress, niece to Belinda in the Rape of the Lock, taking occasion to tell me, comically enough, ‘that she believed there was but little comfort to be found in a house that harboured poets, for that she remembered Mr. Pope’s praise made her aunt very troublesome and conceited, whilst his numberless caprices would have employed ten servants to wait on him; and he gave one (said she) no amends by his talk, either, for he only sate dozing all day when the sweet wine was out, and made his verses chiefly in the night; during which season he kept himself awake by drinking coffee, which it was one of the maids’ business to make for him, and they took it by turns.’”

“The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland lodge here at our hotel (Lyons). I saw them treated with distinguished respect to-night at the theatre, where, *à force de danser*, I actually was moved to shed many tears over the distresses of *Sophie de Brabant*. Surely these pastimes will very soon supplant all poetry, when, as Gratiano says, “Our words will suddenly become superfluous, and discourse grow commendable in none but parrots.”

“*Lady Mary Wortley Montague*.—That her learned and highly accomplished son (*Edward Wortley Montague*) imbibed her taste and talents for sensual delights, has been long known in England. It is not so, perhaps, that there is a showy monument erected to his memory at *Padua*, setting forth his variety and compass of knowledge in a long Latin inscription. The good old monk who showed it me, seemed grievously and reasonably shocked that such a man should at last expire with somewhat more firm persuasion of the Mahometan religion than any other, but that he doubted greatly of all, and had not for many years professed himself a Christian of any sect or denomination whatever.”

“When the Duchess of Montepan asked the famous Louison d’Arguën, by way of insult, as she passed too near her, ‘*Comment allait le metier?*’ ‘*Depuis que les dames s’en mêlent,*’ replied she, with no improper spirit, ‘*il ne vaut plus rien.*’”

“The praises of *Italian weather*, though wearisomely frequent among us, seem, however, much confined to this island, for aught I see, who am often tired with hearing their complaints of their own sky, now that they are under it: always too cold, or too hot, or a sciroc wind, or a rainy day, or a hard frost, *che gela fin ai Pensieri.*”

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Thomas Stephens, Master of the Grammar School at St. Edmund’s Bury, Suffolk.

THREE SERMONS.—1. “The Spoiler Spoiled.” Preached at the Assizes at Bury, Sept. 10, 1660, at the request of John Wyard, esq. then High Sheriff for the county of Suffolk. Camb. 1661.

2. “Hypocrisy Unmasked.” The second Sermon. March 4, 1660. Preached at the request of Sir John Castleton, Bart. High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk. Camb. 1661.

3. “Samuel’s Circuit.” The third Sermon. Preached at the Assizes at Bury, July 29, 1661, at the request of Sir John Castleton, Bart. High Sheriff, &c. Camb. 1661.

Sacred Hymn upon the Gospels of the Hybernal Quarter. Camb. 1661.

An Essay upon Statius, or the five first books of Publ. Papinius Statius. Done into English Verse by T. S.; with the Poetrie historically illustrated. 1648. 12mo.

Publii Papinii Statii Sylvarum Lib. v. cum Notis ad Marginem, Commentarii

vice, quas undecunque collegit THOMAS STEPHENS, Scholæ Buriensis Moderator. Camb. 1651. 12mo.

These are all the works which we possess, or with which we are acquainted, of this learned and accomplished man, whose name is but little known, but whose talents and acquirements are deserving of more notice than he has received; we shall therefore appropriate to him rather a larger space than we commonly give to the subjects of our Retrospective Reviews. To begin with his Sermons:—They are like those of *South*, much directed against Cromwell and the Commonwealth men, the Puritans, and the Levellers, whom both these good and loyal churchmen considered only in the light of a set of sacrilegious thieves and robbers bent on the destruction of the altar and throne, and very unfavourably given to the peaceful and praiseworthy oblation of *tithes*. The first Sermon is dedicated to Frederick Lord Cornwallis, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, of whom he says,—“I have had the honour to serve you in the service of God, and to wait upon you to the Throne of Grace?” He speaks of the time as evil, “when there never was more *preaching*, and never fewer *sermons*; for I cannot call illiterate, seditious discourses by so honourable a name.” He considers that there never was more need of the *snuffers of the sanctuary* than when so many *thieves* as are gotten into the *wicke* of the church's tapers, &c. &c.—N.B. Stephens appears not to have preached for eighteen years, or since 1642, and apologises for that this *desuetude* has made him poor, rough, and unpolished. The second Sermon was preached at Bury, March 4, 1660, at the request of Sir John Castleton, Bart. High Sheriff, and is called “Hypocrisy Unmasked;” and, like the former one, shows how familiar he was with the Fathers as well as the classical writers of Greece: and both are plentifully adorned with quotations and references in that language. The third Sermon is called “Samuel's Circuit.” Preached July 29, 1661, at the request of the same High Sheriff as before. In this he defends the clergy being called *to the exercise of temporal power, and to the preferment of a priest*. The old schoolmaster has gained courage by the restoration of the monarchical authority, and lays his blows upon the Presbyterian shoulders with an additional and willing energy. He asks:

“Is Scripture become a *Lesbian* rule and bowed to our fancies? But this is the very answer that a classical brother gave me in the days of England's rebellion when I pinched him with these apostolical precepts, and asked him whether he thought St. Peter and St. Paul wrote true divinity. He answered,—That Paul and Peter wrote seasonable doctrine for the times they lived in; were they alive now, *when Christians know their strength better, he thought they would change their copy*. But some of the brood of Loyola have met with the best compensation; that is—a *halter*; and have found that a *cart* at Tyburn is but an ill *chair* to dispute in. So long as the *Leman Lake* bounded them they were to be pitied, not to be feared; but ‘*cum proximus ardet Ucalegon*’—’tis time to look about us, &c. If any please to turn over that sober and modest History of Scotland,

written by the Rev. Archbishop of St. Andrew's, he will find *rebellions*, even to a prodigy, hatched under the wings of *religion*. These *Pont* dares tell King James and his council, ‘that they do not acknowledge them judges in causes *ecclesiastic* ;’ which is the cause, perhaps, why our brethren now-a-days leave that class of his Majesty's titles out of their prayers. Then they will find the ministers of Edinburgh proclaim a *fast*, on a day appointed by his Majesty for a solemn *feast*; and, to detain the people in church, *their* preachers make a sermon all day long; and we know who wrote after that copy in England too. In a word (for the raking in this kennel makes it stink abominably) then *Blake* audaciously tells the King, ‘That speeches delivered in the pulpit, although *alleged to be treasonable*, cannot be judged by the King, till the kirk first take cognizance of it.’”

He describes the *good magistrate* as very different from “the fat kine of Basan, which oppress the poor, and crush the needy—the well-lined magistrates, which like stalled oxen are fitter to *feed* than to *work* ;” and he adds (probably having some one of the goodly dames of Bury St. Edmund's in his eye) that “Grotius interprets the *kine of Basan in the feminine gender, by the wives of magistrates*, who too often give laws to their husbands; and, if Jesabel be Ahab's instructor,

what poor Naboth can keep his vineyard? *Samuel* no doubt had a wife, but she is not once mentioned in the holy page, lest she should seem to have a finger in the government," &c. So he says "a magistrate should be ἀγώνης; he should know no relative, no *bosom favourite* who may grinde the sinews of the poor," &c. This is doctrine to our heart's content. Well said, brave Thomas Stephens! you have given at parting a sly look and lesson to the *corporation pew*, and in your simplicity "pieced out the lion's skin with the fox's tail."*

The poetry of Stephens was composed to fill up some "broken hours," when the "sanctuary was shut up against the established service of God, and it is not to be imagined that we could sing one of the Lord's songs there." The odes were prepared for chamber music, which was admirably composed by that rare son of art and master of his faculty Mr. Jo. Jenkins, "that when we might not meet to chaunt holy anthems in the quire, devout Christians might make their houses, and their hearts too, temples of the Holy Ghost." This little book consists of less than thirty pages.

1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

Haste, Joseph, to the solemn feast,
Hierusalem wants such a guest.
Take Mary and the Holy Boy;
Teach him betimes to know the way
To th' Temple, where hereafter he
Both priest and sacrifice must be.
As ye return tell him that he
The shadows of himself did see.
But stay—where is he? 'tis a day
Since first we mist him on the way.
We have searched all the caravan
Among his kinsfolks, man by man.
Is he fallen weary, faint, or lame?
Has Herod's cup devoured the Lamb?
Back to the Temple, walk the round,
There Christ most likely will be found;
Among the doctors him behold,
Advanced to the chair at twelve years old.

The Temple-porch, where's wit doth flow,
Was never beautiful till now.
This little disputant confounds
The scribes with all their learned grounds;
Their scarlet robes begin to blush
To see the doctors nonplust thus.
So little *David* hath o'erthrown
The giant Goliah with a stone;
Doctors to school again are brought,
Where by a child they must be taught.
The gaping multitudes amazed
To hear his wisdom flow so fast;
Nay, his own parents could not gather
His meaning of another Father.

COLL.

Lord, thou the weakest things hast crowned,
That they the mighty should confound.
Make bare thy arm, and show us how
To foil the wise—or make us so.

2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

Hang up your rosie garlands ore the doors,
Crown all the pots with flowers;
Let choicest wines invite
The duller appetite;
Let the sweet timbrels sound,
And dances fill the round.
Soft airs and choicest measures well become
This wedding feast,
When such a guest

Is come,—

Jesus and his disciples with his mother!
Sure heaven and earth have married one another.
Welcome! drink freely,—drink all up,
'T is best behind still; fill the cup,
And fear no want: that table shall have more
That entertains the author of our store.
He that at first made *water* can as well
Change it to *wine*, too, by a miracle.

This is the hour
To show his power;
The elements obey
When he a charge does lay.

* "Οπου ἡ λεοντῇ μὴ ἐφικνέται, προσραπτεον ἔκει τὴν ἀλωπεκὴν,—such, we are told, was Lysander's policy.—REV,

He that once turn'd the seas to blood
 Can turn't to wine if he see good ;
 Nay, by a greater miracle he can
 Turn wine to his own blood to nourish man.

COLL.

Lord, thou'rt a spring of goodness ;—thou hast made
 Our cups to overflow, hearts to be glad.
 But whilst that others of *new wine* do boast
 Let us be filled with the Holy Ghost.

The translation of Statius has an engraved title-page by Marshall, and is ushered in by the following dedication :—*Nobili Amicorum Pari, Do. Gulielmo Paston, Baronetto, et Do. Gulielmo D'Oyly, Equ. Aurato Musarum Exulum Asylis, et Religionis Profligatæ Assertoribus, Patronis ejus Plurimum Honorandis. Thomas Stephens, voto et Mancipi Clien's addictissimus hasce Statianas Primitias, in Grati Animi Testimonium, L.M. M.M. D.D.C.Q.* A short preface, in which we are informed that "it was meditated amidst all the clamour and employments of a public school," is followed by several copies of commendatory verses, in Latin and English, one of which is written by a person of the name of "Thomas Poley," a family, we believe, still existing in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's. We give a few short extracts as samples of the versification.

———Oh ! too brave
 To be lord paramount, and not to have
 A partner in our royal fortunes, neither
 Will crowns divided ever hold together.

Your rage says you're not base. A noble house
 Is wrote in bloody letters on your brows.

———Or some enchantress spent
 Her charms upon thy tombe. Thou shalt have sight
 Of the fresh air, and the forgotten light
 O' the sun. Thou'lt tread upon the springing grasse,
 And hear the warbling rivers as they passe
 From their clear fountains ; yet at last with pain
 Look to return to those dark shades again.

But now the Morn rose from her Phrygian cell,
 And wiping her dew'd locks, she did expell
 The night's cold darkness, blushing in the sun
 That follows her. Bright Lucifer was one
 O' the last that moves her with his parting glances,
 But now resigns the sky ; and Sol advances
 His chariot in the heavens, whose glorious light
 Deprives the world of his pale sister's sight.

Now treads he rugged paths by Nemea's bounds,
 Where the blithe shepherd's pipe scarce yet resounds
 Sweet roundelays ; by Corinth's eastern side
 And the sweet Sisyphean port, where waves that chide
 Their crested banks are parted by the shore
 Of Palæmonian Lache, passing o'er
 Nisus, far hence o' th' left he spies the plain
 Of mild Eleusis, &c.

He begs for quarter, and lays hold o'the spear
 Charg'd now against his throat, then makes his prayer—
 "By those still shades, where stars glide from the skies—
 By heaven—by this, thy night of victories—
 Spare me," &c.

As when the windes in league becalm the seas,
 No waves forbid the shore to sleep at ease.

The shady leaves and clouds are scorch'd with heat
Without a blast to cool them ; then the great
And roaring lakes contract themselves. The sun
Drinks up the streams that now in silence run, &c.

Now Tydeus did his weary steps recal
To the Grecian plains and sweet Prosymna's dale—
His looks affright—his hair with dust abounds—
A shower of sweat falls in his open wounds—
His eyes look red with watching—thirst contracts
His drawn-up mouth—*his mind feeds on his acts*
And breathes his lasting fame, &c.

———And now there came
A crowd of boys and girls and aged fathers
About their parting friends. This concourse gathers
And stops the doors up—tears no measure knew,
But sad farewells their shields and crests bedew.
The souldiers sigh to leave their home—they kisse
Through their close beavers—the rough helmet is
Bow'd to embrace. He that in the sword delights
Of death but now—breathes out his rage in sights.

And thou, Parthenopæus, yet unskilled
In arms, (thy soul's so much with glory filled,)
Leadst on Arcadian troops, though 'twas unknown
To thy stern mother—she by chance was gone
To hunt in distant chases and the bleak
Lycean deserts,—nor might he partake
Of these rough sports, none venturing to the place
Of danger, had so sweet and beauteous face.
Nor is true courage wanting if his age
Did lend him strength and power to engage,
What sylvan deity, or nymph that's named
From spray or shrub, was not by him inflamed ?
When in Mænalian shades his tender feet
Pressed down the willing grass, Dian did see't,
They say, and pardoned her companion,
Fitting Dictæan darts and quivers on
His shoulders. He, inflamed with the wild joys
Of war, leaps out, burning to hear the noise
Of arms and trumpets, to besmear his hair
With warlike dust—that captive steeds may bear
Him back, ashamed of the wood, ashamed to spie
His arms. Yet (with the guilty die
Of human blood) he shines before the rest,
In gold and purple, &c.

T. Stephens's edition of the *Sylvæ* and *Achilleis* of Statius received the public approbation of the learned Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge, and of other scholars. Duport places the poet and the commentator on a level.

Egregiam laudem meruistis tuque tuusque
Interpres, lauro dignus uterque pari.
Judice vel *Justo*,* solo es minor ipse *Marone*,
Atque uno *Henrico* sit *Stephano* ille minor.

We have only to add that the short notes and explanations to this edition are extremely useful, and prove that the editor was a very good grammarian and scholar.† We believe that the notices of this learned man are scanty and

* *i. e.* *Justo* Lipsio.

† In the dedication of this learned little volume to the Trustees of the Grammar School of St. Edmund's Bury, he praises them for their liberality in the restoration of the edifice, which appears to have been previously much dilapidated. After thanking

few, at least scarcely any, have come within the narrow pale of our humble literature. However, in the *Life of Dr. John North*, by Roger North, the following quaint and amusing account of his life is met with. "His scholastic education was altogether at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, under *Dr. Stephens*, then master of an eminent school there. It was a piece of good fortune to be no forwarder; for his residence there fell in the dregs of time, when after the Martyrdom of Charles the First, a Babel of mistaken powers tormented the people of England, until the happy Restoration of Charles the Second to the Crown, and the nation to their laws. A fit time for monastic retirement! *The master was pedant enough, and noted for high flights of poetry and criticism*, and what we now call *jingling*, not a little derived from the last age. All which qualities were not amiss in his employment. The worst of him was, what his corpulence declared, the being *a wet epicure*, the common vice of bookish professions. We pass by his partialities (which were indeed scandalous and pernicious to many of his scholars), because they happen to turn in favour of our Doctor, for his master was exceedingly proud and fond of him. One happiness was, that he was a noted Cavalier, then the title of the king's friends, in opposition to the rebels, who, from a precise cut they affected, were styled *Roundheads*. In the worst of these times, the master in his family used the forms of loyalty and orthodoxy; but being reputed little better than a Malignant, he was forced to use outwardly an occasional conformity, by observing the church duties and days of super-hypocritical fastings and seekings, where-with the people in those days were tormented, though now worn out of almost all credibility; and he walked to church after his brigade of boys, there to endure the infliction of divers holders-forth, tiring themselves and everybody else. And by these means he made a shift to hold his school. It happened in the dawning of the Restoration, the canon of the times mitigated, and one *Dr. Boldero*, formerly a captain in Scotland under Montrose, and between the ladder and the rope had narrowly escaped hanging, now in episcopal orders, kept a Church of England conventicle in Bury, using the common prayer; and our master also went to his congregation, and ordinarily took some of his boarders with him, of whom our doctor was, for the most part, one." "The methods of the school were no slight advantage, for the master required all his scholars to fill a quarter of a sheet of paper with their Latin themes, and write the English on the opposite page. At presenting this a desk was set in the middle of the school, where the boy stood and rehearsed his themes, in Latin or English, as required; and at this act a form or two of boys were ordered up from the lower ends, and placed by way of audience, and the master had opportunity to correct faults of any kind, pronunciation as well as composition. This discipline, used generally in free schools, might prevent us obloquy, as when it is said that in the grand assemblies for English affairs there are found many *talkers* but very few *speakers*." We have only to add, that there is a letter from Dr. Worthington to Dr. Stephens, ann. 1663, in our learned friend Mr. Crossley's "Diary and Correspondence of Dr. Worthington," p. 46, with a note by Mr. Crossley, whose learning and diligence nothing escapes, and who really deserves the appellation of *πολυμαθέστατος*; and we must add, that, could the spirit of Thomas Stephens revisit its old tenement when on earth, it would rejoice at seeing this ancient "Seminarium Doctrinæ et Pietatis," still flourishing under the protection of the author of *Cratylus* and *Varronianus*, and he might perhaps acknowledge that the translation of the *Antigone* of Sophocles was not inferior even to his own version of the *Thebais* of Statius.

B—ll.

J. M.

them for his appointment as master, he says, "*Nec in his indulgentiæ vestræ limites præscribi permisistis, sed sponte voluistis omnibus, suis humeris absolvere beneficium; nec passi estis, ut ex eo quicquam petitio mea defrigeret. Quam squalidæ olim jacuerunt hæ musarum sedes, quam desolati penales, adhuc recordari possitis, enimvero præteriti hujus luctûs 'Et memini, et meminisse juvat,' "*" &c.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of Leicester, from the time of the Romans to the end of the Seventeenth Century. By James Thompson. Royal 8vo. pp. 484.

THE author before us has been actuated by a very praiseworthy ambition, to produce a book of a higher and more finished character than that which has usually belonged to our works of local history. He has, he tells us, aspired not only to tell what has not been told before, but also to tell what has been told before in a more agreeable way: to compose "a complete and well-connected narrative, comprising all the most important events which have occurred, leaving unmentioned the writer's doubts or opinions, and conducting the reader onward from epoch to epoch, without diverting his attention from the story." His aim has been "to render the history of the town as patent to all eyes as is that of the nation—a study of one being only secondary in importance to the study of the other." This effort, as we have said, is highly praiseworthy, and the only objections that can be urged against it are these,—that it may tempt a writer of local history to wander too widely from his immediate subject, which error was committed by Mr. Hatcher in his *History of Salisbury*, who formed his style upon the discursive model of Archdeacon Coxe;—or that it may tempt him to suppress his authorities as well as his "doubts or opinions." In abridgments and *resumés* we do not look for authorities; but in standard histories we certainly do, and in this respect such works as those of Rapin, Sharon Turner, and Lingard, must ever claim greater respect than those of some more popular writers. Both authorities and doubts may generally be accommodated in marginal notes.

On the whole, Mr. Thompson has not overburdened his page with references: but it is to be presumed that his usual authorities are either his predecessor Mr. Nichols, the county historian, or else the records of the cor-

poration, which have been examined and arranged by himself.*

In respect to the extent with which Mr. Thompson has intermingled general history with his local annals, we have no fault to find; on the contrary, we think he has shewn much discrimination in selecting such particulars of public history as lend an interest to his own materials, and again in not pursuing public history too far beyond his own territorial limits. His narrative of the first Norman conquest of Leicester furnishes a favourable specimen of his skill.

"In the month of October, in the year 1066, the battle of Hastings was fought; and from its result flowed consequences which affected, in the course of a few years, the inhabitants of every large town in England. But that battle alone did not decide the fate of the nation. The Conqueror had then to subdue the people of the central and northern parts of the country. It was therefore in the early part of the summer of the year 1068 that he commenced what has been termed his second campaign, in order to complete his conquest. In every borough he found the inhabitants animated by a most determined spirit of resistance to him, and willing to perish rather than surrender their liberty to a foreign foe. On leaving either London or Winchester, he advanced upon Oxford, where, after destroying four hundred of the seven hundred and twenty houses of that city, and massacring the inhabitants, he became master of the place.

"The mournful intelligence of the Conqueror's progress had doubtless by this time reached Leicester. It may be imagined that great consternation would be

* The MS. records of the corporation of Leicester have been mounted and bound under Mr. Thompson's superintendence; and being now deposited in the public Museum of the town, are rendered available to the use of any historical inquirer who may be desirous to examine them. In the same place are exhibited (under glass cases) the ancient charters of Leicester—no longer tossed about in old chests or dusty presses, the prey of damp and vermin. This is an example worthy of imitation.

thereby created among the inhabitants; but they, perhaps, felt confident of the strength of those walls which had been built by the Romans, and which an ancient historian pronounces impregnable. The castle, too, at the south-western angle of the walls, was regarded as a stronghold that defied attack. It was towards Midsummer when the Norman hosts approached the town. Every heart therein burned with hate to the foreigners, and defiance was hurled at them from the battlements. All however was unavailing. The skilled troops of the Norman, flushed with success, assailed the fortifications with their wonted vigour and tried engineering. The town was taken, and almost utterly destroyed. The castle, and the church dedicated to St. Mary, standing near thereto, shared the same fate. The obstinacy of the resistance made by the townspeople may be inferred from the injury done to their houses and defences. Many a Saxon freeman, to whom the restoration of ancient customs had given hope, and who had enjoyed a breathing-time of freedom after the dreaded Dane had been deprived of his authority in Leicester, must have left his corpse among the fragments of his dwelling that were scattered around his desolate hearth, while his wife and children were abandoned to the licentiousness and cruelty of the Norman soldiery.

"From Leicester the Conqueror marched upon Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York, where similar scenes of havoc and slaughter were enacted. Edwin Earl of Leicester was betrayed to the Normans by his own followers, and killed by the enemy, when he was attempting to escape into Scotland. In this town a garrison would be left to hold the place in subjection. The immediate consequence of the capture of Leicester was the division of the shattered dwellings and broken-spirited people among the Conqueror's associates. Not only were the *houses* of the Saxon inhabitants appropriated by the Normans; their *bodies* also became the property of the enemy. In a kind of catalogue taken on the spot about twelve years after this date (*Domesday Book*) the names of those who shared in the infamous plunder of the Conquest were inserted, with a particular account of the portion allotted to each person. It thence appears that there were only 64 burgesses in the borough, while there were 322 houses, and six churches. The disproportion thus existing between the number of houses and that of burgesses, several years after the Conquest, shows what had been done at the siege of the town; for, in the peaceful period antecedent to it, every dwelling

unquestionably had its tenants, composed of the head and various members of a family. Some of them had fled doubtless to the retreats in the woods and wilds where their compatriots had taken refuge."

Mr. Thompson's description of the rising of Henry Earl of Lancaster in 1321, his notices of the early Wickliffites, and several other passages, might be pointed out as equally worthy of attention; and in the more complicated transactions of the seventeenth century, when civil discord assumed in Leicestershire one of the last exhibitions of ancient feudal strife as transmitted between the two potent families of Grey and Hastings, his narrative is still distinguished by perspicuity, animation, and impartiality. We do not forget that he had at this period of his undertaking a very able predecessor, to whose merits we bore testimony a few years ago.*

There is, however, one memorable passage in the Annals of Leicester on which we should have liked to have seen greater research bestowed by Mr. Thompson, not only on account of the interesting circumstances of the incident itself, but from its having been much overloaded, as we are led to suppose, by imaginary additions. We allude to the brief sojourn of King Richard the Third in this town, on the eve of the fatal field of Bosworth, and which formed the subject of a paper on which one of our correspondents (in July 1845) bestowed considerable pains. In such a case the narrative of an historical writer should be supported, clause by clause, on adequate authority; but Mr. Thompson has given only a single note of reference to "*Holinshed and Speed*" at the point followed in the ensuing quotation:

"In the year 1485, on the evening of the 21st of August, Richard the Third entered Leicester with his army. It was composed of foot soldiers, in two divisions, marching five abreast. Then followed the baggage, then himself, gorgeously dressed, mounted upon a large courser, richly caparisoned, and attended by his body guards. It was after sunset when the army entered the town. Richard's

* See review of *History of Leicester during the Civil War*, by J. F. Hollings, esq. in our Magazine for August, 1840.

countenance was stern and frowning as he rode along the streets, and he appeared full of indignation, which he somewhat gratified by uttering threats of revenge.* It is said that the King slept at an inn in the main street—then known, probably, as the Blue Bell—and departed next morning for the battle-field. A few days afterwards the contest between the armies of Richard and Richmond took place in the field near Market Bosworth. The issue is well known. The body of Richard was barbarously mutilated by his enemies, and brought to the town, thrown across a horse, naked and disfigured, by his herald, Blanche Sanglier—'White Boar.' It was exposed to the derision and insults of the populace—probably in the Guildhall, which stood at the end of the street opposite to that where the inn was situated in which the unpopular monarch had lodged on his way to Bosworth. It was ultimately buried (according to the historian) in the precincts of the Grey Friars' monastery. The inn was subsequently known as the Blue Boar."

Now, the truth is, that Holinshed and Speed are not answerable for the facts here stated; they merely amplify Hall, and Hall translates from the rhetorical Latin of Polydore Virgil, who after all only says that Richard, before he started from Nottingham, placed his army in marching order. The gorgeous dress and rich caparisons are mere melodramatic embellishments of successive improvers of the narrative. The story of the King's sleeping at an inn rests on an anecdote told by Sir Roger Twysden in the reign of Charles I. in connection with a robbery at that inn. And Mr. Thompson cannot be acquitted of some little inattention in saying that the contest took place "a few days after" the 21st of August, when it was fought the very next day. Moreover, instead of a conjectural statement that the King's body was exposed to view in the town-hall, the assertion of an Harleian MS. which was quoted by our correspondent should have been noticed, to the effect that the body was shown in the Newark, probably in the chapel there.

With respect to the murder of Mrs. Clarke, the landlady of the Blue Boar, which occurred in 1605, Mr. Thompson congratulates himself in having recovered its particulars, which he details in pp. 327—330. He has, how-

ever, failed to observe that the most remarkable passage of the story, with reference to the romance of King Richard's Bedstead which was founded upon the anecdote related by Sir Roger Twysden, is this, that the robbers "opened three coffers, one containing linens, the second being full of writings, and the third having six or seven bags of gold and silver therein." So that the money was taken from a coffer, the ordinary deposit in those days of the savings of the careful, not from the mysterious travelling treasury, half-chest and half-bedstead, of the tyrant Richard.

To the reign of Henry VIII. belongs an incident which is very likely to be looked for in Mr. Thompson's work, but which has escaped his attention. We allude to Cardinal Wolsey's reception during his last journey within the walls of the abbey of Leicester, of which Shakspeare has given so affecting a version. The faithful narrative of Cavendish, his gentleman usher, is the original authority for the interesting particulars.

The town accounts contain a passing notice of Mary Queen of Scots, when she was proceeding to Fotheringay castle, under the charge of Sir Amias Poulet:

"Paid for two gallons of Gascony wine, one gallon of sack, and three lbs. of sugar, given to Sir Amias Pollett, at his being at Leicester, then having there the Scottish queen, the three and twentieth day of September, 11s. 4d.

"Paid to three men for two nights' watching of Sir Amias Pollett's carriages, at his being there with the Scottish queen, 2s."

These entries have been discovered for the first time by Mr. Thompson.

From the records of the town, which have been preserved in great abundance, Mr. Thompson has extracted several interesting documents, particularly many characteristic letters. The following, addressed by the Earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of the county, to the mayor of Leicester, is a remarkable and amusing specimen.

"Mr. Mayor, I understand from my deputy lieutenant that the gibbet which I commanded to be set up in Leicester is, contrary to my mind, taken down, whereat I marvel; and your excuse for the same is childish, for that as you said it was done

* Holinshed and Speed.

by children. Were not Leicester a place of government, and to be governed by men of ripe age and not by the unruly stroke of youth, haply it might be so; but I rather think that some of greater power than children have done it, and very likely through your remissness; but the certainty hereof I hope hereafter to be informed of. Had I not admonished you of your carelessness in some other your courses in these troublesome times, you might the easilier have erred; but it appeareth now you lightly regarded the same. I am not forward to except against you, according to the occasion given, which if I should, it might be would little content you. For redress and amendment of this fault I command you, as you tender his majesties service, that presently you cause either the same or another gibbet to be again set up, and that there be better care had it may stand until my mind be known for the taking down of the same. And, withal, that speedily you inform me of the names of those children, or whatsoever they were, that pulled down the same, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

"Your loving friend, doing as you ought,

"HUNTINGDON.

"*Ashby, this 10th of June, 1607.*"

We give one other letter, written by the father of the famous Sir Arthur Hesilrige, and recommending him to the suffrages of the burgesses of Leicester, ere the future Republican had yet made his first entrance into public life.—

"Good Mr. Mayor, and the rest of your society,—my son being willing to adapt himself for the service of his country, is desirous to become a scholar in the best school of Christendom for knowledge and experience—the parliament house of England,—a desire that every father is to further in his children. And therefore I am now justly pressed hereby to present the first request that I ever yet made to your society, that you would do me the favour, and my son the grace, to bestow a burgess place upon him; wherein you shall not only make him a bounden servant of your corporation, but myself for the small remainder of my aged days an assured and faithful lover, and in all good offices a ready servitor of your society.

"So, leaving him and my suit to your grave consideration, and yourselves to the Lord's direction and protection, I cease, and rest your very loving friend and neighbour,

"THOMAS HESILRIGE.

"*Nosely, this 19th of April, 1625.*"

Young Hesilrige was not one of the candidates chosen on this occasion; but he became member for Leicester nearly thirty years after, when Cromwell had got rid of the Long Parliament, and summoned a new one in the year 1654. He was rechosen in 1656 and 1659, but rejected at the eve of the Restoration in 1660, and died a prisoner in the Tower of London in 1661. Respecting another of the members for Leicester during the time of the Commonwealth, Mr. William Stanley, who was one of the aldermen of the town, we make the following extract, as it is illustrative of a well-known feature in the biography of Andrew Marvell,* the patriotic member for Kingston-upon-Hull:

"The corporation occasionally forwarded to Mr. Stanley 10*l.* in gold, to contribute to his expenses while he was in the metropolis. The worthy member appears to have lived frugally, at Mistress Cressey's house near St. Margaret's, Westminster, and thankfully acknowledged the remittances made to him from time to time. He constantly sent down letters to his constituents, containing parliamentary news, which, with the Weekly Intelligence newspaper, was the only source of political intelligence to the townsmen."

Mr. Thompson's verbal errors are more numerous than becomes so handsome a volume; they seem to have arisen before he was adequately acquainted with the ancient manuscripts with which he had to deal, and to have been subsequently overlooked. In the curious document at pp. 130, 131, there are several mistakes both in the original and the translation, but which we could not undertake to correct without having the MS. before us. We may mention, however, that it relates to the markets (in the year 1335); that the word *personer* signifies not "person" but fishmonger; and "*personer de pessoun de eawe douz*" is a dealer in fresh-water fish instead of a "seller of soft water:" which of course contradicts the note which remarks that water was sold in the market. And "*farloupers*" are not strangers, but, as we suppose, those wholesale dealers who were sometimes called forestallers or engrossers in old times, who came between the producer and consumer, and seized

* See our Magazine for Nov. 1832, p. 434.

an extortionate profit. The meaning of the last paragraph will be as follows:—

"Item, que nuyl des farloupers de la dite ville ne estoise sur les charettes de peßoun ne de harange a mettre autre pris sur les vitailles que le vendour voleit meismes, sur peine," &c.

"Item, that none of the salesmen of the said town shall be upon the carts of fish or herring to set another price upon the provisions than the seller himself shall choose, upon pain," &c.

From the early records of the town guild Mr. Thompson gives many curious particulars of the trade in cloth, so early as the thirteenth century, and particularly of the customs observed on attending the fairs of Stamford and Boston; but we are surprised to find that he is unaware (pp. 76, 77, 79) where the fair of Saint Botolph was held.

"It was agreed by the guild in the year 1261 that on all future occasions this custom should be held firm, in the market of St. Botolph [*i. e.* the fair of Boston], and all other markets where seldage (dues payable on sheds or shops) was paid, namely, that all cloths brought to the said markets, whether in fardels or not, should be free from seldage. In the same year it was provided that in the market of St. Botolph none of the commonalty should show their cloth beyond the locality (*rengeam*) [evidently the range or row of booths*] in which the Leicester merchants were accustomed to sell their merchandise; and if any one should contravene that provision, he should remain in debt to the commonalty a tun of ale. But if any one should have a lodging beyond the locality [out of the row], and wish to have his cloths with him at night in the said lodging for security, it would be fair for him [permitted to him] to have his merchandise with him in his lodging, still he was not to sell it, nor show it for sale, in his lodgings beyond the row. The drapers [clothiers] were to discharge their shop-rent on [*i. e.* they were to occupy] the southern part of the row, and the wool-dealers theirs on the northern part. No one who had anything to pay for seldage was to be allowed to depart until he had satisfied the claims made upon him. Offenders against this law were to be fined to the extent of a tun of ale."

This recalls the good old times when the fairs of Stamford and Boston were like those of Leipsic or Frankfurt.

Some other names of places are untransliterated or mistaken: thus "Donwick" (p. 43) should be Dunwich; "L'Isle" (p. 45) is the isle of Ely; "Lenna" (p. 81) is Lynn; "Ulrenhinton" (p. 106) should have been read Ulenhampton, *i. e.* Wolverhampton; and "Styneckle" (p. 110) Styueckle, *i. e.* Stewkley; and Sowdal (p. 196) means Sandal. In p. 51 the place where King John granted a charter to Leicester, translated "the borough," is Peterborough, and the witness "S. Wells, archdeacon," should be "S. archdeacon of Wells," with "sheriffs" instead of "viscounts;" in p. 72 "Sir Roger Blund Capell" is Blund the chaplain; and in p. 135 "Richard Arundell, Robert of Ufford, Suffolk and Ralph Stafford, counts," are Richard Earl of Arundel, Robert of Ufford Earl of Suffolk, and Ralph Earl of Stafford. In p. 121 the words "*de terra s'c'a*" are misapprehended as meaning Scotland instead of the Holy Land; and in p. 146 the Groyne, the old English name for Corunna, is converted into "the Garonne." In p. 225 "Serouane" is a misprint for "Therouanne." We may mention also that the *cultellus* called a misericorde (p. 108) was certainly not a meat-knife, but a dagger; and that the "horse" with tapers, &c. in the Duke of Lancaster's will (p. 128) is a serious mistake for his hearse.

In the appendix we find a reply to the remark we made when reviewing Mr. Thompson's "Handbook of Leicester," to the effect that it was inadvisable to speak of "the Beaumonts" as designating the Norman earls of Leicester, because the family of Beaumont which has subsequently flourished in the county has been a different race, and therefore greater precision of expression is desirable. Mr. Thompson justifies himself by remarking that *de Bellomonte* is merely the Latin form of the name which French authors uniformly write Beaumont. Admitted: but Mr. Thompson is surely under a mistake in supposing that Beaumont was a family name of the earls at all. We consider that it was the personal surname only of Robert de Bellomonte, who was earl from 1103 to 1118. We shall do Mr.

* The common English word was *row*; thus the Goldsmiths' row by the Cheap-side in London, and Paternoster row, where paternosters or rosaries were sold, &c.

Thompson no wrong if we say that he has not made himself sufficiently acquainted with the earls of Leicester,—in fact, in p. 23, he inadvertently terms one of them earl of the town instead of the county,—and that consequently he may have missed some of the influences which the personal circumstances of these feudal lords of the town may have had upon its early history. It is, however, far from our wish to be hypercritical, and we may conclude with repeating our opinion of this book as a work of very great merit, and as mainly fulfilling in its general composition the high standard which the author proposed to himself.

Jewish Dogmas. A Correspondence between Dr. Raphall, M.A. and C. N. Newdegate, M.P. 8vo.

WE do not notice this work in order to involve our readers in the dispute on which it is founded, but to direct their attention to a curious fact in religious history which it discloses. Mr. Newdegate was lately induced by some unknown reader of the Talmud and the Jewish code of civil law, and also of Eisenmenger's *Entdecktes Judenthum*, published at Munich in 1832, to make, in his place in Parliament, some charges against the Jews strikingly similar to those which have been often brought against the Roman Catholics, viz. that they do not hold themselves bound to keep faith with persons not of the same religious persuasion with themselves, and that even an oath given to such persons can be got rid of by priestly absolution. The charge has been indignantly denied by modern Roman Catholics, and is no less vehemently repelled by Dr. Raphall on behalf of the Jews. In both cases there has been the same kind of foundation for the charge. In dark times of superstition and ignorance, when that which ought to have been the sword of justice was too often the sword of persecution, and the pen of the legislator expressed feelings, not of natural equity, but of unnatural malevolence against proscribed classes of mankind, such anti-social tenets may have proceeded from the rancour of defeated spiritual pride, or from the thirst for vengeance which is engendered in the subjects of oppression; but on all these points the en-

lightening influence of Protestantism has been long universally felt. Though Roman Catholic and Jew reject the special tenets which we teach, neither of them can withstand the influence of that higher degree of civilization and that purer tone of morals which are spread around them by the predominance of our faith. When surrounded by the atmosphere of Protestantism, Roman Catholicism hides, and even explains away, the grossest of its superstitions; and under the enlightening influence of an approximation to Christian morals the Jewish lawyers no longer declare it to be allowable to do injury to a Christian "Goy," or non-Jew. On the points objected to the Jews by Mr. Newdegate, we look upon Dr. Raphall's answer to be sufficient, although expressed in many places in the worst possible taste. He shows that the modern authorities in Jewish civil law do not countenance the monstrous dogmas of the middle ages, and that the modern Jew ought no more to be judged by them than the modern Englishman by any of the repealed absurdities of our statute-book.

But the curiosity in religious practice which we began by alluding to is this. On the eve of the Great Day of Atonement (see Leviticus xxiii. 26—32), at the very opening of the service appointed for that day, the congregation in the synagogue is solemnly absolved by the high priest and the elders by a general prayer or absolution-formula which is called *Kol Needrai*, and of which the following is said to be a literal translation:—

"All vows, obligations, bans, and oaths, under any name or form whatever, which we may vow, swear, and by which we may oblige ourselves, from this present day of atonement until the next one, please God! of all of them we repent of doing so, and they are herewith absolved, acquitted, and annulled: our vows shall be no vows, and our oaths no oaths." (p. 27.)

Here we have an absolution, not of past sins, but an actual pre-absolution of future possible transgressions; a declared prospective repentance of actions not yet committed, and an absolute, bargained-for, acquittal from their consequences! Can there be conceived a more solemn mockery, a more palpable licence to sin, or a more extraordinary abuse of presumed

priestly power? Anciently, it is stated, the absolution was made for the particular sins of that kind committed during the past year, but it has been transferred, by the considerate prudence of modern days, to the sins of the coming year.

The general character of the absolution was certainly sufficient to excite the apprehension of Mr. Newdegate's informant, but Dr. Raphall assures us that the formula is universally understood by the Jews not to relate to oaths or to any other obligations between man and man, but solely to vows made to God; such vows as, for instance, that a man "will recite twenty psalms every morning, that he will fast one day in every week, that he will abstain from meat or wine for a certain time, and other the like vows, to the making of which the Orientals have always been prone." (p. 30.) They are the vows, Dr. Raphall states in another place, which a Jew may make "in moments of need and peril, but which in happier hours he neglects to perform. He may pledge himself to do many a good deed, to abstain from many a sinful one, and break his pledge. He may under the influence of passion and strong excitement swear to do that which it is out of his power, or improper to carry into effect." (p. 20.) These are the subjects of the pre-absolution. With regard to oaths properly so called, the authoritative Talmud expressly declares, that "An oath between man and man, or in which the interests of society are concerned, can never be revoked or set aside, except with the consent of him to whom, or in whose favour, it has been taken." (ibid.) Whatever may be the case with oaths, we fear that vows made under the sanction of the pre-absolution stand but a poor chance of being fulfilled.

A Tour in Sutherlandshire; with Extracts from the Fieldbook of a Sportsman and Naturalist. By Charles St. John, Esq. 2 vols.

THESE volumes contain a very considerable portion of interesting information regarding the natural history of the wild animals of chase in the Highland parts of Scotland, especially in Sutherland. This information appears to us for the most part to have

been collected from keepers, shepherds, fishermen, poachers, "et hoc genus omne," of those whose business or amusement it is to pursue the occupation which it is said Nimrod commenced, and to assert the full privilege which man received of dominion and power of life and death over the animals made subject to him. By personal observation, by diligent inquiries, by frequent conversation with sportsmen of all grades and distinctions, Mr. St. John has given us a pretty complete view of what may be found on the moors, the hills, and estuaries of the north of the island; from the red deer on the mountains to the wild cat and otter in the seas, and from the golden eagle on his native cliffs to the water-rail and wild fowl on the lakes. Joining the naturalist to the sportsman, he has also described the habits and nature of the various animals—their instincts and modes of life, their various *habitats*, their arts of taking their prey or of avoiding danger, their migrations, whether foreign or domestic,—and this, we believe, generally with a fidelity and accuracy that will make his book valuable as an addition to our general knowledge of the subject. It is from such practical books, and to actual observation, and to a study of living nature, that scientific books—like Latham, and Pennant, and Montagu, and Bewick—must be formed, and truth ultimately be secured.

The author has thrown the whole produce of his various gleanings, as in his former work, into the form of "Personal Adventures," which gives it a dramatic interest, and yet is not intended to deceive any one who is at all acquainted with the subject. In his former work, "Sports in the Highlands," by copying too closely Mr. Scrope's famous stag-hunt with Bran and Bosca, he placed his readers at once behind the scenes, and fully disclosed his manner of workmanship. In the present volumes, although many feats are described, and much observation detailed under the form of the *first person*—"Ego," which evidently are merely the transcript of some one else—"Ille;" yet, so far as we are aware, all that is narrated has come *vivâ voce* to the author, and is his own undoubted and real property. We are not behind the scenes, and there-

fore how many enormous eagles and ospreys Mr. St. John's own barrel killed, how many red deer fell before his unerring rifle, how many goodly salmon were entangled by his subtle and skilful hook, we cannot say. We will allow him a fair proportion of the game bag, and erect him a special trophy with the spolia opima.

It would be both an useful as well as entertaining labour to go studiously through this work, for the purpose of comparing the writer's account of the animal creation in Scotland with what has been mentioned of the same portion of it—the beasts and birds especially—by other writers, in localities and under circumstances very different from these, and by such comparisons brought together valuable information would be elicited. *Ex. gr.* Mr. St. John mentions a place where the *herons* build on the ground. In White's Selborne, and in the Correspondence of Pennant, it is said that in a district, we think in Wales, the jackdaws build in the rabbit-holes; the former of these birds *habitually* building on lofty trees, the latter in towers and steeples and decayed castles, &c. This shows how instinctive habits will yield to necessity or convenience, and will teach us not to be too hasty in presuming that the *present habit* of the animal is as it were innate, and has been both perpetual and unalterable. Where did the *swallow* build, it might then be asked, before man had his dwellings and his chimneys, to which it has so fondly and faithfully attached itself? Why the answer will be found, by reading in this work, that in Norway and other countries the same bird that never leaves the chimney in England, there always seeks barns and outhouses, and other localities, for its nest. The French or red-legged partridge is a most wild, fearful bird, and is a perfect annoyance to the sportsman and his dogs; but it never fails in breeding time to make its nest as near as it well can to some dwelling-house, as if for protection. Scarcely a year passes without their breeding in a grass field adjoining our parsonage; and from the same cause, the mistletoe-thrush, at other times delighting in distant and solitary trees, builds year after year on a pear-tree in the garden or perhaps a poplar in the or-

chard, frequented every hour by men and even dogs; but there it sits and broods in peace, its fear of man temporarily overcome by its greater terror of the hawk, and jay, and crow, whose cunning and voracity would leave it no chance of escape, if it trusted its nest and all its little hopes to unfrequented woods during that leafless and early part of the year. But could these birds of prey be perfectly destroyed, and the bird had nothing more to fear from them his *natural* enemies, no doubt it would in time change his habits and soon cease to be obliged to his *acquired* friends. But we gladly turn from our own humble speculations, which can be but of little moment, circumscribed as they are within a confined space, to mention a few (it is all we can do) of the subjects which Mr. St. John has treated, and which will reward the reader for his perusal, as—

Vol. i. p. 12. The account of the “*Colymbus Arcticus*” or black-throated diver, a peculiarly beautiful and singularly marked bird. This bird is rare in our collections, nor do we know the extent and reach of its migrations on our coasts. It is said (p. 40) to swim so low in the water, and possess such great strength, that it is very difficult to shoot them. Another scarce bird is also mentioned, the *larus marinus*, or black-backed gull, “a splendid and beautiful bird, with its pure black and white plumage, and a *stretch of wing little less than the golden eagle*.”

P. 52. Read the account of the experiments respecting salmon, pp. 50—55. “The growth of salmon when in the sea is wonderful; it having been indubitably proved that a salmon has grown eleven pounds six ounces during the short period of five weeks and two days,” &c.

P. 53. A proof of *eels* lying dormant during cold weather.

P. 54. *Sea trout* and *river trout* sometimes breed with each other, thus forming a great variety of shade and colour. Every stream having its own particular species. (*Compare this with a passage in Davy's Salmonia on the sea trout and the river trout being the same fish altered by circumstances.*—*Rev.*) The female salmon will also breed with a male trout. See vol. ii. p. 184.

P. 59. One cannot understand why

the curlew's bill should be curved in the curious manner in which it is. The end of the bill is like that of the woodcock, furnished with a delicateness of nerve, to enable it to feel its food underground. (*Is it not to give it additional strength?*)

P. 63. I have never read any account of the *jack-snipe* breeding in Scotland that I considered well authenticated. See pp. 137—207.

P. 68. Read the story (too long to extract) of the fox floating down on bunches of dead rushes among the wild ducks, &c.

P. 74. A breed between the tame and wild cat is very rare. (*Perhaps it is not generally known that our domestic cat in England is not a native, nor the wild cat tamed, but was probably imported from Egypt.*—*Rev.*)

P. 118 to p. 143. A very copious, apparently accurate, and certainly interesting account of the *birds* of Sutherland. The author says (p. 130), "I have seen a *black crow* and a *hooded crow* nesting together." This of course is some keeper's information,—but the fact is new. We think also (p. 131) that, in scientific books like the present, the term *wood pigeon* should not be used; and the writer should distinguish the two birds which both could claim that name, viz. the *ring dove* and the *stock dove*.

P. 177. On the change of colour in fish, and whether voluntary or involuntary.

P. 200. On *hereditary* qualities.—"After two or three generations of any bird have been domesticated the young ones lose all their wild inclinations, tameness becoming hereditary with them, as skill and the power of benefiting by education become hereditary in dogs to a very striking degree." (It is on this *important* principle that the taming of animals must be founded. —*Rev.*)

P. 204. "I am much inclined to think that most birds which migrate from us in the spring, *pair* some time before they take their departure." (*Perhaps this may account, if true, for some unaccountable delays in migration.* —*Rev.*)

P. 217. The wild duck often builds her nest in a situation from which one would suppose it would be difficult for the young, when first hatched, to

make its way into the water, &c. (We know a pollard oak hanging over a pond, within ten miles of London, where a wild duck annually breeds, and being in a park she is not disturbed. It is said that she brings down her young by putting them one by one under one wing, and flapping down to the pond by the other. Montague says a half-domesticated duck made its nest in *Rumford Tower*, and brought down her young in safety.—*Rev.*)

P. 288. Partridges, pheasants, grouse, and many small birds, occasionally appear in a snow-white dress; but the *birds of prey* seldom change their colour.

Vol. ii. p. 8. "In the south of England I have killed wild ducks with their crops nearly bursting with the quantity of *acorns* they had swallowed. They collect them from the single oak trees standing in grass fields"—(a new fact to us).

P. 45. The most deadly enemy to *salmon* is the large burn trout, whose favourite food is undoubtedly the *ova* of the salmon.

P. 119—121. On the age of wild birds and on the age of stags.—To this interesting dissertation we add, that we once saw a goldfinch who had lived in his cage, we think, *twenty-five years*. It belonged to a lady at Margate. This was the greatest age which a small bird ever was known to reach in the experience of a practical ornithologist in that place who shewed it to us. On the supposed age of stags read Mr. Scrope's book on deer stalking. According to the experience of keepers with whom we conversed, twenty or twenty-five years is the utmost extent of life of those stags that have been hunted, and then, as a *recompense*, turned out for the remainder of life into the park—the almshouse of their old age.

P. 137. The capercailzie and black cock breed together, the pheasant and black grouse occasionally; but a well authenticated case of a mule between the grouse and black cock is very rare. This is accounted for by the grouse *pairing*, and the black cock by *polygamy* (a probable solution.—*Rev.*)

P. 151. On the cause of the plumage of wild fowl being impervious to *wet*, the author says, "it is not caused by any power which they have of supplying

grease or oil to their feathers. The feathers have a certain degree of oiliness no doubt, but, from frequent observation, I am convinced that it is the manner in which *the feathers are placed* which is the cause of the water running off them as it does." (We think that it is the effect of the junction of both causes; the oil acting in keeping the feathers together.—*Rev.*)

P. 209. "Being a decidedly *carnivorous* animal, the dog can never have been intended for our food, and those nations who (*which*) eat dogs' flesh, as the Chinese and certain of the American Indian tribes, appear to me to be guilty of a sort of cannibalism almost as bad as if they ate each other." But the author should observe that the Chinese dogs which are intended for the spit *are not fed on flesh*, but on rice and vegetables. In England the larger breed of dogs, as mastiffs, Newfoundland dogs (and in *some* degree pointers), eat little meat, and are fed chiefly with oatmeal and milk, &c. but smaller and more delicate dogs do not seem to like this farinaceous food.

P. 250. On wild animals and birds judging more by *outline* than by *colour* of any object, and detecting change in any *shape* of a rock or bank,—variations in colour affecting them much less." This, if true, is very curious, and must be the observation of some one continually conversant with the subject—a daily wanderer on the moors.

P. 255. The author observes "that some breeds of the Scotch sheep dog have a very strong resemblance to the *wolf*, so as to lead me to the theory that the domestic dog is derived originally from this animal," &c. This is a very difficult question. Certainly the wolf and dog of the Arctic regions resemble each other strongly (see a specimen of the latter in a cage in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, strongly resembling a black wolf); and whether the wild dogs of India and the Cape are descendants from tame ones become wild, is another difficulty. The only way to solve the question, if it admits of solution, is by experiment, but that also is perhaps beyond our reach.

We have now more than passed our usual limits, attracted by the valuable materials we have found in this work, and we can safely say it will not only

be an admirable guide to the sportsman in Scotland, but a useful and most interesting volume to the naturalist, and to the writer of natural history, particularly to the ornithologist. As notes or addenda to such a book as Montague's dictionary it would be of the greatest utility. J. M.

Church Walks in Middlesex; being an Ecclesiologist's Guide to that County.
By John Hanson Sperling, B. A.,
Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo.

THIS is a small volume, well suited to its purpose as a pocket companion, but it has evidently been the result of a vast amount of pains; it consists entirely of observations made by personal visits to the churches of Middlesex; not, as books of "Excursions" often have been, either wholly or in part of materials taken from preceding books. As the author justly remarks, though Lysons's *Environs* is an excellent work, yet "the science of Ecclesiology" has made so great progress since his time that much more minute particulars are now expected by those who are interested in architectural antiquities than Lysons supplies.

The nomenclature which Mr. Sperling has adopted is that of the Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society; and certainly a little study is required before that nomenclature becomes agreeable or even intelligible: but this will not repel a willing student, and those who talk of the necessary terms of science as jargon merely betray their own want of application, or want of taste for the science that requires them. We shall quote, as a good specimen, the description of the church at Harrow, which has recently been repaired at considerable expense:

"A gradual ascent of two miles from Northolt, brings us to the important and well-known church of St. Mary, Harrow-on-the-Hill. It is a cruciform building, with aisles to the nave, a modern north aisle to the chancel, a west tower and porches. Founded originally by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, the only portions of his church remaining are the font and west doorway. The nave and transepts, with portions of the tower, are First-Pointed, the chancel Middle-Pointed; the aisles, clerestory, and south porch, belong to the Third age. Upon the state of dilapidation and mutilation into which this fine church had been allowed to fall,

we need not now dwell, seeing that it has been restored at a large cost, under the superintendence of Mr. George Gilbert Scott. The works as far as they go are very creditable. To begin with the chancel, owing to local causes its correct use is at present out of the question, it will therefore be fitted with longitudinal stall-like benches; these were to have been returned against the rood-screen; this through opposition has been abandoned: it is therefore now intended to refix the lower panels of a Third-Pointed rood-screen, which before the late works was concealed behind the Jacobean screen. The east window of five lights, with flowing tracery, will be filled with stained glass by Wailes, representing five scenes from the Passion of our Lord. The three south windows, each of two lights, by Powell, will consist of diapered patterns copied from Norbury, in Derbyshire. A new cradle roof with bosses has been added. The north chapel is new, the style Middle-Pointed. It is nearly equal in size to the chancel, and communicates with it by an arcade of three bays. The seats will be arranged longitudinally. The east window is of four lights, with geometrical tracery, three north windows, each of two lights, and a priest's door; also an excellent open truss roof. In the angle between this aisle and the north transept a vestry has been built. A large Middle-Pointed chancel-arch retains the rood stairs in its northern pier. The transepts are not improbably First-Pointed, their walls have been heightened, and windows added in the Third age. The nave is First-Pointed, of six bays, including the transept arches, which differ not from the others; the piers are alternately round and octagonal, with good caps and bases. A late clerestory has been added, with six windows of three lights on each side. Both nave and transepts have late but remarkably rich open timber roofs; upright figures of angels playing upon musical instruments, in niches, standing upon corbels, support the wall-plates. The aisles have large Third-Pointed windows supermullioned; both north and south doorways are rich First-Pointed, their jamb-shafts have flowered caps. The south porch, of stone, has a parvise chamber over, still retaining much of its polychrome. A niche from this parvise is engraved in Blackburn's *Specimens of Church Decoration*. The north porch of timber, *cir.* 1450, is of the usual pattern. The First-Pointed tower retains a large Romanesque door-way, with double jamb-shafts, under a segmental arch with a solid tympanum. Over this is a couplet of lancets hooded internally, and enriched

with jamb-shafts. The other windows of the tower are Third-Pointed. The parapet is plain; the spire of timber, covered with lead, is somewhat lofty. Here is a peal of eight bells. The tower-arch has bulged considerably, it is First-Pointed, and perfectly plain, with continuous mouldings. The Romanesque font is a good plain specimen; after many years' desecration it has been restored, and is now placed near the south door. Previously to the restoration, a few of the old open seats remained; all are now new, and of solid oak. The old Jacobean pulpit is allowed to remain. This church is remarkably rich in brasses."

It will be perceived that Romanesque is the new term for the early style of architecture which has been recently termed Norman, and was formerly called Saxon. The other terms will, for the most part, be understood, or nearly guessed at; "supermullioned" strikes us as somewhat strange, but it is evidently applied to the tracery of the upper lights of windows: and "polychrome," though an extraordinary noun substantive, will be understood as implying a colouring of different hues.

We append a few occasional remarks: and first, with regard to the old parish church of Chelsea, in the "confused mass of pews and galleries" of the interior, the author has overlooked that, on the south side of the church, the chapel may still be traced which was erected by Sir Thomas More in the year 1528, and, though it is cased with brick on the outside, yet the arch dividing it from the nave has two capitals of perfectly unique design, which are well represented in our *Magazine* for December, 1833. The church has many old monuments; but as objects of particular interest may be mentioned that of the Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the great minister of Edward VI., placed in More's Chapel, and the monument of Sir Thomas More himself in the chancel.

The old church at Hammersmith, dedicated to St. Paul, (now old in distinction to the new church of St. Peter,) dates only from the year 1630, which appears on its eastern wall. Mr. Sperling has imagined that "the chancel was *rebuilt* in 1630;" but he will find the full particulars in *Lysons*.

Bishop Laud, who was then a parishioner at Fulham palace, laid the first stone on the 11th March 1629, and consecrated the building (as a chapel of ease to Fulham) in 1631.

At Cranford,

"The whole of the north wall of the chancel is taken up by a huge monument to one of the earls of the Berkeley family."

But this monument is really that of Sir Roger Aston, Master of the Wardrobe to King James I., and there is a very nice engraving of it in Lysons's *Middlesex Parishes*. Nothing could show more plainly than this how little Mr. Sperling has derived from books, and how much he has depended on his own observations, which have, sometimes, of course, been hastily taken. He has made a few references to engravings, but they are almost all those of recently published works.

At Harlington he notices a canopied tomb, "serving for a credence," which stands on the north side of the altar: the name is misprinted Lovett instead of Lovell. But the monument is chiefly remarkable from its similarity to one at Stanwell, which is thus described (p. 50):

"Near the north door, having been removed from the chancel, is a late canopied altar-tomb to one of the Lords Windsor, retaining matrices of kneeling brasses."

Now, the fact is, that both these tombs are of that description which were built, not to serve for a "credence," but to serve for the annual formation of the Easter sepulchre. This is proved beyond dispute by the will of the deceased (Lord Windsor),* made in 1479, in which, after directing his body to be buried "on the north side of the quere † of the church of our Lady at Stanwell, where the sepulture of our Lord stondith," he adds,

"I will that there be a playne tombe

* So also at Hurstmonceux in Sussex, by will dated in 1531, Thomas lord Dacre bequeathed his body to be buried on the north side of the high altar, appointing that a tomb should be made there for placing there the sepulture of our Lord.

† i. e. choir, or as we have been accustomed to say chancel. If the latter term is rejected, we confess we should like choir better than "sacrarium," which is that employed in the book before us.

of marble of a competent height, to th'entent that yt may here the blisshed body of our Lord, and the sepulture at the time of Estre, to stond upon the same."

The tomb at Stanwell is engraved ‡ in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1812, as it had been on a smaller scale in Nov. 1793; and the monument of Lord and Lady Knyvett at Stanwell is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1794.

There are seventy-two parochial churches of Middlesex, besides those in the city of London, of which Mr. Sperling has given some notice. He then proceeds to describe some seventeen churches of London itself which retain certain vestiges of antiquity; and, lastly, the few remains of monastic or other ecclesiastical structures which are not parochial. Among the latter is Lincoln's Inn Chapel, respecting which the interesting question was mooted by one of our correspondents in our last *Magazine*, whether it is to be regarded as a design of Inigo Jones in the Pointed Style, or whether it is really the work of an earlier and purer age of ecclesiastical architecture, new-cased or re-edified by that celebrated architect. Mr. Sperling's account favours the latter conclusion. He says,—

"The Chapel was built, or *rather rebuilt*, by Inigo Jones, in 1623. The lower portions are tolerable Third-Pointed, the upper is a Debased imitation of that style. The whole is interesting, as one of the last edifices in England in the Christian style of architecture. The chapel consists of three bays, and is raised upon an open crypt or cloister, with arches groined in stone with fan tracery. The door is in the south-west corner, and is approached by a flight of steps. The doorway is square-headed, and enriched with paneling. The interior is much too broad for its length, otherwise the effect is solemn. On each side are three large windows of three lights, super-mullioned, and filled with stained glass, cir. 1625. . . . The east and west windows are very large, of six lights, each with elaborate tracery in the head in imitation of Middle-Pointed."

The probability seems to be that all that is here treated as imitation was,

‡ On this occasion it was mis-called the monument at Harlington, with which its similarity had in some way confounded it.

in fact, a copy or restoration of the original chapel, but not very perfectly executed.

A Collection of One Hundred Characteristic and Interesting Autograph Letters, written by Royal and Distinguished Persons of Great Britain, from the XV. to the XVIII. Century. Copied in perfect Fac-simile from the Originals, by Joseph Netherclift and Son. 4to.

THE reputation of Mr. Netherclift as a faithful copyist in fac-simile of ancient manuscripts is now so well established, that we consider it less our business on the present occasion to describe the careful and masterly way in which this volume has been traced and printed, than to point out the extraordinary interest of its contents. One great recommendation it possesses is, that the documents are all entire: we have not merely a specimen of their autography, but a complete fac-simile of each MS. placed before us.

The first twenty-eight are "Royal Letters," written either by the Sovereigns of this country, or by their queens and children. The first is from the pen of Richard III. being a postscript in his own hand to a letter under the signet directing the lord chancellor to send him the great seal at the time he was going to meet in arms "his great rebel and traitor" the Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Netherclift has met with no letter of King Henry VII.; but from Henry VIII. to George III. inclusive, the series of sovereigns is complete.*

The remainder of this interesting volume consists of letters written by the most eminent statesmen and most illustrious of the nobility during the three last centuries; the greater part being from originals in the British Museum, the contents of which are already known to the world, from having been published in the collections of Sir Henry Ellis and Miss Wood, or other series of State Papers, or in the earlier works of Burnet, Strype, &c. A few are from private sources, and

have not hitherto been published. One, which at first sight we thought to be of this description, being taken from the original in the collection of Mons. A. Donnadieu, is a letter of Queen Elizabeth to King James VI., which we find on perusal to be the same which forms the last of the series recently edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Bruce,* being there printed from a copy in the Thompson MS. We have compared the copies, and though the original is written, as the Queen herself admits, in a very "scrawling" or "scratching" hand (for that word itself is doubtful), yet we do not find, except in point of orthography, any deviation from accuracy in Mr. Bruce's copy of the least importance, except in this one passage:

"Now for the warning the French sent you of Veson's imbasat to you, me thinkes the king your good brother hathe given you a good caveat that being a king he supposeth by that measure that you wold denye suche offers. And since nedes you wyl have my counseil, I can hardly beleve that, being warned, your own subject shal be suffred to come into your realme from suche a place to suche intent. Suche a prelate, if he came, shuld be taught a bettar leason than play so presumtius and bold a part afor he knewe your liking therof, wiche as I hope is far from your intent."

In this passage the word "subject" is printed "subjects" in the Camden Society's copy; but it will be perceived that "your own subject" refers particularly to the person just before mentioned, namely, Drummond bishop of Vaison, who was coming to Scotland as ambassador from the king of Spain.

With respect to one of the subsequent Letters, that of Henry lord Darnley, dated from Temple Newsome the xxviii of March 1554, Mr. Netherclift has fallen into the old error that

* Mr. Bruce has given this letter the following character. "The correspondence is closed by letter lxxxiii. which is, perhaps, the last letter of importance that Queen Elizabeth wrote. It has been printed by Mr. Tytler from a copy in the State Paper Office, but as it occurs in our Thompson MS. and is strictly connected with the subject of the previous letters, we have not thought it worth while to omit it on that account. It is full of the wonted fire. It would be difficult, indeed, to find more vigorous English."

* In the Fac-similes of Autographs, edited by Mr. J. G. Nichols in 1829, is part of a letter written by King Henry the Fifth: but no autograph letter of King Henry the Seventh has been discovered.

it was addressed to Mary Queen of Scots his future wife. It has been shown by Sir Henry Ellis, in his *Original Letters*, 2nd series, ii. 249, that it was written to Mary then queen of England.

The other Letters are chiefly those of English statesmen, and range from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the days of North, Thurlow, and Burke.

The following is one of the great Earl of Strafford, contributed from the collection of Mr. Crofton Croker. It was written from Ireland to the English Secretary of State.

"My Lorde,

"I have receaved yours of the twelfte of this moneth, and here give you thanks for it. This Parliament hath given subsidies foure, and expressions, declaration and Ordinance of Parliament, byyonde beleefe, to supplie his Ma^{ty} further, to the uttermost of ther abilities, as the occasion shall require, and to my owne particulare shewen as much confidence and beleefe of my respectt and affections towards them as is possible, w^{ch} I trust will have his operation in your Parliament of England, as allsoe wth the Covenanters of Scotland. Perchance w^{thin} tow or three moneths My Lord of Hollande his Excellence may finde, that, however I may be to him, yet that I am not that hatefull person to god and man w^{ch} he reported me; I sweare I take myself to be farre better beloved then himself, by as many as knowe us both, *intus et in cute*, as they say.

"We are infinitely busye in ordering and providing our levies of eight thousand foote, w^{ch} I trust shallbe on foote by the middest of May, wth a thousande horse, thirty peeces of Cannon, and all other incidents belonging to men and Ordinance, soe as you are beeholden unto in this presse for writing myself

Your Lo^{ps}

most faithfull humble servant,
Dublin, 28th of March, STRAFFORD.
1640.

"I beginn my journey towards England on Weddnesday next, God willing."

This is a very characteristic letter, written with all the Earl's self-confidence and overweening presumption, just on the eve of his quitting the scene of his vice-regal dominion.

The Letter of another unfortunate man, William Howard Viscount Stafford, is scarcely less interesting.

From the original in the possession of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby Castle.

"Madam, I beseech God preserve you, and make you happy. I pray lett yo^r Lord know that I do count my selfe very much obliged unto him, and wish him as well as may be. I pray lett him know that I have the sword that was our great Ancestor's att the Battle of Flodden field, with w^{ch} wee have a Tradition in our family hee kild the king of Scotland. This sword was always much esteemed by my ffather. I do now give it unto yo^r Lord my Nephew. I have taken order it shall be brought unto him. I give it upon this condition and no other, that he leave it to the Heirs Males of himselfe, w^{ch} I hope will be many, and their heirs Males, for want of such unto my Nephew Thomas his Brother, And for want of his Heirs Males, to returne unto my Heirs. God bless you all. I am near my death, and with that will averre my innocence, that am

Y^r La^s faithfull humble

Serv^t and Unkle,

WILLIAM HOWARD.

For my Lady
The Countesse of Arrundell."

The sword here mentioned is now preserved at the College of Arms, where it has been called the sword of king James IV. himself: but Lord Strafford's version of the tradition is probably preferable, so far as it asserts that the sword was the Duke of Norfolk's, though the King was certainly not slain by the Duke's own hand.

We might copy almost every letter in the volume as being of some historical importance, but we must now conclude with one of more modern date, which is in the collection of Josiah French, esq. of Windsor. Few persons would suppose that the illustrious Sir Ralph Abercromby was, after more than thirty years' service, obliged to urge his claims for promotion so much in the tone of remonstrance. The address of this letter is not preserved:—

"Sir,

"It is probable in a post or two you will receive accounts of the Death of Lord Macleod; his physicians have no hope of his recovery. If this event should take place, may I presume to beg of you to lay my Name before the King for the vacant Regiment. If there were any General officer or Colonel in his Majesty's service who had given up as much as I did, in order to raise a Regiment, which was an effective one, and who is now so unprovided for as I am, I should not urge my Pretensions. I have now served consider-

ably upwards of Thirty years ; I have laid out a considerable part of a small fortune in the service, and I have not at present Forty pounds a-year more than I had the day I entered the Service. I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and
very humble Servant,

RA: ABERCROMBY, M: Gen:
Edinburgh, Jan. 9th, 1788."

The Monthly Volume, Nos. 47—49. 18mo. pp. 192 each.—The first of these volumes treats of "The Plants and Trees of Scripture." A few substances, which are rather vegetable products than plants (strictly speaking), like the spikenard and the cinnamon, are introduced ; but copiousness is a very venial fault with intelligent readers. For other explanatory intimations we must refer to the preface. This volume may prove doubly useful, in explaining natural history in the Bible, and in directing attention to it in the field and garden. As an appendix to commentaries of older date, which had not the advantage of modern science, it possesses another title to attention. No. 48 is entitled—"Characters, Scenes, and Incidents of the Reformation," taking the word in its widest (perhaps we should say an anticipatory) sense, "from the rise of the Culdees to the time of Luther." The first chapter on the "urgent necessity of a Reformation," might even have been enlarged, so copious is that part of the subject. The publication of such a volume at this time is seasonable, and we hope will prove beneficial. No. 49 is on "British Fish and Fisheries." The transition from the last subject may seem rather rapid, and therefore we would not omit to say that the first chapter, on "the general prevalence of Fishes as the Food of Man," is written in a manner that will impress the reader with respect for the wonders of creation. In other particulars this volume will be found informing, and, we fear, will make *inland* readers wish for situations nearer to the sea, or at least to our larger rivers.

Divines of the Eighteenth Century. Nos. 2, 5, 6. 18mo.—Some former volumes of this series were noticed in our Magazine for November. Those now before us consist of Sermons and Thoughts on Sacramental occasions, by Dr. Doddridge ; Lavington's Sacramental Meditations and Addresses ; and the History of Redemption, by President Edwards. A sentence

By way of comment upon this, we may add that Lord Macleod, who was Colonel of the 71st regiment, which he had raised in 1777, died on the 2d April 1789. Sir Ralph Abercromby was *not* appointed his successor, but on the 17th Sept. 1790, he was appointed, from half-pay, to the command of the 69th foot.

in Doddridge's preface (p. vii.) offers the best of reasons for this reprint : "As I endeavour to write on the common general principles of Christianity, and not in the narrow spirit of any particular party, I bless God I have the pleasure to see my writings, imperfect as they are, favoured by many excellent persons of different denominations." Lavington's Meditations are eloquent and energetic, and those who cannot abide the work of self-inspection, will recoil from the perusal. Edwards' work has long been celebrated ; it was termed in the original preface, "a body of divinity in a new method, and in the form of a history." It is the substance of a series of sermons preached at Northampton (U.S.) in 1739. Mr. Orme has said of it, in his *Bibliotheca Biblica*, that it "shows the author's intimate acquaintance with the plan of heaven, and how well he could illustrate its progressive development."* Some portions of the original work, viz. from the fall of Jerusalem to the final apostacy, which are of course more conjectural than the rest, are omitted in this edition.

Sketches of Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland. By Henry B. Stanton. 8vo.—A republication of a series of papers communicated by a gentleman who dates from "Seneca Falls, New York," to the National Era, a newspaper, we suppose, published at Washington. Their object is "to prove that, though when measured by her own vaunted standards, Great Britain is one of the most oppressive and despicable governments on earth, her radical reformers constitute as noble a band of democratic philanthropists as the world has ever seen." In their collected form these essays constitute a coarse, inaccurate, prejudiced book. We are sorry to see that our American brethren know so little about us.

* If any of our readers think Mr. Orme's language could be improved, we do *not* disagree with them.

Poems by Fritz and Liolett.—Of these poems we give the following specimen, which will not unfairly represent the character of the remainder :—

CONSOLATION.

'T is better as it is—for change
May compass sin within its range ;
And cloudy skies, and anxious fears,
Deepen to storms and swelling tears.

All things alike must know decay,
And time will soften grief away.

Mourn ye the loved ? Has death reveal'd
Anew the woe too lately heal'd ?
Bore ye the lost one to the grave—
Her who had lived, if life could save ?
Not void of hope, commit the dead
To rest within that narrow bed.

Feel ye your home-joys faded now,
And throbs of grief beat on your brow ?
Comes she alone when slumber seems
To picture things that can't be dreams ?

Cherish the thoughts that then arise,
To meet again beyond the skies.

The simple flowers she tended take,
And keep them for her memory's sake ;
Nor shun them if they droop or die,—
They're sacred, though we know not why.

The lightest touch thrills through each
part

Of Mercy's mansion in the heart.

Weep o'er the grave that lowly lies,
Shut out from rude and vulgar eyes,
By that old church whose rugged wall
Throws shade when noontide splendours
fall.

Think, as the church protects the graves,
So God defends the souls He saves.

'T is better as it is—afar,
Where endless joys and unions are,—
Where hope itself no more can be,
And time melts in eternity.—

A great reward your faith shall know,
And praise to Him who willed it so.

England in the Eighteenth Century. 18mo. pp. xi. 438.—This volume has a second title, viz. "A History of the reigns of the House of Hanover, from the Accession of George I. to the Peace of Amiens." It is in fact a History of England during that period, well written, and containing much of just remark. It is also embellished with several wood-engravings. We quote an observation on Mr. Pitt's conduct, respecting parliamentary reform, which we think to be of general importance, and deserving the attention of all administrations, lay and ecclesiastical. "This proceeding . . . is a memorable instance of shrinking from a present difficulty, so as to leave a much increased danger to be met at a future time." (p.

263.) Reform, we may observe, is usual in its nature, and if not early paid off, becomes formidable from the accumulation of interest.

The Henry Family Memorialized. By Sir J. B. Williams, *Knt. F.S.A.* 18mo. pp. x. 154.—We should rather have entitled this volume "Memorials of the Henry Family." We have already noticed some separate Memoirs and Remains of this pious and talented family, part of which is edited by the same able writer, Sir J. B. Williams. (Oct. p. 399.) This volume contains memorials of eight persons, viz. four Henries by name, and four by birth bearing other names by marriage. The Memorials are taken from family papers, such as diaries and letters. The volume, though small, is comprehensive, and as a *speculum animæ* may prove very beneficial.

Rosa's Childhood, or Every Day Scenes. 18mo. pp. 107.—We do not know whether this story be true or imaginary, but in any case it contains much that is of constant occurrence, in one shape or other. It is a graphic portraiture of bad temper in youth, and may be of use, we hope, in checking such ebullitions by showing their nature and consequences.

Grace Dermott, or Help for the Afflicted. 18mo. pp. 196.—This story exhibits the case of a young person overcoming great natural disadvantages. It is intended to produce a decidedly serious impression, and some readers will think that the materials incline more to the *utile* than the *dulce*. We should recommend it rather to persons grown up than to young children, on the scriptural principle of *milk for babes* (1 Cor. iii. 3), which is applicable in many ways.

Mary in Service. 18mo. pp. 171.—We have just one objection to make to this little book, viz. that as it is meant to show "the mutual duties of servants and employers," servants may get hold of it, and read it as a test of their employers' discharge of *their* duties. We would rather that this were left to be inferred, than proclaimed in the title-page. But in other respects, if both parties read it attentively, they may derive instruction and improvement from it, conveyed by example, which has all the force of precept in action.

The Swiss Pastor. 18mo. pp. 144.—This Memoir of the Rev. F. A. Gonthier is translated from the French of his nephews, L. and C. Vulliemin. The pre-

face is written by the Rev. C. B. Tayler, late Rector of St. Peter's, Chester, and author of some other works. Mr. Gonthier passed part of his life in a state of nervous disease, and hence this memoir may prove useful to others who are similarly afflicted. Long before we met this volume we possessed some of his works, particularly his "Petite Bibliothèque des Pères de l'Eglise." It was compiled some time before the present revived taste for the writings of the Fathers had appeared, and therefore was the more important. It is chiefly biographical, with extracts from their writings, and the lives are well written. From the circumstances which befel M. Gonthier, this memoir exhibits suffering rather than action; but, as Mr. Tayler truly observes, the most careless reader may come to this conclusion, "how much better it is to suffer than to sin." (p. 8.)

Stories of School Boys. 18mo. pp. 171.—A book of this kind was much wanted, and, as the stories are not altogether fictions, we recommend it the more readily for that reason. We quote the titles, as indications of the nature of the contents: The Envious Boy; Good Fun and its Consequences; The Borrowed Half-crown; The Challenge; The Boy who did not like to be singular. The expression at p. 151, leaving school with a *mottled* character, is very just, and shows that the author is observant and reflective.

Half Hours with Old Humphrey. 18mo. pp. 356.—This book is so entitled because its longest chapter will not occupy more than half an hour in its perusal. It is alternately cheerful and grave, descriptive and monitory, and, we may add, a little quaint sometimes. We quote some of the titles, which will, no doubt, excite our readers' curiosity: High-Coloured Advertisements; Fox Hunting; Being put by; Rising and Setting Suns; Getting back again; The Exercise of Prudence; John Strong, the Boaster; Hobby Horses; Cruelty; Miry Roads; Walking Sticks; The Symbols of Sin; Good and Bad Matches; Wrecks; Being taken by Surprise; Beginnings and Endings. If this enumeration does not attract our readers, we suspect the fault must be their own. This at least we can say, that the titles are no bad samples of the book.

The Philosophy of Food and Nutrition in Plants and Animals. By the Rev. E. Sidney. Fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 192.—The author styles this volume the gleanings of his leisure moments from the walks of physical science. It is intended to trace

"the wisdom and goodness of God;" to prove that "the maintenance of life is the harmonious result of a series of gradations, exquisite in beauty and adaptation;" and to show "that we never can learn really profitable lessons from natural truths, except we regard them with a spiritual mind." Various subjects are introduced which may prove useful at this time, when the late prevalence of disease has made local salubrity an object of attention and anxiety.

Protestantism and Catholicity. By the Rev. J. Balmez. 8vo. pp. xiv. 452.—This bulky volume is the work of a Spanish theologian, who died in 1848. The translation comes to us at second-hand, being made from a *French version*; and after M. Haiber's translation of Ranke, (see Gent. Mag. Jan. 1849, p. 51,) we feel it right to make a cautious reserve as to the merits of French translators. It appears under the auspices of a publisher well known for his secession from Tractarianism to Romanism; and its object, as the reader will have surmised, is to exalt *Catholicity* at the expense of *Protestantism*. On this subject we will briefly refer to a writer of some celebrity, who does not appear to be quoted in this volume, at least his name is not to be found in the index. We mean the late Abbé Grégoire, author of the "Histoire des Sectes." In that work, while comparisons like those of M. Balmez must have been present to his mind, he says, "L'Angleterre est le pays où l'on trouve actuellement le plus de religion, en prenant ce mot dans son acception la plus étendue." (vol. ii. p. 68.) As we are on our defence, (for this volume has been put into our hands unasked,) it will not be thought harsh if we also quote Blanco White, who says, "Wherever the religion of Rome reigns absolute, there is but one step between it and complete infidelity." (p. 10.) Which assertion he supports in a note, as being not only his own experience in Spain, but as confirmed to him by persons from all Romish countries, "both as witnesses and as instances." (See Note A. p. 225 2nd ed.) We may further refer the reader on this point to a quotation from Mr. O'Croly, in our notice of Mr. Chambers' *Anglo-Saxonica*, in our number for August, 1849, p. 177.

Jacob's Well. By the Rev. G. A. Rogers, M.A. 18mo. 197.—The subject of this little volume is divided into twelve sermons, which (or at least some of them, as we happen to know) were preached in the parish-church of Weston-super-Mare, in Somersetshire. They possess clearness and power; perhaps a little less *floridity*

might have improved them, but in this respect we profess ourselves rather critical, and what some would think fastidious. Our opinion on this point is the result of time, for we remember well when we should have admired what we now think exuberant. We do not wish this remark, however, to detract from the acceptableness of Mr. Rogers's little volume, for it possesses much that is sterling, and "the art to blot" is not an attribute of early authorship.

Morning and Evening Family Prayer. By a Layman. Second Edition.—That this little work has passed to a second edition is a proof it has been favourably received, and in our perusal of it we saw nothing to impeach the public judgment; but we consider it is a useful addition to many other works of a similar nature; and we cannot have too many, if in doctrine they are sound, and in expression clear and plain.

Manual of Devotion, compiled from the Book of Common Prayer. By J. Burnard. 12mo.—This little work is compiled in a good spirit, and executed with judgment. In a small compass it contains much valuable instruction. It is divided into four parts: Prayer, which occupies two parts; Self-Examination; and Collects. The Prayers are arranged after the manner of Bishop Andrewes. The Preparation is intended to furnish the sum of what Scripture says of prayer. The paraphrases of the Creed and the Lord's Prayer are by Bishop Andrewes and St. Cyprian. The

Collects are arranged alphabetically, according to the scope of the petitions—an arrangement useful and convenient.

Divines of the Eighteenth Century. No. 4. 18mo. pp. 375.—This volume, entitled "The Scripture Doctrine of Sanctification," is an abridgment of a larger work, by the Rev. James Fraser, of Pitcalzian in the county of Ross, being a critical examination and paraphrase of Romans vi. vii. viii. 1—4. It was originally published in 1774, and its first republication about fourteen years ago was suggested by the late Mr. J. J. Gurney, in opposition, as we have heard, to Moses Stuart's American Commentary. Our own studies have led us to different results in chap. vii. such as are advocated by Doddridge and Whitby, and which an eminent contemporary, Dr. Henderson, of Highbury College, in a letter to Mr. Stuart, regards as *most important*. (See Comment. p. 619, ed. 1838.) Still we would not keep out of sight the high praise which this work has received from Mr. Orme in his "Bibliotheca Biblica," who pronounces it "one of the ablest expositions of this difficult portion of scripture." We have formerly read it attentively, and can say that it deserves a perusal, for the student who holds other opinions, can hardly be said to hold them on conviction, if he has not considered both sides of the argument. We do not mean that every error is entitled to a respectable notice, but on points of pure theology, and when either system is ably supported, some attention is due to both.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Nov. 24. Mr. Ralph Thomas Hotchkin Griffith, B.A. of Queen's college, was elected to the vacant Sanscrit Scholarship.

Nov. 29. It was agreed in Convocation to grant out of the university chest an additional sum of 50*l.* yearly towards maintaining the Ashmolean Museum in a state of greater efficiency, and increasing the salary of the under keeper.

Dec. 4. Mr. Charles Dacre Craven, commoner of Lincoln college, was elected to a scholarship on the foundation of John Lord Craven.

Dec. 6. Mr. Edward Irvine Howard, B.A. late scholar of Lincoln college, was elected to a Vinerian scholarship, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Burrows, of Wadham college.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A sum amounting to about 1,920*l.* Three per Cent. Consols having been accepted by the university, for the purpose of founding an annual prize, consisting of the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the Le Bas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire. The examiners have given notice that the subject for the present year is,—*"The political causes which conduced to the introduction and establishment of British sovereignty in India, between the dethronement of Suraj-u-Dowlah, and the second treaty of peace with Tippoo Sul-taun."*

The Master of Trinity, Dr. Whewell, has offered to the university two prizes of 15*l.* each, to be given every year, so long as he holds his present professorship, to the two persons who shall show the greatest proficiency in Moral Philosophy, in the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, appointed to commence in 1851, provided that, in the judgment of the examiners, they possess sufficient merit.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. The Anniversary Meeting was held this day:—the Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair. The Secretary announced that the following individuals had been elected into the Society during the past year:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Manchester, Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart., Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, J. C. Adams, esq., T. Andrews, M.D., R. A. C. Austen, esq., C. Barry, esq., B. C. Brodie, esq., J. Dalrymple, esq., J. Glaisher, esq., Sir R. Kane, W. Lassell, esq., Dr. Leeson, A. C. Ramsay, esq., J. Scott Russell, esq., Dr. Sibson, R. Stephenson, esq., and Lieut.-Col. Yorke.

The President then delivered his Address. His Lordship detailed at considerable length the progress of science during the past year; and congratulated the Society on a letter received from Lord John Russell, signifying the desire of Government to place a sum of money annually—this year 1000*l.*—at the disposal of the Council for scientific purposes. The President then presented the medals:—the Copley Medal to Sir R. I. Murchison for the eminent services which he has rendered to geological science during many years of active observation in several parts of Europe; and especially for the establishment of that classification of the older palæozoic deposits designated the Silurian system, as set forth in his works entitled “The Silurian System founded on Geological Researches in England,” and “The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains.” The Royal Medal in the department of Physics was awarded to Col. Sabine, for his elaborate and numerous papers on Terrestrial Magnetism published in the Philosophical Transactions; and the second Royal Medal, in the department of Geology and Palæontology, to Dr. Mantell for his papers on the Iguanodon, also published in the Philosophical Transactions.

The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected,—as follows:—*President*, the Earl of Rosse. *Treasurer*, G. Rennie, esq. *Secretaries*, S. H.

Christie, esq., T. Bell, esq. *Foreign Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. E. Sabine. *Other Members of the Council*, J. C. Adams, esq., J. J. Bennett, esq., Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., C. Darwin, esq., J. Forbes, M.D., W. R. Grove, esq., L. Horner, esq., G. A. Mantell, esq., W. A. Miller, M.D. *Rev. H. Moseley*, Sir R. I. Murchison, R. Owen, esq., *Rt. Hon. Sir F. Pollock*, Lieut.-Col. W. Reid, P. M. Roget, M.D. C. Wheatstone, esq.—The Fellows whose names are printed in Italics were not members of the last Council.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The present arrangements for the Friday evening meetings until Easter, 1850, are:—Jan. 18. The Dean of Westminster,—“On the Impossibility of supplying London with Water by Artesian Wells; and the possibility of getting adequate supplies from other sources.” Jan. 25. Professor Brande,—“On the Theory and Practice of the Manufacture of Sugar.” Feb. 1. Professor Faraday,—“On the Electricity of the Air.” Feb. 8. Professor Cowper,—“On the Conway and Menai Tubular Bridges.” Feb. 15. Rev. J. Barlow, Sec. R. I.—“On a Bank of England Note.” Feb. 22. Mr. Carpmael,—“On the Manufactures from the Cocoa-nut.” March 1. Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.R.S.—“On the Distribution of Gold Ore in the crust and upon the surface of the Globe.” March 8. Professor E. Forbes,—“On the Distribution of Freshwater Animals and Plants.” March 15. The Astronomer Royal,—“On the Present State and Prospects of Magnetism.” March 22. Professor A. C. Ramsay,—“On the Geological causes of the Scenery of North Wales.”

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Dec. 18. At the Annual General Meeting, J. Field, esq. President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Council for the ensuing year:—W. Cubitt, *President*; I. K. Brunel, J. M. Rendel, J. Simpson, and R. Stephenson, *Vice Presidents*; J. F. Bateman, G. P. Bidder, J. Cubitt, J. E. Herrington, J. Fowler, G. H. Gregory, J. Locke, I. R. M‘Clean, C. May, and J. Miller, *Members*, and J. Baxendale and L. Cubitt, *Associates of Council*.

The report of the Council alluded to the past season of depression in the engineering world. It was stated that the administration of the funds had been attended to, and that a considerable quantity of publications had been issued. The alteration of the commencement of the session was said to have worked well; and, in general, the report of the progress

of the Society was satisfactory. The debt contracted for the improvement of the house was stated to have been liquidated, by the liberality of a number of the members.

Telford Medals were presented to Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Jones, R. E., Mr. R. B. Dockray, and Mr. J. T. Harrison; Council Premiums of Books to Messrs. J. T. Harrison and J. Richardson; and

Telford Premiums of Books to Messrs. R. B. Grantham, T. R. Crampton, W. Brown, and C. B. Mansfield.

Memoirs were read of the following deceased Members:—Messrs. J. Green, P. Rothwell, R. Sibley, and D. Wilson, Members; A. Mitchell, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Robe, C. K. Sibley, W. Mitchell, and J. C. Prior, Associates; and J. Woods, Graduate.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 5. At the opening meeting of this institution Earl de Grey took the chair, and 149 members and visitors attended. The president, after a few general observations, said that as he had at the last meeting mentioned the probable intention of the London University to institute an examination in architecture, and to give certificates of proficiency, it was necessary he should state that the council had entered into correspondence with the university, and found that at present they intended to confine their certificates to chemistry, navigation, and hydrography. In due time, however, architecture would have its share.

Professor Donaldson announced that Signor Canina had sent the two first volumes of his great book on the "Ancient Edifices of Rome," saying, in the letter of thanks for the royal medal which accompanied the present, that the work was probably the largest now publishing during these troublous times in Europe, and on that account deserved some protection. The Signor added, that he hoped soon to publish two other volumes, if the means did not fail him. A long list of other donations was announced, consisting principally of the transactions of other bodies, amongst which were those of the Archaeological Society of Athens, which is still pursuing its useful labours.

The Signor Antolini, architect, professor at the Academy of Fine Arts at Bologna; the Abate Antonio Magrini, and the Signor Miglioranza, architect, of Vicenza; the Signor Vantini, architect, of Brescia; and Mynheer J. B. Weening, architect, Director of the Academy at the Hague, were elected honorary and corresponding members. The paper of the evening was entitled "Remarks on the earlier and later Gothic Architecture of Germany," by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity college, Cambridge. He had already put forth the theory, founded mainly on the churches of the

Rhine, that the leading features of Gothic architecture had grown out of the necessities of structure, and his object on this occasion was to carry his theory a little further, treating of the tendencies which had changed the character of buildings in the later Gothic period. He should be assisted in this by the works of some recent German writers, who had pursued the investigation to a considerable extent. The Professor then proceeded to discriminate what he considered the three important principles concerned in the formation of the Gothic style, namely, the principle of frame-work; the principle of tracery,—which he thought quite distinct from frame-work; and the principle of wall-work. He spoke at considerable length of what he called the principle of upward growth, and stated that the outer portion of Strasburgh spire would not hold itself together: the joints, as he had ascertained, were vertical, and could not stand; but there were internal ribs rightly constructed, which really did the work. — Mr. Tite said the suggestive character of the paper read gave it, in his eyes, great value. We were able now to copy details correctly, but we did not realise the principles which produced them; this literal copying, indeed, was the sin of the day. If the principles of frame-work, wall-work, and spire-growth, had been kept in mind, some great mistakes in modern buildings would have been avoided. We should remember that Gothic buildings grew out of the wants of their time, and bore in all respects its impress. He did not consider it was always the best suited for modern acquirements: at all events, it should be adapted to new circumstances by thought and study.

Dec. 3. Mr. Bellamy in the chair. A paper was read on the Ancient Architecture of Scotland, by Mr. R. W. Billings. As a preliminary remark it was observed that, although the principal monuments of both England and Scotland may be identical in

minute details, yet great changes and varieties occur in various leading features, so as to produce a distinct individuality in the character of the Scotch edifices. The beautiful little church of Leuchars, in Fife, by some reputed as of Saxon origin, is a fine Norman specimen, with an apsidal east end. The cathedral at Elgin is a beautiful edifice, and the arcaded streets of that town most interesting, somewhat resembling those of Chester, the arcade, however, being on a level with the street, and constructed of stone. At three miles from Elgin is a curious old fire-proof house, at Coxton, in which the alternate stories are arched, with semi-vaultings, the upper one, however, being pointed. The turrets of Cawdor Castle, near Inverness, are curious, being circular in the lower part and octagonal above. Mr. Billings considers the first Scotch architectural era to have ranged, as in England, from 1066 to 1200. The Abbey and Palace of Dunfermline, and the Cathedral of Kirkwall, are gigantic examples of that period, and they bear a striking affinity to Durham Cathedral, the solid cylindrical columns in the two being identical: and history informs us that Malcolm the Third in 1093 assisted in laying the foundation of Durham Cathedral, and soon after his return from that place founded the Abbey of Dunfermline, the first monks of which were from Canterbury. The smaller Scotch buildings of the Norman period approach nearer in beauty to those of England. Among the most beautiful and perfect specimens are the churches at Leuchars and Dalmeney. An endless variety of detail is presented in Scottish architecture. At the period of the transition to the Early Pointed or Lancet, the mouldings became so minute as to excite almost a feeling of pity for the workman who had to accomplish such a task. Some of the capitals at Holyrood Chapel are a verification of this. At a later period, the system became the very reverse, and more effect was produced without mouldings by the use of the chamfer, the splay of the arch, however, being moulded. The Cathedral of Dunblane is an extraordinary example of the great effect produced by the judicious use of limited means.

Scotland does not now possess one recognizable specimen of a Norman castle, although, close to her borders, so many are to be found, such as Norham, Bamborough, Newcastle, and Durham. Caerlaverock is the only example earlier than 1350, and it still retains its corbelled parapet. Kildrummie, in Aberdeenshire, appears to be the first recognizable Scotch castle, and was built about 1270 or 1300, belonging to the early-English style.

One side is exceedingly singular, forming the end of a church with three lancet windows; probably so constructed in the expectation that an attacking force would respect the place of worship.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there existed a considerable affinity between the Ecclesiastical and the Castellated architectural decorations: thus, the hanging tracery of Rosslyn Chapel and the west front of Holyrood is found in the court-yards of Linlithgow Palace and Stirling Castle. The projecting turrets, so peculiar a feature in Scotch castellated architecture, are wonderfully constructed, many of them being infinitely more massive and weighty than the walls to which they are attached. This is the case at Kirkwall, where the bishop's palace is a fine ecclesiastical fortress residence. This edifice and the abbey of Crossraguel are magnificent specimens. In fact, the latter is a fortified abbey, with all the requirements of a cathedral establishment.

In their plans the castles varied considerably, the architects invariably suiting their plan to the nature of the ground on which they were about to build. Caerlaverock Castle may be mentioned as one of the most singular in plan, being triangular, with round towers at two of the angles, and at the third double towers with a gateway between them. This is the only fortress in Scotland retaining a moat: the portcullis, too, is very complete. Fivie Castle is another, quite peculiar in plan, and its elevation one of the grandest in Scotland. The construction of the staircase is well worthy of notice, with its steps 16 feet long.

After the general introduction of gunnery on a large scale, by means of which the reduction of any fortress by a regular investment became only a question of time, the Scotch prudently defended their build- ings against attacks by small arms, the only means that flying parties of marauders could have at command. This system was of great importance in developing architecture, for it did not prevent the addition of ornament to the castellated house. The decorated terminations of the massive walls in some of these buildings form a highly picturesque and pleasing contrast. It was however upon the old walls of keep towers that the turrets, windows, and roofs of the domestic character are raised; and this will account for the disappearance of many of the old castles. Glamis, Castle Fraser, and others, are striking instances of the extent to which the turreted style prevailed through the kingdom; nearly all the old keeps receiving new tops, some of them being of a highly ornamental character.

In the early part of the fourteenth century was introduced another mixed style, in which the Ecclesiastical and Domestic architecture were combined, as at Dunfermline, where the history of Domestic architecture is carried back to the Norman time ; for in the windows of the basement, the bold arches of Malcolm's palace surmount the windows of a later period. This, now first noticed by Mr. Billings, is the only known specimen of Domestic architecture in Scotland of the Norman period.

The revival of the Italian styles, about the year 1580, and continuing for a full century, produced numberless buildings in a style romantically picturesque, and which bear strong evidence of the architectural ability of that period ; indeed, this may be called the flowery period of Scotch architecture. The mansions may be divided into three classes of design :—1st, where the chimney shafts, crow steps, and open parapets appear in combination, as at Wintoun House, near Tranent ; 2ndly, where a combination of turrets and square chimney shafts exists, as at Newark ; and 3rdly, where the chimneys become quite secondary, the main feature of design being high roofs with dormer windows, crow steps, and turrets. Here the court-yard of Heriot's Hospital may be cited as an example. Dalpersie, in Aberdeenshire, is the link between the Castellated and Domestic styles.

The Domestic architecture of Scotland bears evidence of the great attention paid by the architects to details. Thus, the window heads and other ornaments of Heriot's work are a complete school of design ; for in that building only one case of repetition occurs in the ornaments surmounting the windows : indeed this edifice, as a colossal example of one date, is unequalled. Two sides of Linlithgow court-yard are of a corresponding style of architecture, the remaining two forming an interesting example of the Domestic architecture of the fifteenth century. In Scotch houses the opposite sides generally present a striking contrast in style : this peculiarity is fully illustrated in an example at Newark, on the Clyde. On the river front of this building, the combination of turrets, jutting staircases, and square chimneys, is prominent ; while on the court-yard side not a turret is to be seen, and the dormer window forms the main feature of the elevation. The old keep tower to which these domestic buildings have been attached alone enables one to recognise the fronts as belonging to the same building.

There is strong reason to believe that the original combination of jutting turrets

and corbelled staircases is to be awarded to Scotland alone, in spite of what may be called foreign types. Their conical tops may possibly have arisen from the staircase or recesses called oratories, which frequently occur in street architecture of the Gothic period on the continent, and of which there is a specimen or two also in the Cowgate at Edinburgh. These recesses are invariably supported upon a column, whose capital is bracketed out to the required size ; but the corbelled bases of the Scotch turrets belong to the early period of castellated architecture, the variety and quaintness of decoration in their windows and mouldings marking them unmistakeably as Scotch. The general picturesque appearance of the small round turrets so peculiar to Scotland is much heightened by their contrast with the opposite forms of square massive chimney shafts, as may be seen at Newark.

Whosoever formed the school of design, which lasted during the whole of the seventeenth century, deserves the highest credit. Schaw, who rebuilt one of the western towers at Dunfermline, died in 1602 ; and, although the mixture of Italian and Gothic did not predominate until the seventeenth century, yet many of the Aberdeenshire castles bear evidence of its advent towards the end of the sixteenth, and Schaw was most undoubtedly practising successfully at this time. The principal baronial buildings were built, however, after Schaw's death, and generally bear their own dates about 1650.

An interesting fact, discovered by Mr. Billings, proves that Wintoun House, Moray House, the Great Hall at Glamis, and Craigievar Castle, are works of the same architects and builders : nearly all the plaster work of these are cast from the same moulds. As an excellent example of the architecture of the middle of the seventeenth century, when it became the fashion to introduce the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, surmounting one another, the body of Holyrood Palace may be cited. Although Inigo Jones has always had the credit of designing Heriot's Hospital, and his name has been identified with Glamis and with one side of Linlithgow Palace, it is singular that his name never appears on the records of the building, such as contracts or bills giving minute particulars, which are still in existence. There is, however, such a strong affinity between many of that great master's works in London and some of the northern buildings, that in the absence of proof positive to the contrary they may safely be attributed to his genius.

The variety of triforia in Scotland forms a curious feature, differing from those of

England in the varied dimensions of the columns, in which must be recognised a spirit of determination to produce new effects. The profusion of niches also, and their elaborate details, must be considered as a distinct feature in Scotch architecture. Bishop Kennedy's monument, at St. Andrew's, is one of the most elaborate examples of monumental art in the world.

With regard to the arch in Scotland, it cannot, with the exception of a few instances, be considered, as in other countries, an index to the style or date of buildings. The circular arch, only used in Norman architecture elsewhere, was always in general use north of the Tweed. A doorway of a later date than 1400, in the High-street, Edinburgh, the western door and the tower windows of Haddington, the doorway inserted in the semi-Norman wall of Holyrood Chapel, are all cases in point; their details proving them to be of a date later than their first appearance would imply. All kinds of arches are common to Scotland, excepting the four-centred, peculiar to the English Perpendicular; the only approach to this style out of England is to be seen in the east end of Stirling Church. It is rather, then, to their foliated detail of capitals, bases, and mouldings that we must look for the type of the time in which Scotch buildings were erected; and by these means the difficulty of distinction ceases. This is a remarkable feature in the Scotch architecture, a tenacity of retaining forms of styles, while detail was degenerated. Thus, in Fifeshire, Dairsie Church and Michael Kirk have all the main features of early Decorated buildings, and at a distance would be mistaken as belonging to that style, but the detail is decidedly debased in character, and the date upon each confirms the style from 1620 to 1630.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 28. Mr. Portal, B.A. Christ Church, secretary, read a paper, "On the use of Screens in Churches," of which the following is an abstract:—The way in which the Church teaches the separation between the different parts is by placing screens to divide them. In the Early Church there was a division, or curtain, between the altar and the chancel; again a screen between the chancel and nave; and again between the men and the women. The separation between the altar and the chancel continued after the division between the east and west; it is mentioned by Durandus in the thirteenth century, and exists in the Greek Church to this day. The division between the chancel and the nave expresses the difference in rank and office between the priests and

the people, the former standing between the latter and their God, to offer intercessions and the sacrifice of prayer and praise. In the Roman Church, on the continent, large close screens have generally fallen into disuse, and a low railing has in most cases been substituted. So long as the division is kept up, it is not necessary that there should be a high screen. In small churches it is apt to look heavy, and in large ones, where the office is read from the proper place, it makes it difficult for the people to hear; but in churches where there is a choir, and the divine office is chanted, it may well be used; but any way, and under all circumstances, there should be a railing or screen, high or low, open and light or more heavy, according to circumstances, and the chancel and holy altar should always be raised as high as possible. In cathedrals the heavy barriers are most objectionable, and the result of their adoption has been that the naves of our cathedrals have become practically useless. The ancient screens were profusely carved and decorated, and in most cases painted and gilded; scriptural texts were often introduced, and sometimes the creed and pious prayers for the founders of the church; on the lower panels were customarily painted the figures of the holy apostles and other saints and martyrs. The old division between the men and the women has fallen into disuse in most places; but they are often separated by the aisle, which is very desirable, especially when there is an evening office, as it prevents much impropriety of conduct, though this is not so liable to occur where there are open seats as when the old pews, or pews, exist.—The Rev. T. Chamberlain said that he thought it was highly important that the division should be kept up, and that none but those concerned in the performance of the divine office should sit in the chancel. He especially disapproved of the priest's wife and family being placed there, and thought it would be better if there was a large space left unoccupied, to allow the school to sit there, though an aisle in the chancel was the fittest place for them.—It seemed to be the general opinion that a light chancel screen, as open as possible, and of the height of the spring of the arch, was the most advisable, and that none but the clerical body should by any means be allowed to sit in the chancel.—Mr. Parker remarked that there was frequently a door called the women's door, and that a screen was frequently placed at the east side of the tower, to screen off the ringers.

Dec. 5. The Rev. W. Sewell B.D. President. Mr. Portal, B.A., Secretary, read the Report, which stated that plans

of Minster Lovell and Warmington churches had been submitted to the committee, with a request that they might be published with the sanction of the Society, and this permission had been given. The committee have it in contemplation to establish a special fund, to be called the church-building and restoration fund, the object of which will be to make small donations to such churches as submit their plans to the Society for its approval, by which means it is hoped that much practical good may be done throughout the country.

Mr. E. A. Freeman gave an interesting lecture "upon the construction of the entablature and of the arch," upon which an interesting discussion took place. Some able remarks were then read by Mr. O. Jewitt, on the proposed restoration of the pinnacles of St. Mary's Church, of which the following is an abstract:—In the alterations of the 17th century, the finials of the small spires which terminate each buttress seem to have been taken away, being probably much decayed; and in order to obviate the nakedness which their removal would occasion, the small pinnacles at the angles were added, having evidently nothing to do with the original design. The large pinnacles too were most probably much decayed, and at the same period either rebuilt or cased as

nearly in imitation of the originals as the ideas of beauty of the times would allow. The general form of the mass was originally much the same as at present, and the eye was carried up without interruption from the parapet to the finial, first by the canopies, then the spire, then the set-off, and lastly by the crowning pinnacle. The only alterations necessary in the present pinnacles are, the restoration of the finials to the spires of the canopies, the removal of the small pinnacles at the angles, and the restoration to the large pinnacles of their proper decorated character. Little more would be required than a new facing to the pinnacles; and the whole, while it would retain to the spire that beauty of form and composition which are so admirable, would be executed at a comparatively trifling expense. This paper, which was accompanied by beautifully executed drawings, was enthusiastically received, and the President stated that he entirely concurred in Mr. Jewitt's views, and would communicate them to the delegates. A very beautiful design, by Mr. Jewitt, for a new seal for the Society, which the secretaries intended to present, was then exhibited, and the arrangement of the different parts, especially of the legend, "*Nisi Dominus*," called forth a unanimous expression of approbation.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 22. The meeting was the first of the season; it was unusually well attended, and Lord Mahon, the President, was in the Chair.

A large number of presents were laid on the table, among which was the munificent gift from the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, F.S.A. of a cabinet of nearly four thousand Roman and other coins, the collection of his father the late Rev. Mr. Kerrich, of Cambridge. It consists chiefly of an extensive series of Roman brass of the three sizes, with several Consular and Imperial denarii, among which is the rare and curious type of Carausius, with the singular legend *EXPECTATE VENI*. Mr. Kerrich likewise added to his father's collection of pictures, already in the possession of the Society, a portrait on panel of Margaret of York, third wife of Charles of Burgundy, of which a lithograph was published in the last volume of the *Paston Correspondence*.

Frederick Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a watch of the time of James I. It has

an outer case of plain silver nearly egg-shaped, and an inner case, also of silver, engraved on one side with a representation of our Saviour healing a cripple, on the other with the story of the Good Samaritan; and inside a portrait of King James. The engraver's name is beneath a small shield which conceals the aperture for winding, *Gerart de Heck sculps.* and the works are inscribed, *David Ramsey Scotus me fecit*. The face indicates the hours, name and day of the month, the moon's age, &c. It is the property of Miss Boulby of Durham.

Mr. Fulke exhibited two pieces of tapestry, worked with figures in the costume of the fifteenth century. The smaller piece was formerly in the possession of Mr. Charles Yarnold of Great St. Helen's, and was sold at the sale of his library and curiosities in 1825 as "the Plantagenet Tapestry."

Mr. Lidel, of Albany street, Regent's Park, exhibited a musical instrument called a *barytone*. It is viol-shaped, having six cat-gut strings and eleven wires: very

complex in form, and now disused. The present specimen was made by Joachim Fielde in 1687, and is highly ornamented with arabesques.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. communicated some notices of the Roman remains of Verulamium, made by early chroniclers. Having pointed out the richness of ecclesiastical legends in allusions to local antiquities, and stated that it might be shewn that many of the cathedrals and early churches of this country were erected on the site of pagan burial-places, and that the barrows of Roman or Saxon had been ransacked to furnish bones as saints' relics, Mr. Wright shewed that such was the case with the abbey-church of St. Alban's, which was built on the site of a Roman cemetery. He then recited from the chronicle of Roger of Wendover, the legendary history of the discovery of the bones of St. Amphibalus and his companions in the twelfth century. The monks stated that a labouring man of that town was honoured in the night with a vision of their patron saint, St. Alban, who ordered him to dress, and then led him along the Roman road under the walls of the ancient city, to the plain in which the village of Redburn is situated, between three and four miles to the north-west of St. Alban's, where the saint shewed him two sepulchral mounds, one of which, he said, contained the bones of Amphibalus and his companions. Next day, the labourer told the story abroad, and the abbat and his monks took possession of the mound, and, opening it, carried the bones they found within as holy relics to the abbey. Mr. Wright pointed out some circumstances mentioned, which proved that it was an early Saxon interment. He then proceeded to shew that it was probable that, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, many of the walls of the Roman city were still standing, among which especially was the theatre, the foundations of which were partly explored about a year ago. (See our Magazine for July 1848, p. 143.) A purgatory legend—which Mr. Wright gave reasons for supposing composed by some monk of St. Alban's—was recited, in which the demons were represented as tormenting the souls in a large theatre, the description of which agreed with that of a Roman theatre. As there were no theatres in the middle ages, and he knew no source from which an Englishman could be supposed to draw his notions of such a building, Mr. Wright imagines that the monk of St. Alban's had in his mind the theatre of Verulamium, and it would prove that the walls were then standing not less than five feet above ground. This legend was com-

posed early in the thirteenth century. The writer took occasion to lament that the excavations at St. Alban's had been discontinued, and that government had not come forward on such an occasion. At the conclusion of his paper, he alluded to another class of documents from which a good deal of curious information may be gleaned, relating to local monuments of antiquity—the descriptions of boundaries of lands in the Anglo-Saxon charters. In one of these, of the middle of the tenth century, relating to lands in Berkshire, he finds the names of two of the barrows still so numerous in that district, —Hilda's low and Hwittuc's low, and also mention of the celebrated monument now known by the name of Wayland Smith, which in the Anglo-Saxon charter is termed Welandes Smiddan, which means simply Wayland's smithy, and from which the modern name is derived.

Nov. 29. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. V.P.

C. R. Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited sketches by Mr. Frederick Chancellor of various remains which have been found in the excavation of a Roman villa between Moulsham-street and Lady's-lane at Chelmsford.

Mr. Smith also communicated a note from W. H. Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich, describing the progress of the excavations now making under that gentleman's direction in the Roman town of Richborough, and announcing the discovery of remains of the walls of the amphitheatre. Mr. Rolfe has cleared the exterior wall of the town in nearly its whole circuit, and has made some progress towards exploring the interior. He has found a few coins, and some other trifling articles. The most curious discovery occurred in clearing the earth from a piece of wall running inward, and supposed to belong to one of the entrances. On the top of this broken-down wall was found a perfect skeleton of a man, with his legs doubled up, and laid on his side, and under where the hand was said to have lain (for the workmen disturbed part of the bones with their tools before they were aware of this singular deposit), was a Roman coin of one of the later emperors. This can hardly have been a sepulchral deposit, nor of the Roman period, but it was probably the corpse of some individual killed accidentally or in a skirmish at a later period, when the amphitheatre was already a ruin, and its walls broken almost to the ground. Mr. Rolfe is continuing the excavations, assisted by a subscription from some of the most zealous patrons of archæological research.

A letter from Sir Henry Ellis was read,

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addressed to Mr. Akerman with reference to his recent work on the Tradesmen's Tokens of London. There are several which were issued for "The Coffee House in Exchange Alley," which bore the sign of Morat the Turkish conqueror; and one of them is inscribed, "Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea, and Chocolat in Exchange Alley." This was the same house which is still known as Garraway's Coffee-house, and Sir Henry cited a printed paper of the reign of Charles II. which states, with regard to the introduction of tea, that it had been sold in the leaf for 6*l.* and sometimes for 10*l.* the pound weight, until in 1657 the said Thomas Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf and drink, which brought him a great resort of company.

Dec. 6. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

The Hon. William Leslie Melville, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. of the Tower of London, exhibited an object formed of thick wire, rolled up spirally, the exact date or purpose of which seemed very doubtful. It was stated to have been found at Rome.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated from the Cottonian MSS. two letters of the celebrated scholar of the time of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Elyot, to the lord privy seal (Cromwell). The first conveyed Elyot's opinions upon some seditious books relating to church matters; in the second he declared his own good Protestant sentiments, and concluded with a petition, so common at that time, for a grant of some of the lands of the dissolved monasteries.

Benjamin Williams, esq. presented to the Society a MS. attributed to Algernon Sydney, containing opinions on the kingly power, and other political aphorisms. The MS. was recently discovered among private papers in Oxfordshire, and attended with circumstances which lead Mr. Williams to consider this document to be the identical paper which, abstracted from his study, was made use of against Algernon Sydney at his trial: but we believe it is by no means certain that it came from Sydney's pen.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, communicated a letter written in 1647, by John Baynes, a royalist officer, then a prisoner in Newgate, complaining of the very harsh treatment to which he was subjected. The Rev. John Webb, of Tretire, made some verbal observations on this document, giving an account of the family of Baynes.

The Society did not sit on the 13th of December, that being the day of the funeral of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Dec. 20. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Jonathan Gooding, esq. of Southwold, exhibited one of the letters under privy seal of Philip and Mary, in 1557, which were circulated to collect money to defray the expenses of the war which terminated with the loss of Calais (see Strype, Memorials, iii. 424, and Burnet, Hist. Ref. iii. p. 312).

Sir Woodbine Parish exhibited a small bronze figure of a man in civil costume, of the 15th century, wearing a cap resembling that worn by the doge of Venice. It has possibly formed part of the imagery of a clock, or other piece of ancient mechanism.

John Bruce, esq. Treasurer, communicated a transcript of a defence written by Sir Ferdinando Gorges against various accusations brought against him with the view of leading to the conclusion that he had betrayed Robert Earl of Essex in 1601. It appeared that Sir Ferdinando, who was Governor of Plymouth, was induced, by a letter from the Earl of Essex, to leave his post and come to London on the 2nd Feb. 1600-1. He remained in frequent communication with the Earl until the 8th Feb. and accompanied him in the wild attempt which he made on that day to rouse the city to take part in his private quarrel with the members of the queen's government. The accusation of treachery against Sir Ferdinando rested upon three circumstances: 1st. Being brought into court to give evidence against the Earl, Sir Ferdinando declared that he had counselled the Earl to forsake his enterprise. The Earl denied that he had ever done so, and insinuated that Sir Ferdinando had sworn several things in his examination before the Privy Council merely out of a desire to save his life. 2nd. Sir Ferdinando being sent by the Earl of Essex, from the midst of the fray in the city, to release the Lord Chief Justice, who was detained prisoner in Essex House, in order that he might go on a mission from Essex to the Queen, released not only the Chief Justice, but also the Lord Keeper and Lord Worcester. It was contended that these noble persons would have been valuable hostages in the hands of the Earl of Essex, and that in releasing them Sir Ferdinando overstepped his authority in order to ground a claim for mercy to himself. The 3rd charge was, that he had met Sir Walter Rawleigh, by appointment, on the Thames, early in the morning of the day of insurrection, and had communicated to him all Essex's intended plans. The defence of Sir Ferdinando, which is contained in the Cotton MS. Julius E. vi., meets all these points precisely

and minutely, and contains much other valuable information respecting Essex and his intentions. It is a calm, forcible, argumentative, composition, written with spirit and vigour, and with great kindness towards the deceased earl. The close of it is strikingly pathetic. "Who was there," he says, "that seemed more industrious and careful to nourish virtue in all men than he? Whether he was a divine or soldier, a wise commonwealth's man or a good lawyer, to all these he endeavoured to be an excellent benefactor and faithful protector. And who was there that seemed more willingly to expose himself to all hazards and travail for his prince's or country's service than he? Who ever more willingly spent his own estate, and all that by any means he could get, for the public good of his country? The daily experience that I had thereof, and the undoubted opinion of his good meaning therein, was the cause that bound me so inseparably to him. He was of the same profession that I was, and of a free and noble spirit. But I must say no more, for he is gone and I am here. I loved him alive, and cannot hate him being dead. He had some imperfections—so have all men. He had many virtues—so have few. And for these his virtues I loved him, and when Time, which is the trial of all truths, hath run his course, it shall appear that I am wronged in the opinion of this idle age."

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a letter from the Cottonian collection addressed to King Henry VIII. by Robert Bar, dated from Hamburgh the 12th of July (probably in 1534 or 1535), explaining to the king the advantages which might accrue from his forming a close alliance with Christian III., who had then recently ascended the throne of Denmark.

The Society adjourned to the 3rd Jan. 1850.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 7. Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. in the chair.

Mr. Tucker, Hon. Sec. read the report of the surveyor under whose direction the tunnel into the centre of Silbury hill has been made. It was accompanied by a series of geometrical drawings (presented by Mr. Blandford) representing in detail the operations undertaken for the purpose of examining this tumulus. Before leaving the excavation, a leaden plate bearing the following inscription was deposited, together with some coins of Victoria; "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland caused this tunnel to be excavated, A.D. 1849. A shaft from the summit to the base had been sunk about

75 years previously by other parties. On neither occasion was anything observed indicative of the purpose for which the hill was raised."

The Secretary read a paper, illustrated by numerous sketches by Major Davis, "On the Ecclesiastical Edifices of Brecon and its neighbourhood."

Mr. Nesbit called attention to a specimen of a domestic building of the thirteenth century, now fast falling to decay—the "Abbat's Fish House," at Meare, in Somersetshire; which was formerly a manor of the adjoining abbey of Glastonbury, and which (as its name sufficiently indicates) was at that time in great part under water. It is on record that the abbat had seven men here employed in catching and curing fish. Judging from Mr. Nesbit's sketch, the dilapidations are not so extensive but that the place could be repaired at small cost; and an opinion was strongly expressed that some steps might be taken to rescue, if possible, from impending destruction such a relic of the ancient glories of Glastonbury.

Some bronze armillæ found at Cirencester were exhibited by Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch;—together with some tracings, full size, from the Roman pavement recently discovered in that town, of which engravings are given in our present Magazine.

Mr. Yates offered some observations on a new type of bronze celt recently found whilst dredging in the Thames, near Wandsworth; and which—together with a highly ornamented buckle of supposed Saxon work (of which only one other similar specimen has ever been discovered), and a number of Romano-British swords, all in a high state of preservation—has been presented to the Museum of the Institute by Mr. W. English.

A mediæval painting was exhibited by Mr. Colnaghi: which represents the story of Horatius Cocles in the style of the illustrations engraved in Johnes's Froissart.

The Rev. H. Maclean forwarded some fibulæ and other ornaments taken from a skeleton lately exhumed at Searby, and supposed to be of Saxon or Danish manufacture.

Mr. Poynter exhibited a series of seals of the Port and Corporation of Dover. A great variety of antiques were laid before the meeting: amongst which were, a watch supposed to have belonged to James the First, now in the possession of Mr. Ouvry; an elaborately carved ivory triptic and a marriage coffer, belonging to Mr. Webb; a carved spice mill and drinking glass from Kirtling Priory, &c. &c.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The finances of the President of the Republic not allowing of his giving entertainments on a large scale, the anniversary of his election to the Presidentship on the 10th Dec. was celebrated by a grand banquet, ostensibly given by the city of Paris to the President, which took place in the Hotel de Ville. At the conclusion of the banquet, the health of the President having been proposed by the Prefect of the Seine, Louis Napoleon delivered, in acknowledgment, a most admirable speech, in which, besides displaying no little skill as a speaker, he gave new guarantees of his determination to maintain the great principles of order and firm government, as against the wild theories of revolutionists. After the banquet a ball was given, attended by from five to six thousand of the *élite* of Paris. The President received a very warm and flattering reception.

Louis Napoleon certainly is determined to march with the tendencies of the age. To a deputation of English gentlemen who waited on him on the subject of the much-desired removal of the mails from the Calais to the Boulogne route, he voluntarily made the most agreeable announcement that the French Government have resolved to abandon the passport system in France.

M. Fould, the finance minister, has succeeded in renewing the imposition of an excise on potable liquors, which it was found the government could not afford to forego. On a division which involved the principle of the measure, he obtained a majority of 445 to 220.

PRUSSIA.

The official *Gazette* has published a law signed by his Majesty for the election of the Prussian Members to the Commons House of Parliament for all Germany. Every Prussian is to have the elective franchise who has passed his 25th year, is a householder, has resided three years in the parish or electoral district, has paid one year's quota to the direct taxes and parochial rates, and can prove that he is not behindhand in the payment of the taxes. The election of the electors is to take place by three divisions, each of which must be paying a third of the whole amount of direct taxation to be paid by the electoral district. The elections are to be public. Every honest and unim-

peached German is capable of being elected, but he must have inhabited for three years one of the German States which send Members to the Parliament, and must be 30 years of age. Prussia is to elect 158 members.

A formal protest having been made by Austria against the convocation of the German Parliament, even hinting an intervention by that power, a cabinet council was immediately assembled, which after having adopted the project of law relative to the elections agreed upon a reply to Austria, which was instantly sent to Vienna. It maintains energetically the rights of Germany, and declares that Prussia will wait for the carrying out of the threats of violent intervention contained in the Austrian note.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

On the 25th Oct. the Lord High Commissioner prorogued the fourth session of the Parliament until the 4th November. Zambeccari has been expelled the island, together with Dr. Quartano, who signed the constitution of the "Great Brotherhood." In a proclamation dated 24th October, the Lord High Commissioner published an amnesty, with, however, two exceptions—Pierato Cutraeri and Nievlaus Metara—who were to be examined before the court at Lexari. The sentence on Count Gerasimo Brin, who was taken prisoner with arms in his hand, and who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, has been commuted to two years, on account of his idiocy.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The arrival of H.M.S. Neptune at the Cape, with her cargo of convicts, from Bermuda, was the signal for a universal commotion among the colonists, notwithstanding the preparations for that event which had been made long before. Several meetings were held at intervals of only a few hours, to resolve upon the steps to be taken, and announce their results to the colonists. A letter was despatched to the Governor, praying that the Neptune might be ordered immediately to leave their shores. His Excellency replied that he must wait further instructions from England, which he expected to arrive in five or six weeks, and meantime the Neptune would remain in Simon's Bay, without

unloading. Sir H. Smith concluded by expressing his regret at the tone and style of the communication that had been addressed to him, and which, he observed, "circumstances might excuse but could not justify." The Government has subsequently yielded to the wishes of the colony.

AMERICA.

Never, since the commencement of the California fever, has it raged so wildly as during the autumn. Up to the 3rd Nov. 573 vessels in all had left for the gold region, while there were no less than 106 more vessels up for the El Dorado at the different Atlantic ports. The accounts received from month to month of disappointment, sickness, death, starvation, or dying of thirst on the barren plains, do not at all discourage the seekers after Mammon.

HAYTI.

The transformation of the Republic of Hayti into an empire is rapidly progressing. Faustin I. has organised a regular ministry after the European fashion. He has decreed an issue of notes for 500,000 gourds, of 50f. each, the actual value of the gourd, and withdrawn old paper to an equal amount. The imperial court is completely formed, and its almanac is a very curious document, though execrably printed. The Empress-Queen rejoices in the romantic name of Adelina, and the daughters of Faustin I. are named Oliva and Célestine. The Almanac of Gotha itself does not contain so long a list as that

of the brothers, sisters, aunts, and cousins-german of the imperial family. Twenty-four ladies are attached to the imperial chapel. The household consists of three chamberlains and three equerries only, but the number of the maids of honour attached to the person of the Empress amounts to about fifty, all of whom are princesses, duchesses, or baronesses. Faustin has almost deluged the island with new peers, several of whose titles are derived from different localities in the island. He has created six princes and sixty dukes, marquises, and barons. The constitution granted by the Emperor consists of upwards of 200 clauses; the most remarkable feature in it is the hatred displayed towards the whites:—"No white man, whatever be his nation," says one of the clauses, "can be allowed to remain on the Haytian territory as a master or proprietor, and cannot acquire the quality of Haytian." Another clause declares every African and Indian, and their descendants, qualified to become Haytians. The other clauses enact that Hayti and the adjacent isles dependent thereon shall form the territory of the empire, one and indivisible; they guarantee liberty; allow freedom of worship, but declare that the Catholic clergy shall be specially paid and protected; they allow liberty of the press, of instruction, and trial by jury in criminal matters. There are to be two Assemblies; a permanent senate, nominated by the Emperor; and a chamber of representatives, elected for five years, but not sitting for more than four months in the year.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Sept. 29. During the last few weeks the original Bear and Ragged Staff public house, at *Cumnor*, has been taken down. This was the house of which mention is made by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of "Kenilworth," where the parties met who were concerned in the tragical fate of the Lady Amy Dudley.

Nov. 15. A fire occurred at *Cliefden House*, which was purchased some months ago by the Duke of Sutherland from the executors of the late Sir George Warrender. The accident seems to have originated in the library, where some workmen had been employed. The flames having communicated with the grand staircase, the whole of the upper floor of the main building was speedily on fire, and all hope of saving any portion of it being at an end, the en-

deavours of those engaged were directed to the salvage of the wings, which were connected by two colonnades. These colonnades were speedily pulled down, and several other engines having by this time arrived, the flames were at length subdued, after having consumed the whole of the central portion of the mansion, with a large portion of its valuable and interesting contents. Several of the more choice paintings, of which Cliefden contained an immense number, were saved by the exertions of the persons present. The original mansion of Cliefden was erected by George Villiers second Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. From the Duke it passed into the possession of Frederick Prince of Wales, who resided there many years. On the 20th May, 1795, the house was destroyed by fire, except the wings,

The mansion now destroyed was built about 25 years ago, by the late Sir George Warrender, who made it the receptacle of his most remarkable collection of works of art and vertu. Many of these treasures were purchased with the mansion by the Duke of Sutherland, and some portion of them is destroyed. The property was insured in the Royal Exchange Fire-office.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Nov. 11. St. Michael's Church, *Cambridge*, as service time approached, was gradually filling, when an alarm was given that smoke was issuing from the roof on the south side. The congregation speedily withdrew, and on an inspection being made it was found that the roof of the church was on fire between the plastering and the slates. A few minutes only had elapsed before the flames broke through the slates, and raged with great fury. The most prompt and energetic measures were immediately adopted, the parish books and registers and the altarpiece (a painting of "the Nativity") were removed to a place of safety. The west window was broken into, and the case of the organ being opened the pipes were conveyed to Caius college. The roof of the church, which the fire has revealed to have been of fine old oak, although it was plastered over inside, is totally destroyed; but the old stalls, the fine foliated arches, and sedilia, in the south aisle, have escaped injury, as well as the handsome altar screen. The fire seems to have been caused by the negligence of a man who had left one of the flues on the south side in an unfinished state; this was covered at the outside vent with slates, so that the smoke and heat found their way between the roof. The church was uninsured, and part of the loss, which will not fall short of 1000*l.* devolves upon Trinity college.

The restoration of the chancel of the ancient and beautiful church of *Soham*, at the joint expense of the Rector and Vicar, is completed. The architects employed were Messrs. Bonomi and Cory, of Durham, to whom too great praise cannot be given, for the chasteness and beauty of the designs, particularly in the ceiling and screen. The ancient sedilia, which from the accumulation of whitewashings had become completely hidden, as well as the fine carved work of the archway leading from the chancel into the chapel on the north side of the transept, and that leading into the nave of the church, have been carefully restored, by Mr. Thompson, of Cambridge. The stalls are of beautiful English oak, richly carved. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles, manufactured at Minton's establishment, Stoke-upon-

Trent, from original designs furnished by Messrs. Bonomi and Cory. In cleansing the walls, some ancient fresco painting has been discovered, and carefully preserved. The fine tracery and mullions of the large east window have been carefully restored, and two new windows introduced on the south-east side; the whole of the lead on the chancel re-cast, and the masonry pointed in a judicious and workmanlike manner.

CUMBERLAND.

In a Convocation holden at Oxford on the 3rd Nov. the instruments authorising the division of certain portions of *Hulme Cultram*, into three several districts, were sealed. The patronage of this widely extended parish belongs to the University, and by a former grant of 50*l.* per annum to each of the three churches of St. Paul, St. Cuthbert, and St. John, three resident clergymen will now be secured, in a district the greater part of which was several miles from the parish church, and so dispersed as to render an attendance on divine worship during the greater part of the year utterly impossible.

DORSETSHIRE.

Oct. 24. The church of *Whitechurch Canonycorum*, having undergone extensive repair and restoration, was re-opened by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. This spacious and beautiful fabric, which includes a chancel, nave, and aisles, north and south transepts, vestry, south porch, and western tower, opening to the nave by a lofty arch, is in the style of the twelfth century, combining semi-circular with pointed arches, enriched with beak-heads, chevron mouldings, and other ornaments of the semi-Norman period. Later styles appear in the tower and north transept, the latter of which is a beautiful specimen of the beginning of the thirteenth century, and contains a raised tomb of great antiquity, retaining traces of fresco paintings. Amongst the restorations and repairs, which have been effected under the direction of Mr. Butler, of Chichester, are the rebuilding of the north aisle, newly and substantially roofed with English oak covered with lead, and affording 100 additional sittings, the restoration of the stone-work and tracery of 20 windows, some of them of very large dimensions; and the erection of a considerable number of additional sittings in solid oak. The old seating has been reduced in height, and the seats throughout the church are open. The decorative part of the restoration embraces the removal of plaster and white-wash from an open oak roof of the fifteenth century, ornamented with moulded

ribs and bosses painted in red and yellow; the introduction of Powell's quarries in the eastern triplet in the chancel, the floor of which is decorated with encaustic tiles from Messrs. Chamberlain's manufactory, Worcester. The altar step consists of richly veined Devonshire marble, surrounding encaustic tiling. The reredos is formed of delicately carved oak panelling of great antiquity, brought from Rouen, and is richly gilt and painted. The walls of the sanctuary are powdered with golden stars and fleurs-de-lis, and the roof is covered with white and vermilion painting, in imitation of fan tracery on a blue ground with golden stars at intervals, the design being copied from the chapter house of Exeter Cathedral. The windows throughout the church are stencilled in various patterns, taken from ancient models in imitation of flowered quarries, bands of stained glass being also occasionally introduced with good effect. Not the least interesting feature in the restoration has been the recovery of the original circular semi-Norman font, standing on a column and base of Purbeck marble and ornamented with intersecting arches in bas relief, which had been removed from the church and broken into fragments a few years since. It now stands restored near the principal entrance to the church. The altar, with its encaustic pavements, marble step, and richly bound altar books, was the gift of J. H. Markland, esq.; the reredos was presented by Miss Davis; and the altar cloth, richly embroidered on red velvet by several ladies, was the gift of Mrs. Palmer.

Lord Rivers has just completed the purchase of the whole of the *Handley* estate, the property of the Marquess of Anglesey. The purchase money was upwards of 60,000*l*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The old church of *Upleadon* had fallen into a sad state of decay. It was filled with pews of the most wretched description; the floor was damp, and the weeds grew in some parts. The ancient Norman windows had been filled with common casements, or partially blocked up. Earth had accumulated on the outside to the depth of three feet. The structure in an architectural point of view is one of extreme interest. It consists of a nave and finely proportioned chancel, the length of both which is about 70 feet. The former is pure Norman, the latter early-English. There is one of the finest enriched Norman doorways in the kingdom; the chancel arch, a rare relic of an earlier church, is Saxon, and has been engraved in the new edition of the "Glossary of Architec-

ture." All the pews have been removed and replaced by open sittings, with carved ends. A simple lectern has been substituted for a cumbrous reading desk. The old wooden roofs have been stripped, cleaned, and varnished. The windows have been admirably restored, and the east window is filled with stained glass, in the best style of Mr. Rogers, of Worcester. The chancel has been raised two steps above the aisle, and laid with Painswick stone, in lozenges; oak communion rails, after a fine early-English example, inclose the communion table, which stands on a floor of encaustic tiles in eight compartments, with emblems of the Holy Evangelists, and other symbols. This restoration has cost 370*l*. and has been carried out chiefly by the incumbent, the Rev. Andrew Sayers, who has been warmly seconded by the farmers in the parish, especially by Mr. Ford, who has for many years served the office of churchwarden, and by Mr. Allaway, of Upleadon Court.

HAMPSHIRE.

Nov. 3. Another great addition to the facilities already possessed by *Portsmouth* Dockyard was opened to general use yesterday—a new and capacious repairing dock. This receptacle, now the seventh in the establishment, is an arm of the great new basin for steamers, and is especially constructed for the accommodation of that description of craft. It was commenced in connexion with the basin in 1844, and exhibits one of the most symmetrical pieces of masonry in Europe. Its length is 305 feet from the groove of the caisson, the breadth of the entrance is 80 feet, depth of dock 32 feet, depth of water 21 feet at the lowest spring tide. It would take in the longest and largest ship in the world at a dead neap tide, with every man and munition on board. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gleaned from the following items of the respective quantities of the material used in its construction:—52,800 cubic feet of beech timber; 20,800 cubic feet of Purbeck stone; 16,660 tons of shingle; 10,300 cubic feet of Portland stone; 2,954,300 bricks; 119,960 cubic feet of granite; 1,018 cwt. of iron, in pile shoes, &c. The actual cost of the dock is 67,000*l*.

NORFOLK.

Nov. 7. The *Norwich* Extension Railway, completing the direct communication of the eastern capital with the metropolis, was opened for traffic. This line commences at Norwich on the site of the old Ranelagh, more recently known as the Victoria Gardens. The stations are at Flordon, Fornett St. Peter, Tivetshall St. Margaret's, Burston, Diss where it

enters the county of Suffolk, Eye, Finningham, to Haughley, where the junction takes place with the Ipswich and Bury line. Its length is 31 miles and 17 chains. The earthworks are very heavy, it being for nearly the whole distance carried through deep cuttings, or over high embankments. Along the line there are few towns, or even large villages. It runs through a purely agricultural district, well wooded and highly cultivated. There are many picturesque undulations of hill and dale all the way from Norwich to Diss, with much of the beautiful in rural scenery. The parish churches are generally in view, but there are few gentlemen's seats or residences to be seen along this line, they having been built near the high road to Ipswich. The villages also are situated near the high road, some distance from the railway.

SHROPSHIRE.

Oct. 11. The fine parish church of *Ellesmere* was re-opened with the service for consecration by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, who preached an able sermon on the character and duty of public worship. The contributions of the congregation amounted to 230*l.* The whole cost of the restoration is said to have been 8,000*l.* the subscription list having been headed by 3,500*l.* from the Bridgewater family, 500*l.* from C. K. Mainwaring, esq. and other handsome sums.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The old city wall of *Bath*, forming one of the boundaries of the small burial-ground to the Bath Hospital, has been undergoing some considerable repairs by the governors of the hospital. It is gratifying to observe this feeling for the preservation of one of the very few antiquities of the city.

SURREY.

July 12. The new church of St. John's, *Farncombe*, near Godalming, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The site was given by J. M. Molyneux, esq. lord of the manor. The total sum expended in the erection of the church, conveyances, &c. (including an endowment of 1,000*l.* and a repairing fund of 85*l.*) was 3,240*l.* while the amount of subscriptions, &c. (including a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society of 150*l.*, and another from the Winchester Diocesan Society of 500*l.*) was 3,006*l.* leaving a deficiency of 234*l.* towards which a collection was made, which amounted to 99*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The church consists of chancel, nave, and south porch, with a bell tower, of wood; provision being made for the

addition of an aisle to the nave, by the insertion of four arches of construction in the north wall. The chancel, which is 32 feet long, and 17 feet wide, has an eastern triplet, slightly unequal, well chamfered, and shafted. On the south side is one window of two adjacent trefoiled lights, under one broad hood, intended to light the sedilia, which are of oak, without a canopy. Next to this are two lancets, increasing in lowness as they approach the west. On the north side of the chancel are also two lancets, and between them the priest's door. The nave is 63 feet long and 24 feet wide. The font is a copy of an ancient one dug up at Peperharrow; it is circular, banded with a twisted wreath round the basin. The porch is an open one, the foundation of stone, the rest of oak. The pulpit, which is of stone, is at the north-east angle of the nave. The reading desk or lectern is open, and forms two sides of a square, the one side looking south and the other west. The roof of the nave is of a high pitch. The material is the local stone, Bargate for the walls, chalk for the internal windows and dressings, Caen stone for external dressings for the pulpit, font and northern arches, and Portland stone for the steps. The wood is principally deal. The nave has open seats; and there is a double row of seats in the chancel on the north and south side, which run east and west; the standards of these have poppyheads. The chancel is elevated on two steps, and the altar on three, besides the footpace. The frame tower is shingled, and has a goose weather-cock. There being no stone coping, the eastern cross is of gilt and floriated. The transverse walls are three feet, and the longitudinal two feet and a half thick. The seats for the Sunday children are at the extreme west, running completely across the nave, and raised so as to range one above another. The church will seat about 400 persons.

WILTSHIRE.

Nov. 3. The church of *Ogbourne St. Andrew*, having undergone extensive repairs and alterations, was re-opened for divine service. A sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. The alterations consist in removing the former pews and gallery, in refitting the nave with low uniform seats, and the chancel with simple stalls for the officiating clergy, and in paving the space within the altar rails with tiles from Messrs. Minton's manufactory, the richest pattern being reserved for the foot-pace on which the altar was placed. The whole of these alterations were made from the designs of Mr. W. Butterfield.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 19. Mildred, wife of Robert Uniacke, of Woodhouse, co. Waterford, esq.; Frances, wife of William Henry Carter, of Castlemartin, co. Kildare, esquire; and Catherine, wife of Henry Prittie Perry, clerk, (sisters to the Earl of Mayo,) to have the precedence of Earl's daughters, as if their late father Richard, Lord Bishop of Waterford, had succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Mayo.

Nov. 28. G. C. Lewis, esq. Sir J. Duke, Bart. Sir H. Verney, Bart. W. Miles, esq. Professor R. Owen, the Hon. F. Byng, and J. Wood, esq. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into Smithfield Market, and markets in the City of London for the sale of meat.

Nov. 30. 4th Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Gen. R. Pigot to be Colonel.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. A. Spencer, from 37th Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. *vice* Milman, who exchanges.—22d Foot, brevet Major F. D. George to be Major.—37th Foot, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. E. C. W. M. Milman, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Major W. M. Hamerton, of the 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.—General Sir C. Halkett, G.C.B. to be Governor of Chelsea Hospital; Lieut.-General Sir A. F. Barnard, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor.

Dec. 7. George Charles Miller, esq. to be Consul in the Georgian or Windward Islands in the Pacific.—8th Foot, Major J. C. Brooke, from the 31st Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major F. D. Lumley, who exchanges.—35th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. Tennant, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* B. F. D. Wilson, who exchanges.—48th Foot, Capt. J. W. Smith to be Major.—Brevet. To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt. G. Malcolm, 1st Bombay N. Inf.; Capt. N. B. Chamberlain, 16th Bengal N. Inf.

Dec. 14. John Lawless, esq. to be Consul in the Island of Martinique.—70th Foot, Major T. Chute to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. F. Edwards to be Major.

Dec. 19. John Kincaid, esq. to be an Inspector of Factories.

Dec. 21. James O'Dowd, esq. to be Solicitor-General for the Island of Tobago.—24th Foot, Major W. G. Brown to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. H. Ellice to be Major.

Dec. 22. To be Baronets of the United Kingdom, Thomas Neville Abdy, of Albyns, co. Essex, esq. and James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall, co. Lancaster, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 3. To be Commanders: Robert J. Le M. McClure, Melville G. H. W. Ross.

Dec. 4. Capt. George Elliott (1840), (now flag captain to his father, Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B. Commander-in-Chief at the Nore,) to the command of the Phaeton, 50, new frigate.—Commander the Hon. John Welbore Sunderland Spencer (1847), to the Conest, 12, at Portsmouth.

Dec. 20. Capt. F. Moresby, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Dec. 21. To be Commanders: R. W. Suckling, J. T. N. Wainwright, and W. N. L. Lockyear.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Moir to be Dean of Brechin, N.B.
 Rev. Dr. A. C. Tait to be Dean of Carlisle.
 Rev. F. Dainty to be a Preb. of Lichfield.
 Rev. T. Jackson to be a Preb. of St. Paul's.
 Rev. J. B. Dykes to be Precentor of Durham.
 Rev. M. Argles to be Canon of Peterborough.
 Rev. J. Babington to be Canon of Peterb.
 Rev. D. Wright to be Minor Canon of Bristol.
 Rev. J. Salter to be Hon. Canon of Bristol.
 Rev. J. Adcock, Greetham R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. H. A. Baumgartner, Coniscliffe V. Durh.
 Rev. T. S. Bence, Thorington R. Suffolk.
 Rev. C. Bloxham, Swadlincote P.C. Derb.
 Rev. F. A. Bowles, Singleton R. Sussex.
 Rev. W. Bruton, Sidlesham V. Sussex.
 Rev. J. Burdon, Welch Bicknor R. Heref.
 Rev. R. Buston, Twyford V. Hants.
 Rev. W. Clarke, Firbank P.C. Westmerland.
 Rev. C. B. Cooper, Turnworth R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Daintry, North Rode P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. W. B. Drewe, Longstock V. Hants.
 Rev. S. H. Feild, Trinity Church P.C. Ramsgate, Kent.
 Rev. J. F. Fortescue, Great Snoreham R. Essex.
 Rev. T. Fulcher, Old Buckenham P.C. Norfolk.
 Rev. P. Henderson, St. Matthew Bank Foot P.C. Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. W. Hepworth, Marthall P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. C. H. Hutchinson, Westdean V. Sussex.
 Rev. J. Kenrick, St. Peter-the-Great V. Chichester, Sussex.
 Rev. R. Malone, District of Christ Church P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. T. Masterman, Headington Quarry new church P.C. Oxon.
 Rev. G. Masters, Compton Chamberlayne V. Wilts.
 Rev. G. R. Medley, Fingringhoe V. Essex.
 Rev. H. Melvill, Jones's Lectureship, St. Margaret's, Lothbury, London.
 Rev. T. W. Mercer, North Allerton V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. P. C. Nicholson, St. Philip P.C. Salford, Lanc.
 Rev. E. Price, Coppenhall P.C. Penkridge, Staffordshire.
 Rev. W. Purdon, Seaton R. Rutland.
 Rev. C. G. Rashleigh, Hamble R. Hants.
 Rev. W. Raynes, Chalvington R. Sussex.
 Rev. J. P. Roberts, Eastergate R. Sussex.
 Rev. H. G. Robinson, Trinity Church P.C. Preston, Lancashire.
 Rev. T. B. Stuart, Wookey V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. H. Thompson, Middleton P.C. Rothwell, Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Thorpe, Weeley R. Essex.
 Rev. J. Todd, Kingsbury Episcopi V. Som.
 Rev. G. Valpy, Bucklersbury V. Berks.
 Rev. E. Walker, St. Jude P.C. Manchester.
 Rev. G. F. Whichborne, Hanley P.C. Staff.
 Rev. J. White, Manthorpe P.C. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. T. C. Whitehead, Gawcott P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. J. H. Willcock, St. Martin's R. Colchester.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. J. Abraham to the Bishop of New Zealand.
 Rev. W. C. Bennett to Lord Methuen.
 Rev. F. C. Chalmers to the Earl of Carnarvon.
 Rev. S. D. Day to the Marquess of Bristol.
 Rev. R. Eden to the Bishop of Norwich.
 Ven. T. J. Ormerod, M.A. to the Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. C. F. Townsend to the Duke of Northumberland.

Rev. G. Trevor to the Lord Mayor of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to be a Governor of the Charter House.

Rev. Lord Saye and Sele to be High Steward of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. C. Bentley to be Master of Lichfield Grammar School.

George Bowyer, esq. D.C.L. to be Lecturer of the Middle Temple.

Rev. G. E. Corrie to be Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Mr. Serjeant Dowling to be Judge of the Yorkshire County Court.

Rev. H. Fowler to be Master of the Grammar School, near Bideford, Devon.

Rev. E. M. Goulburn, M.A. to be Master of Rugby School.

Rev. H. White to be Principal of Woodlands College, Cape Town; and the Rev. H. Badnall to be Vice Principal.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. At Bilton Grange, Rugby, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, a son.—8. At Baden Baden, Lady Augusta Loftus, a son.—9. At Green st. Grosvenor sq. Mrs. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, a dau.—16. Mrs. F. Newton Dickenson, of Syston court, Gloucestershire, a dau.—17. At Crockham hill, Westerham, the wife of Thomas Smallridge, esq. a son and heir.—At Chesham place, the wife of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, a son.—At Castle hill, Dorset, the wife of J. J. Farquharson, esq. a dau.—18. At Freeland lodge, Oxon, the wife of W. E. Taunton, esq. a dau.—19. At Came house, Dorchester, the wife of Bosville Durrant, esq. a son.—20. At Court Coleman, Glamorganshire, the wife of Wm. Llewellyn, esq. a son.—22. At Culzean castle, Ayrshire, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a dau.—At Haldon house, the wife of Lawrence Park, esq. a son.—23. At Nottingham place, Marylebone, the wife of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. a dau.—24. At Trehill, Devon, Mrs. Plantagenet Somerset, a dau.—28. At Farthinghoe lodge, Northamptonshire, the wife of T. T. Drake, jun. esq. a son.

Lately. At Apley castle, Shropshire, the wife of Robert D. Jones, esq. High Sheriff for Merionethshire, a son and heir.

Dec. 2. At York, the wife of Capt. H. B. J. Wynyard, Major of Brigade, a son.—4. In Chester sq. Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a dau.—5. At Roehampton, the wife of the Hon. Robert Boyle, a son.—6. At Dublin, the Lady Adam Loftus, a dau.—8. In Wilton crescent, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.—9. In Belgrave sq. the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a dau.—At Wyfold ct. Oxon, the wife of Major Bulkeley, a son.—At Bosham vicarage, Sussex, the wife of John Carnegie, esq. a son and heir.—11. At St. Anne's hill, Midhurst, the wife of J. S. D. Scott, esq. a son and heir.—12. At Lowndes sq. Lady Mary Egerton, a dau.—13. At Clonascarkan, the wife of Sir John Nugent Humble, a son.—14. In Upper Grosvenor st. Lady Dorothy Neville, a dau.—18. At Sudbury rectory, the Hon. Mrs. George E. Anson, a dau.—20. In Bruton st. Lady Burghley, a son and heir.—21. At the Earl of Crawford's, Berkeley sq. Lady Sarah Lindsay, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 9. At Newtimber, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Henry Jones, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Curtain road, to Mary-Caroline-Lydia, dau. of the late William Osborne Rich, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and niece to Sir Charles Rich, Bart.—At Lewisham, James, son of the late Edward *d'Alton de Montmorency*, esq. of Greenwith Hospital, to Susan, only dau. of John Kiddell, esq. of Blackheath road.—At Leicester, Rev. James Jones, Vicar of Naseby, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Yeadon, Rector of Wallington, co. Lincoln.—At Edinburgh, William Henry *Oliphant*, esq. second son of the late J. S. Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, to the Hon. Charlotte Murray, fourth dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Elibank.—At St. John's Paddington, William Hales *Carroll*, esq. of Dublin, to Charlotte-Ann, elder dau. of James Row, esq. of Oxford sq. and Tottenham.

10. At Bognor, Sussex, William *Critchell*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Anne Wilmot de Serrano, of Denmark hill, Surrey, widow of Don Martin de Serrano, of Valencia, Spain.—At Tunbridge, Kent, Douglas Brooke *Sladen*, esq. youngest son of John Baker Sladen, esq. of Ripple Court, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Wheelton, esq. of Meopham Bank, Tunbridge.—At Hungerton, Leic. the Rev. Wm. *Chambers*, B.D. Vicar of Ashbury, Berks, to Mary-Brooks, only dau. of the Rev. G. Knight, M.A. of Cheltenham.—At Lyme Regis, George Thomas *Whitgrave*, esq. of Moseley court, Staffordshire, and Eaton sq. to Mary-Juliana-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Adm. the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B. and niece of Lord Talbot de Malahide.—At St. Mary's Marylebone, Capt. John, late of the Austrian Service, youngest son of the late Edward *Gordon*, esq. of Lesmore, N.B. to Amelia-Cherry, youngest dau. of the late Sir Herbert Compton, Chief Justice of Bombay.—At Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, W. *Battely*, esq. of Bath, to Sophia-Mary, eldest dau. of P. F. Page, esq. of Hansplace, Hyde park.—At St. James's, Belford Hinton *Wilson*, esq. Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to Venezuela, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph.—At Southsea, Major *Jephson*, 2d Queen's Royals, son of the late Sir Richard Jephson, Bart. to Sophia, dau. of the late Edward Hawes, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

11. At Upton, Rowland-Edward, only son of Edward *Walker*, esq. of Torquay, to Emily-Lyttleton, third dau. of Richard Frances, esq. of Droitwich.—At Cockermouth, Edwin *Andrews*, Capt. of the Seventh Bombay Infantry, and second son of William Andrews, esq. of Salisbury, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late William Rudd, esq.—At Devizes, Stephen *Toungood*, esq. of Caerleon, to Henriette, eldest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old Park.—At Branson, Capt. William Allan *Heringham*, R.N. to Barbara-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Peregrine Curois, of the Longhills, Lincolnshire.—At Morton, near Bourne, the Rev. Arthur Denne *Hilton*, M.A. of Wadham Coll. Oxford, youngest son of the Rev. John Hilton, Vicar of St. Nicholas at Wade, Thanet, to Mary, second dau. of Wm. Parker, esq. of Hauthorpe house, Lincolnsh.—At Christ Church Marylebone, Lieut. Charles Julius *Secombe*, R.N. to Frances-Jane, only dau. of the late Joseph Senior Lattey, esq. of Kilkenny.—At St. George's Hanover sq. James Lexham *Foster*, esq. to Mary, dau. of Hardman Earle, esq. of Allerton tower, near Liverpool.—At Stanton, the Rev. J. *Wyndham*, Rector of Sutton Mandeville, Wilts, to Catherine, relict of Wm. Charles Lowndes, esq. of Brightwell park, Oxfordsh. and eldest

surviving dau. of the Rev. Reginald Wynniatt, of Stanton, Gloucestersh.

12. At Fochabers, the Earl of *Besborough*, Master of the Buckhounds, to Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest dau. of the Duke of Richmond.

13. At Twickenham, Benjamin-Geldart, only son of Benjamin *Goode*, esq. of Howland st. to Georgina-Louisa, eldest dau. of William Cruickshank, esq. of Twickenham.—At New Fishbourne, Josiah *Pryce*, esq. Lieut. R. M. F. younger son of Capt. Henry Pryce, R.N. K.T.S. &c. to Letitia-Maria-Berkeley, eldest dau. of the late Berkeley Read, esq. and grand-dau. of Capt. Read, R.N. of New Fishbourne.—At Watford, William, eldest son of William *Pontifax*, esq. of Blackheath, to Adelaide-Maria, only child of Christopher Dalton, esq.

16. At Houndwood, Chas. Edward, youngest son of Thomas *Cookson*, esq. of Swinburne castle, Northumberland, to Sarah Turnbull, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Coulson, R.N. of Houndwood, Berwickshire.—At the Holy Trinity Paddington, George *Edlin*, esq. 3d Light Dragoons, to Esther, widow of Albert Helyar, esq.—At St. Luke's Chelsea, the Rev. Wm. John *Deane*, of Wyck Resington, Gloucestersh. to Sophia-Adeline-Lydia, dau. of the late Paul Marriott Wynch, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At Cookham, the Rev. James Alexander *Birch*, son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Birch, Dean of Battle, and Archdeacon of Lewes, to Elizabeth-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Isaac Pocock, esq. of Ray lodge, Maidenhead, Berks.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, William George *Tiley*, esq. surgeon, Heckfield, Hants, to Jane-Lee, fourth dau. of Alexander Campbell, esq. of Bernard st. London.—At Chisleton, Wilts, the Rev. Edwin *Mepprick*, Vicar of Chisleton, to Martha, dau. of the late Thomas Brown, esq. of Caversham, Oxfordsh.

17. At St. James's Westbourne terr. Henry John *Bartley*, esq. son of Charles T. Bartley, esq. of Westbourne terr. Hyde Park gardens, to Margaret, dau. of Richard Powell, esq. of Abbey pl. St. John's wood.—At Milton, Kent, John *Seaward*, esq. of the Canal Iron Works, Poplar, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edward Wyburd, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Frederick Osmond *Hyde*, esq. to Eliza, widow of Lieut. Christopher Smith, R.N. and dau. of the late Charles Cox, esq. of Stockwell park.—At Edmonton, Capt. Samuel *Browne*, 66th Regt. B.N.I. to Sarah-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late James Benton, esq. solicitor, London.—At Godmersham, Kent, the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, to Fanny-Margaretta, eldest dau. of Edwd. Royd Rice, of Dane court, Kent, esq. M.P. and grand-dau. of Edwd. Knight, esq. of Godmersham pk. Kent.—At Apethorpe, Lord *Burghersh*, eldest son of the Earl of Westmorland, to Miss Lock, dau. of the late Wm. Lock, esq.—At Kemer-ton, Gloucestersh. Alexander *Fowler*, esq. Manager of the Nat. Prov. Bank of England, Newport, Salop, son of the late Rev. James Fowler, Minister of Urquhart, to Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Col. Thomas Thatcher, of East Cliff, near Chepstow.

18. At St. Pancras, Hercules Atkin *Welman*, esq. Capt. 4th Regt. son of Major Welman, late 57th Regt. to Augusta, third dau. of Capt. Beckham, late 43d Regt.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Robert George *Linzee*, esq. of Hampton lodge, Farnham, second son of the late Rev. Edward Linzee, Rector of West Tilbury, Essex, to Maria-Frederica, second dau. of the late Alexander Gordon, esq. and niece of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of Cluny castle, Aberdeenshire.—At Hythe, Kent, Paul *Wilmot*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, youngest

son of the late Edward Coke Wilmot, esq. to Elizabeth-Jessie, dau. of the late William Lee, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs.—At Hackney, Henry Lloyd *Morgan*, esq. of Fenchurch street, to Elizabeth-Louisa-Mary-Marillier, eldest dau. of Mr. Frederick J. Marillier, of Durham place West, Hackney road.—At Minety, Pearce *Brown*, esq. of Burderop, to Fanny, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thos. Keene, esq. of Braydon house, Wilts.—At Brompton, Capt. Chas. *Baseley*, Bengal Army, to Marian, second dau. of the late Charles Havey Hodson, esq. of Wellingborough.—At Burnham, Bucks, the Rev. Samuel *Buckland*, M.A. Incumbent of Great Torrington, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Emden, esq. of Park row, Surrey.—At Bristol, Thomas Pearson *Crosland*, esq. of Crosland Moor, co. York, to Matilda, second dau. of Wm. Cousins, esq. of Portland sq. Bristol.—At Caversham, Alfred *Crawshaw*, esq. late Capt. 17th Lancers, second son of George Crawshaw, esq. of Colney Hatch, Middlesex, to Jessy, fifth dau. of William Crawshaw, esq. of Caversham park, Oxon.—At Nine Banks, Northumberland, the Rev. John *Romney*, son of the late Rev. John Romney, B.D. of White-stock hall, Lancashire, to Eliza-Jane, eldest dau. of John Bertram Orde, esq.—At Cheltenham, Capt. F. Moffat *Baker*, 65th Regt. B.N.I. to Augusta-Emily, third dau. of John Grenfell Moyle, esq. late President of the Bombay Medical Board.

20. At Levisham, Samuel Godfrey, second son of the Rev. Samuel *Crooke*, of Bromley, Kent, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Booth Hibbert, Vicar of South Cocker-ington, Lincolnsh. and formerly of Bromley.—At St. Pancras, Percy Bellingham *Whitestone*, esq. eldest son of L. W. Whitestone, esq. M.D. of Dublin, to Alice-Sarah, only child of the late Stephen Stephens, esq. of Holyhead.—At Pyworthy, Walter William *Melhuish*, esq. second son of the Rev. Thomas Melhuish, Rector of Ashwater, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Vowler, esq. of Barnacott.—At Ulverston, Lancash. William Edward, only son of Benjamin Godfrey *Windus*, esq. of Tottenham green, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Charles S. Kennedy, esq. of Fairview, Ulverston.—At Brompton, Augustus Henry, second son of the late Philip W. *Wyatt*, esq. to Catherine, second dau. of the late Lieut. Robt. Rhodes, 39th Regt.—At St. James's Westbourne terr. James Foster *Wadmore*, esq. son of James Wadmore, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Anna-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Daniel Holt, esq.—At Paris, George Anderson *Croft*, esq. second son of Adm. Croft, of Stillingham, Yorksh. to Mrs. Oakes, widow of Thomas Alexander Oakes, esq. Madras Civil Serv.

22. At Bristol; Alex. *Forebrother*, M.D. of Bristol, to Catherine-Elizabeth-Montgomery, only dau. of the late R. Conway, esq. of the Chantry, Netherbury, Dorset.—At Clifton Campville, Staff. Comm. *Clavell*, R.N. eldest son of the late Capt. John Clavell, R.N. to Jane-Louise, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Taylor, Rector of Clifton Campville.

23. At Cannington, Somerset, the Rev. H. W. *Beadon*, Vicar of Latton, Wilts, to Caroline, second dau. of the Hon. P. P. Bouyerie.—At St. Pancras, Thomas *Wakefield*, esq. of Hamilton pl. to Henrietta-Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Payne, esq. of Chambery, Sardinia.—At St. John's Paddington, the Rev. Wm. *Randall*, Incumbent of All Saints, Leeds, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Henry Augustus Langley, esq. Dublin.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. J. W. S. *Watkin*, to Harriet, third dau. of the late James Banister, esq. St. James's, Westminster.—At Plymstock, Nicholas-Trevanian, second

son of the late Trevanian *Hugo*, of Mutley, Plymouth, to Mary, eldest dau. of Simon Hill, esq. of Pomphlett.

24. At Stanstead, Suffolk, John Lucas *Worship*, esq. of Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, son of the Rev. J. L. Worship, Rector of Stokesby-cum-Herringby, Norfolk, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Samuel Sheen, Rector of Stanstead.—At Wrexham, John-Murray, eldest son of the late Hugh Gladstone, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Maudline, eldest dau. of the late James Williamson, esq. Assistant Secretary of Excise, London.

25. At Drayton, near Banbury, the Rev. R. E. *Hughes*, Rector of Shenington, Glouc. to Laura-Reginald, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Lloyd.—At Ideford, Samuel Arthur *Walker*, M.A. eldest son of S. Walker, esq. of Teignmouth, to Jane, third dau. of the Rev. E. Beauchamp St. John, Rector of Ideford, and great-granddau. of the late John Lord St. John of Bletsoe.—At Scarborough, the Rev. T. S. *Nelson*, M.A. of Clare hall, Cambridge, to Matilda, youngest dau. of J. R. Carter, esq. Spalding, Lincolnsh.—At Bodmin, Robert Arundel *Were*, esq. youngest son of T. W. Were, esq. of Wellington, to Henrietta-Anne, only dau. of Henry Thomson, esq. of Parkhill, Bodmin.—At Bridstow, Ross, Lieut.-Col. *Otley*, Hon. East India Co's. Serv. to Sophia, only dau. of the late Rev. T. Fairclough Otley, Rector of Coddington, Herefordsh.—At St. Pancras, Francis *Borton*, esq. to Georgiana-Betts, only dau. of the late William Betts, esq. Kensington.—At Ombersley, Charles Percy *Croft*, esq. M.D. of London, to Charlotte-Ann, dau. of Richard Gardner, esq.

26. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Richard Henry *Wyatt*, esq. of Great George st. Westminster, to Mary-Laura, eldest dau. of Robert Wynne Williams, esq. of Bedford place.—At Holsworthy, John Blatchford *Dennis*, esq. of Odam, Highampton, to Ann, eldest dau. of William Oliver Harvey, esq. of Retherton house, Holsworthy.

27. At Everton house, Beds, Edward, son of John *Pardoe*, esq. of Leyton, Essex, to Harriet, dau. of the late William Astell, esq. M.P. for Bedfordshire.

30. At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Earl of *Bradford*, to Lady Moncreiffe.—At Biddenham, Beds, Leigh *Richmond*, esq. of Riversdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, to Georgina, second dau. of the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, Vicar of Biddenham.—At St. Pancras, J. Gregory *Gurney*, son of the late Burne Gurney, esq. of Exeter, to Julia, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Petley, Royal Art.—At Warwick, Cumberland, Lieut. John de C. A. *Agnew*, R.N. second son of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochna, Bart. to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. David Wauchope, Rector of Warkton, Northamptonshire.—At Trinity Church Marylebone, George-Dawson, eldest son of George William *Rowley*, esq. of Priory hill, Hunts, to Caroline-Frances, dau. of the Ven. Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare.

31. At Liverpool, Mr. Alexander *Randall*, banker, Maidstone, to Alicia, third dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, M.D. of Dublin.—At Sandy, Henry-Abel, son of Henry *Smith*, esq. of Wilford house, Notts. to Elizabeth-Mary, third dau. of Francis Pym, esq. of the Hasells, Bedford.—At Kensington, the Rev. John *Jenkins*, M.A. Chaplain R.N., to Elizabeth-Harding, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Terry, of Winchester.

Lately. At St. Pancras, William Richard *Preston*, esq. third son of C. R. Preston, esq. and grandson of the late Sir William Hillary, Bart. to Louisa-Grace, only dau. of A. A. Lloyd Williams, esq. of Whitehall, Jersey, and Glanrafon, Cardiganshire.—The Rev. St. John Wells *Thorpe*, of Manuden

Vicarage, to Margaret-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. A. I. Suckling, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk.—At Gainsborough, Linc. the Rev. Henry Christopher *Barker*, Incumbent of Morton and East Stockwith, to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. S. Bird, Vicar of Gainsborough.

Nov. 1. At St. George's Hanover sq. Warren, eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. *Peacocke*, to Frederica-Cornelia-de Roll, youngest dau. of the late Rev. F. S. Lomax, of Netley.—At Osmington, Dorset, the Rev. George *Shore*, Rector of Bondleigh, Devon, to Georgiana, only dau. of John Cree, esq. of Owermoigne.—At Hull, Lieut.-Col. *Wellesley*, 81st Regt. to Jane-Malet, eldest dau. of Capt. Hayden.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, Robert, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. *Beevor*, Royal Art. to Alicia, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. B. Thomson, formerly Rector of Luddesdowne.—At Croydon, James *Cowell*, esq. of Calcutta, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of W. E. Acraman, esq.—At Clyst-hydon, Samuel *Hutchings*, junr. esq. of Ilminster, to Emma, widow of the Rev. Nicholas Watts, jun. of Kingsteignton, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Upton, Rector of Bere Crocombe and Stocklynch Magdalene, Somerset.—At Norton, Kent, Carleton *Smythies*, esq. of Oak lawn, Suffolk, to Theodosia, second dau. of the late Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.—At Darfield, Yorksh. Thomas Henry *Hodgetts*, third son of the late Bartley Hodgetts, esq. of Barnsley, to Rebecca, fourth dau. of Charles Tee, esq. of Pindar Oaks, near Barnsley.—At Stock, Essex, the Rev. William B. *Dalton*, Rector of Little Barstead, to Leonora-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Edison, esq. of Kensington.—At St. Peter's Walworth, Edward Sole *Manico*, esq. of Camberwell, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the late George Parsons, esq. surgeon R.N. of Walworth.

2. At Shelford, Notts, Richard, only son of the late Richard *Cheslyn*, esq. of Langley Priory, to Jane, second dau. of Mr. Newcomb, of Shelford Hills.

3. At Brighton, the Rev. Henry Lea *Guillebaud*, Perp. Curate of Thurgarton, Notts, to Jemima, eldest dau. of Henry Allnutt, esq. Maidstone.—At Hammersmith, the Rev. Richard *Wilson*, M.A. Second Master of Leeds School, to Harriett-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. F. Triebner, F.S.A. of Shepherd's Bush.

6. At St. Giles's, John Henry, fourth son of the late James Ormond *Norman*, esq. of Bloomsbury sq. and Brookside, Sussex, to Frances, only child of the late Richard Phillips, Capt. 2d Bombay Grenadiers.—At Binfield, the Rev. Richard William *Randall*, M.A. to Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of George Augusta Bruxner, esq. of the Manor House, Binfield.—At Colwall, Herefordsh. the *MacGillivuddy*, of the Reeks, Killarney, to Anna, dau. of John Johnstone, esq. of Maidstone court.—At Leamington, Edward, youngest son of Robert *Poole*, esq. Southam, Warw. to Amelia, fourth dau. of the Rev. Ildit Thomas, M.A.—At Plymouth, Major Wm. *Thornhill*, 28th Regt. to Miss Williams.—At Salwarpe, near Worc. the Rev. W. Walsham *Hou*, Curate of the Abbey Parish, Shrewsbury, to Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Douglas, Rector of Salwarpe, and Canon of Durlam.—At Holme, Inverness-shire, Bernard *Brocas*, esq. of Beaurepaire park, Hants, late Carabiniers, to Jane-Lilly, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B. of Holme.—At Malin, James *Alexander*, esq. of Glentaucher, co. Donegal, and Bengal Civil Serv. son of the late Henry Alexander, esq. to Katharine, youngest dau. of the late Robt. Harvey, esq. Malin hall.

8. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Lieut. Norton *Sullivan*, R.N. son of Commodore Sullivan, C.B. to Christina-Fraser, dau. of the late Capt. W. Grant, Tain, Ross-shire, N.B.

O B I T U A R Y.

H.M. QUEEN ADELAIDE.

Dec. 2. At Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex, in her 57th year, her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Carolina, the eldest child of George Duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen, and of Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, was born on the 13th of August, 1792. She was left an orphan at the age of eleven years, with a younger brother and sister, under the guardianship of their mother; and her childhood was passed in great retirement at the ducal palace in Meiningen, and, during the summer months, at the castle of Altenstein, near the mineral springs of Liebenstein, at which places alternately the Dowager Duchess resided. From her earliest years the young Princess heard of the horrors of the French Revolution, and of the desolating wars carried on by the French armies in her native land; and though the small principality of Meiningen enjoyed comparative exemption from the scourge, her mind could not fail to be painfully impressed by the events amidst which she grew up. While the din of arms was resounding around them, the members of the ducal family of Meiningen were employed in the more peaceful, but not less princely occupation of establishing and superintending schools for the education of the lower classes of the community, and in providing food and raiment for the aged, the helpless, and the destitute. The Princess Adelaide, above all, took an active interest in whatever tended to ameliorate the condition of her fellow creatures. Though fame was neither courted nor coveted by herself or her august mother, the exemplary character and conduct of the two Princesses of Meiningen attracted attention in royal circles; and when the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte and her infant endangered the direct succession to the British throne, and the Royal Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester were induced, in consequence, to contract matrimonial alliances, the eyes of Queen Charlotte were directed towards this little German court, in the selection of a consort for the Duke of Clarence, the nearest in succession after the Duke of York, who was married, but without issue.

His Royal Highness had for some time been separated from Mrs. Jordan, and in compliance with the wishes and advice of his royal mother, he now solicited the hand of the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meining-

gen. The negociation was interrupted for a time by the refusal of the House of Commons to vote a proposed addition of 10,000*l.* per annum to the income of his Royal Highness; it was, however, resumed after the Duke of Clarence had been prevailed upon to recall his determination to abandon the idea of matrimony in consequence of what he conceived to be the insufficiency of his means. The preliminaries having been settled by plenipotentiaries, and the Regent in council having signified his assent, the young German Princess, then in the 26th year of her age, came to England, accompanied by her mother, and attended by a numerous suite. She arrived on the 4th of July, 1818, at Grillon's Hotel, in London, where she was immediately welcomed by the Regent and the Duke of Clarence, though the hour was as late as ten o'clock at night. On the 9th the Princess was presented to Queen Charlotte, and on the 18th her marriage was solemnized, together with that of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who had previously been married at Leiningen according to the Lutheran form, and were now re-married according to the rites of the English Church. The double ceremony took place at Kew, in the presence of the royal family, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sidmouth, and the necessary registrars, and was solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Manners Sutton, assisted by the Bishop of London, Dr. Howley.

A few days after the marriage the Duke and Duchess of Clarence proceeded to Hanover, where they passed the winter of 1818, and the spring of 1819, and where, in the month of March, her Royal Highness was prematurely delivered of a princess, who was christened on the day of her birth by the names of Charlotte Augusta Louisa, but expired soon afterwards, and lies interred in the royal vault of Hanover. After the recovery of her Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess made an excursion into her native province, and her health having been completely re-established, they returned to England in the month of October. On the road, however, unhappily, her Royal Highness had a miscarriage at Dunkirk, and was again taken seriously ill. As soon as her condition admitted of it, she came to England, but on landing at Dover the Duchess was found too weak to bear the journey to London; in consequence of which the royal invalid accepted the invitation of the Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, to take

up her residence at Walmer Castle, whence, after about six weeks, she proceeded with the Duke, who never left her, to Clarence House, St. James's, and subsequently to Bushy, where their Royal Highnesses remained in retirement throughout the winter.

The death of King George III. in the ensuing year detained them in England, and on the 10th of December, 1820, the Duchess of Clarence gave birth to a daughter, who, though born prematurely, seemed likely to be reared. The Princess was baptized immediately after her birth by the names of Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide, and survived for three months, when she died after a few hours' illness. The Duchess of Clarence was deeply affected by this calamity, and her health, which suffered considerably at the time, was still further impaired in the following year, by another miscarriage, from the effects of which she recovered but slowly. In the summer of 1822, and again in the year 1826, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence proceeded to Germany, where they visited several of their illustrious relatives, and made excursions by which the health of her Royal Highness was much benefited.

At the time of the marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, his income amounted to 21,282*l.* consisting of 20,000*l.* from the Consolidated Fund, 1,095*l.* as Admiral of the Fleet, and 187*l.* as Ranger of Bushy Park. Upon his marriage, his income was increased by 6,000*l.* a-year, and upon this the Duke and Duchess lived, chiefly in their favourite retreat at Bushy, until the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, placed the Duke of Clarence in the position of heir-presumptive to the throne, when his income was raised to 40,000*l.* a-year.

The death of George IV. which took place on the 26th of June, 1830, raised the Duke of Clarence to the throne. Upon receiving the intelligence of his accession, the Duchess burst into tears, but, soon recovering her composure, she took up a Prayer-book which lay upon the table, and having written her name in it, presented it to the gentleman who brought the tidings, as the first gift of the Queen of England. It is worthy of mention, also, that, although private intelligence of the King's death had been conveyed to Bushy Park, the official information was brought to the late King by the Duke of Wellington, and that the first person to whom Her Majesty was introduced by William IV. as the *Queen*, was the illustrious hero of Waterloo.

In November of the year of King William's accession, just before the Adminis-

tration of the Duke of Wellington quitted office, a Bill had been carried through Parliament, and received the royal assent, which provided that, in the event of any child of King William and Queen Adelaide surviving the King, the Queen Dowager should be its guardian, and regent during the minority; a similar provision being made for the contingency of King William dying without issue, before the Princess Victoria, the heiress presumptive of the kingdom, should have attained her majority, in which event the Duchess of Kent was appointed guardian and regent. In the course of the following session provision was made, in compliance with a royal message, for the settlement of 100,000*l.* a year, with Marlborough House and Bushy Park, upon the Queen, in case of her surviving the King. It was not till all these arrangements had been concluded—the Bill making provision for her widowhood having received the royal assent on the 2d of August—that the coronation of Her Majesty and King William took place, more than a year after their accession, on the 8th of September, 1831. The pageant was in this instance shorn of much of its ancient splendour; no banquet was given in Westminster Hall, nor was any procession formed from the Hall to Westminster Abbey; the King and Queen proceeding in state direct from St. James's Palace to the Abbey. It was observed at the time that Her Majesty never appeared to greater advantage, or displayed more of the grace and dignity which usually marked her deportment, than on that solemn occasion.

Queen Adelaide did not long enjoy the dignity of royalty without being made sensible of the inconveniences which attach to high and public stations. Within a month of the accession of King William IV. the July revolution had broken out at Paris, and the throne of "the Citizen King" had been raised upon the foundation of the barricades. The revolutionary spirit had spread to this country, and so violent was the popular agitation that it was not deemed safe for the King and Queen to visit the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November, 1830. Although Queen Adelaide scrupulously abstained from all interference in politics, yet she could not divest herself of the terror, traceable in part to the recollections of her early childhood, with which the commotion of the public mind filled her, and which was so great that at one time she was seriously alarmed for the safety of the King. Her fears, to which both as a wife and as a Queen she gave expression, drew upon her the persecutions of the Reformers, by whom she was assailed as a partisan, and accused of personal hostility to them.

To such an excess were these attacks carried, that, on the dissolution of the first Melbourne cabinet in 1834, the *Times* newspaper openly charged Her Majesty with having procured the dismissal of the ministry, in the ever memorable words, "*The Queen has done it all!*" with which words, at the same time, the walls of the metropolis were extensively placarded. So utterly unfounded, however, was this statement, that the Queen was actually ignorant of any change of ministry being in contemplation, and the first intimation she received of what had occurred was conveyed to her by the very journal that told her *she* "had done it all!" That a mind so sensitive as that of Queen Adelaide should feel deeply the injustice of the persecution of which she was the innocent object, was perfectly natural; and Her Majesty gave expression to her feelings, in a most touching manner, on the occasion of the customary address of the Bishops on His Majesty's birthday in 1832, when, at the conclusion of her reply, she added with great emotion:—"My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this declaration of attachment, at a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated on many occasions." By patient endurance, however, and by the undiminished kindness and amenity of her personal demeanour towards men of all parties, Her Majesty succeeded in subduing the storm of unpopularity which assailed her for a time, so much so, that she was enabled to represent the King, whose advancing age and declining health rendered personal exertions more and more irksome to him, on various public occasions with the best effect and to the great gratification of the people. One of the most memorable of these occasions was Queen Adelaide's visit to the University of Oxford in the month of October, 1835, when Her Majesty, who was accompanied by her sister, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, was received in the great theatre of the University, by the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor.

The year 1837 was destined to try the fortitude and Christian resignation of Her Majesty by two successive bereavements, the severest that could have befallen her. Early in the spring she was summoned to the death-bed of her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Meiningen, to whom she had ever been bound by the closest ties of duty and affection. She had scarcely returned from this sad farewell visit, when the health of the King began visibly to fail. It was about the 20th of May that alarming symptoms made the Queen anxious that he should be seen by Dr. Chambers. Both he and Sir H. Halford

were sent for; but as the former had no ostensible situation in the royal household, he was, to save unnecessary alarm to the King, introduced to His Majesty as the medical attendant of the Queen, who had herself but imperfectly recovered from a severe illness, for the alleged purpose of his giving to the King a report of Her Majesty's health. But neither the anxiety which she felt on account of His Majesty's health, nor her own indisposition, prevented Queen Adelaide from performing an act which, considering the circumstances in which she was then placed, marks most strongly the superiority of her mind, and its acute perception of the claims of public duty. On the 25th of May, 1837, the Princess Victoria attained her eighteenth year, the age at which it was competent for her at once to assume the Government in her own person, upon the demise of William IV.; and by the command of Queen Adelaide the auspicious event was celebrated by a ball of unrivalled magnificence, at St. James's Palace. The splendid festivity was more nearly than was even at the time suspected, the preliminary to the King's death, who was then already seized with his last fatal illness; though the imminence of the danger was not apprehended till some days after. As late as the 5th of June the Queen attended the races at Ascot, at the expressed desire of the King, who was unwilling that the public should be disappointed by the absence of the royal *cortège*. Though absent but for two hours, the Queen found on her return to Windsor Castle, that even in that brief interval His Majesty had undergone much and unexpected suffering. On the morning of June the 8th the party staying at the Castle dispersed, in obedience to the Queen's wishes, the King's illness having made alarming progress; and from that day to the day of the King's death, Her Majesty never changed her dress, or rather, never undressed, or reclined upon her couch for longer than a few hours at a time. While she was thus unremitting in her attendance on the King, the Queen carried herself throughout with the resignation which might be expected from the firmness of her character and the piety of her mind. For one instant only did her constancy give way, when, on the day before the final termination of the mortal struggle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, having read the Service for the Visitation of the Sick, pronounced the singularly solemn and affecting words of benediction with which the office concludes. Overpowered by her emotions, the Queen burst into tears, when the King, observing her distress, cheered her by

kindly bidding her "bear up, bear up," under the stroke of affliction. In the course of the following night the last change took place, without any apparent struggle. The King expired with his arm resting upon the Queen's shoulder, and her hands supporting his breast—a position which Her Majesty had maintained for upwards of an hour previous to the fatal event.

To the touching and affectionate attention which the Queen paid to her royal consort during the whole course of his painful and tedious illness, a striking testimony was borne at the time by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who described what he himself had witnessed, in the following terms:—"Three different times was I summoned to his presence the day before his dissolution. He received the sacrament first; on my second summons, I read the Church service to him; and the third time I appeared, the oppression under which he laboured prevented him from joining outwardly in the service, though he appeared sensible of the consolations which I read to him out of our religious service. For three weeks prior to his dissolution the Queen sat by his bedside, performing for him every office which a sick man could require, and depriving herself of all manner of rest and refection. She underwent labours which I thought no ordinary woman could endure. No language can do justice to her meekness, and to the calmness of mind which she sought to keep up before the King while sorrow was preying on her heart. Such constancy of affection, I think, was one of the most interesting spectacles that could be presented to a mind desirous of being gratified with the sight of human excellence."

After the exertions and anxiety she had undergone, it is not surprising that Her Majesty, whose constitution had ever been delicate, should have found her own health seriously injured; in consequence of which she repaired in the autumn to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in company with her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta. During her stay at St. Leonard's, which extended from the 13th of October to the 1st of March in the following year, her health was in some measure restored; but in the autumn of the following year, a severe attack of bronchitis compelled her to resort to a more genial climate for the winter. Accordingly Her Majesty embarked on the 3d of October at Portsmouth, on board the *Hastings*, for Malta, attended by the Earl Howe, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, and a numerous retinue. Her stay in that island has been immortalised by

the erection, at her expense, of the Protestant Church of Valetta, which has since been converted into the cathedral of the newly-founded see of Gibraltar. The first stone of this edifice, destined to give to the reformed catholic and apostolic Church of England "a local habitation and a name" in the Mediterranean, was laid by Her Majesty on the 20th of March, 1839; and the sacred edifice was ultimately completed, at a cost of 15,000*l.*, exceeding by one-third the amount of Her Majesty's original grant.

Shortly after that interesting ceremony Her Majesty set out on her return to England, where she arrived towards the close of May, 1839; but her health, which had received a severe shock, never rallied permanently, and the last ten years of her life have been divided between various journeys and changes of residence in search of health, and her unceasing endeavours to benefit her fellow-creatures by acts of private charity, and by the encouragement, to the utmost extent of the means at her command, of every undertaking calculated to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. In the autumn of 1839 Her Majesty made a tour of visits in the provinces, returning in November to London, where she passed the winter. At the close of the summer of 1840 Her Majesty visited the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmerland, and at the close of her excursion went to view Sudbury Hall, which she afterwards engaged for her winter residence. There she remained until February in the following year, with the exception of a few days in the month of November, when she came up to London to see the Queen after the birth of the Princess Royal. During the following winter, which was again spent at Sudbury Hall, Her Majesty had an alarming attack of illness, so much so that her life was for some time despaired of by her medical attendants. In consequence of this Her Majesty changed her abode to Canford House, in Dorsetshire, during the winter of 1842, whence she returned to Marlborough House in the spring. In August, 1843, Her Majesty repaired to Witley Court, near Worcester, which she engaged for three years, and where she enjoyed very good health during the whole time of her residence. In September, 1846, the Queen Dowager took Cashiobury, near Watford; and in the month of June, 1847, Her Majesty set out on a short visit to Germany, whence she returned in August.

In the autumn of 1847 it was judged expedient that Her Majesty should winter in Madeira, whither accordingly she proceeded in October, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince

Edward, and the Princesses of Saxe-Weimar. In the month of April, in the following year, the Queen returned to England, and spent the succeeding winter at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, which she took of the Marquess of Abercorn, and which has proved her last earthly home. During Her Majesty's residence at Bushy in the spring of the present year, the state of her health underwent an alarming change, incipient symptoms of dropsy having manifested themselves. The sea air being thought desirable by her medical advisers, she went, at the end of May, to Worthing; but having remained there for about a fortnight without deriving any substantial benefit, Her Majesty proceeded to Tunbridge Wells for a short period, and at the latter end of June returned to her residence at Bushy Park, in a very unsatisfactory condition; change of air and scene having failed to effect, as it always had done previously, any improvement in her state of health.

On the 1st of September last, Her Majesty had the Royal Household removed from Bushy Park to Bentley Priory. In the meantime her relatives in Germany had been apprised of the apprehensions which were entertained for her safety. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Princess Mary, and the Prince Hereditary, were induced by this intelligence to visit Her Majesty, with whom they remained from the 4th to the 20th September, and on the 29th of the same month their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia, arrived, whose presence proved a source of great consolation to their illustrious relative. Up to the 6th of October Her Majesty was, notwithstanding her increasing weakness, enabled to take frequent carriage airings; but after that day she took to her chamber, and ever since her health rapidly declined. On the 12th of October the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager on their return from Osborne, and, in the same week, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, paid visits to Her Majesty. Another, and, as it proved, a last visit, was paid to Queen Adelaide by the Queen and Prince Albert on the 22nd Nov. before leaving for Osborne, and during the last week she was twice visited by the Duchess of Kent. Since Monday Nov. 26 the bulletins issued by Her Majesty's physicians indicated that little if any hopes remained of prolonging her life, and on Friday her condition excited the

greatest alarm. On the forenoon of that day a distressing change took place, and her immediate relatives were hastily summoned to her chamber. Her Majesty, however, rallied, and on the following morning was apparently more cheerful. At seven o'clock in the evening another serious change took place, which clearly denoted the approach of death. After this Her Majesty passed from life in a calm slumber, with a feeble cough, which occasioned the bursting of one of the vessels of the lungs. Their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, the Princes Edward and Gustavus, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia, were present at the moment of Her Majesty's dissolution. The Earl and Countess Howe, Sir David Davies, the Rev. Canon Wood, the Rev. G. T. Hudson, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwall, and Miss Hudson, were also in attendance.

The Bishop of London had attended at the Priory on the 18th of October, at her late Majesty's desire, and administered the Holy Sacrament to the royal sufferer.

It is needless for us to enter upon any panegyric of Queen Adelaide's character. Though dead she lives, and will long continue to live, in the affections and in the grateful remembrance of the people of her adopted country, and of the countless objects of her ever-ready bounty. It is stated on undoubted authority, that for many years past Her Majesty's donations to charitable institutions alone have amounted to upwards of 20,000*l.* annually, while her private charities have always been on a most profuse scale of liberality. Retaining an affectionate interest in the members of the late King's profession, the Queen Dowager was a liberal benefactress of all our naval charities; and chiefly by the aid of her royal munificence a new church for seamen in the port of London has recently been erected near St. Katharine's Docks. For the building and endowment of churches and schools in almost every part of the British empire her munificence was constantly appealed to, and never appealed to in vain. Her Majesty was a contributor to the funds of nearly all the societies engaged in the advancement of religion, and to religious and benevolent undertakings of every kind. It was also Her Majesty's constant practice to subscribe largely to the local charities of every place in which she happened to be resident, though but for a limited time; as well as to those of the parish of St. Martin, in which her town mansion stands, and those of Wind-
sor and Brighton, where she formerly resided.

The late Queen Dowager was also not only

a munificent but a discriminating patroness of the fine arts, possessed of an admirable taste in estimating the productions of the pencil and the chisel, which she evinced in her selection of artists, and in the commissions which she liberally gave.

Her late Majesty was Visitor of the ancient Collegiate Hospital of St. Katharine, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and Patron of the Royal Society of Musicians.

The following directions, given by her late Majesty for her funeral, were published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Dec. 11, by order of the Queen, at whose desire they have been, as far as possible, carried into effect:—

“I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the throne of God, and I request, therefore, that my mortal remains be conveyed to the grave without any pomp or state. They are to be moved to St. George’s Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as private and quiet a funeral as possible. I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight, no procession, the coffin to be carried by sailors to the chapel. All those of my friends and relations, to a limited number, who wish to attend may do so. My nephew, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lords Howe and Denbigh, the Hon. Wm. Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard and Sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and those of my ladies who may wish to attend. I die in peace, and wish to be carried to the tomb in peace, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this world. I request not to be dissected nor embalmed; and desire to give as little trouble as possible.

(Signed) “ADELAIDE R.”

“Nov. 1841.”

To this interesting memorandum, which was contained in her will, the following pious avowal of true faith and hope was appended:—“I shall die in peace with all the world, full of gratitude for all the kindness that was ever shown to me, and in full reliance on the mercy of our Saviour Jesus Christ, into whose hands I commit my soul.”

Her Majesty’s remains were conveyed to Windsor for interment on Thursday, Dec. 13. Early in the morning guards of honour were mounted at Bentley Priory and Windsor. At eight o’clock precisely the coffin was brought down to the hearse, and the procession started for Windsor. The household of her late Majesty were conveyed in three Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses, which were followed by her late Majesty’s State Carriage, drawn by six horses, in which was the Crown, borne on a Velvet Cushion, by Captain Taylor, one of her Equerries. Then the

Hearse, adorned with ten escocheons, and drawn by eight horses. The procession, escorted by a party of Life Guards, advanced through Ruislip and Uxbridge to Slough, where it was joined by several royal carriages containing the household of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Exactly at one o’clock the procession arrived at the south porch of St. George’s Chapel, where the Royal Body was removed from the hearse by ten sailors, and being received at the door by the Canons of Windsor, was placed upon a platform, and the Crown laid thereon. The procession then moved into the Choir in the following order:—

The Canons of Windsor.

Garret King of Arms, Sir C. G. Young.

The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty’s Household, Marquess of Breadalbane, attended.

THE COFFIN.

—the Pall supported by Lord Byron, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, Viscount Barrington, the Earl of Sheffield, and the Marquess of Ormonde.

Chief Mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, attended by Lady Couper.

H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge.

H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

H.S.H. Prince Gustav of Saxe Weimar.

Master of the Horse to her late Majesty, the Earl of Denbigh.

Lord Chamberlain to her late Majesty, Earl Howe.

Vice-Chamberlain to her late Majesty, the Hon. William Ashley.

Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty, Countess Brownlow, Marchioness of Ely, Marchioness Wellesley, Marchioness of Ormonde, Viscountess Barrington, Countess of Sheffield, Lady Clinton.

Maids of Honour to her late Majesty, Hon. Miss Eden, Hon. Miss Boyle, Hon. Miss Hudson, Hon. Miss Mitchell, Hon. Miss Seymour, Hon. Miss Wheatley.

Women of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady Charles Somerset, Mrs. Cornwall, Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Paget, Miss Wilson.

Clerk Marshal to her late Majesty, General Sir Andrew Barnard.

Equerries to her late Majesty, Captain Somerset, Colonel Cornwall, Captain Taylor.

Chaplains to her late Majesty, Rev. G. T. Hudson, Rev. J. R. Wood.

Physicians to her late Majesty, Dr. Bright, Sir David Davies, K.C.H.

Surgeon to her late Majesty, Robert Keate, esq.

Gentlemen Ushers to her late Majesty, Captain Sir William Hoste, Hon. J. G. C. Fox Strangways, Capt. Vincent, R.N., Col. Sir J. M. Wilson, R. C. Mellish, esq. Captain Bedford.

Senior Page to her late Majesty, John Shoemack, esq.

Dressers and Wardrobe Maid to her late Majesty, Miss Heath, Miss Arnold, Mrs. Randall.

The Archbishop of Canterbury met the procession at the entrance of the Choir. The proper psalms used in the Service for the Burial of the Dead having been chaunted, the lesson was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then followed the beautiful anthem, “When the ear heard her, then it blessed her,” during

which the pall was withdrawn from the coffin, which gradually sank and was conveyed into the vault. Handel's exquisite anthem, "Her body is buried in peace," was afterwards sung by the choir with thrilling effect, and at the conclusion of the service Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, standing near the grave, pronounced these words:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent Princess Adelaide the Queen Dowager, relict of his Majesty King William IV. uncle to her most excellent Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness." The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain of her late Majesty's household then advanced to the side of the grave, and breaking their staves of office, knelt and deposited them in the royal vault. The organ then played the "Dead March in Saul," and the mourners retired.

No person was allowed to be present except those who composed the procession, members of the Royal Family and their attendants, and some high officers of state and of the royal household. Prince Albert occupied his stall in the choir; and in addition to those whom we have already named, there were present the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess Howe, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Marcus Hill, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquess of Abercorn, and some others of the usual noble attendants upon royalty and its relatives.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

Oct. 22. At Leghorn, aged 65, the Right Hon. Mason Gerrard Stratford, fifth Earl of Aldborough and Viscount Amiens (1777), Viscount Aldborough of Belan (1776), and Baron of Baltinglass (1763), in the peerage of Ireland.

His Lordship was born on the 8th July 1784, the only son of Benjamin O'Neale the fourth Earl, by Martha, only child of John Burton, esq. and niece and heiress to Mason Gerrard, esq.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 11, 1833.

He married on the 2nd Aug. 1804, Cornelia-Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, esq. by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters, of whom the elder son is the sole survivor. The Hon. Martha Eliza Stratford, the elder daugh-

ter, died in 1831, aged 26; and Eliza, the second, in 1824, aged 17. The Hon. Charles Henry Stratford, the younger son, served in the Chinese expedition as a Lieut. in the 18th Foot, and died at Suez on the 23rd Oct. 1842.

Benjamin-O'Neale, the elder son, who has hitherto borne the courtesy title of Viscount Amiens, was born on the 10th June, 1808, and is unmarried. He was formerly a Captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards, from which he retired in 1842. It is observed in Lodge's Peerage, that the late Earl disowned his marriage to Miss Tandy; and it may therefore be anticipated that the claim of his son will occasion more than ordinary trouble to a Committee of Privileges in the House of Peers. Should the claim prove unsuccessful, the peerage will have become extinct.

LORD TALBOT OF MALAHIDE.

Nov. 5. In Dublin, aged 73, the Right Hon. Richard Wogan Talbot, Baron Talbot de Malahide and Lord Malahide of Malahide, in the county of Dublin (1831), and a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Furnival, of Malahide, co. Dublin (1839), a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide.

His lordship was born in 1766, the eldest son of Richard Talbot, esq. of Malahide Castle, who died in 1788, by Margaret, eldest daughter of James O'Reilly, esq. of Ballylough, co. Westmeath. His mother was created Baroness Talbot and Malahide in 1831, and died in 1834.

By commission dated 13 Aug. 1803, Mr. Talbot was constituted Captain commandant of the Malahide volunteers. A few years after he bore the designation of Colonel, when at the general election of 1807 he came forward as a candidate for the county of Dublin, and succeeded in ousting Mr. Falkiner, one of the two former members, the poll terminating thus—

Hans Hamilton, esq.	572
Colonel Talbot	518
Fred. John Falkiner, esq.	374

He was rechosen in 1812 without a contest, and again in 1818 and 1820, on both which latter occasions Colonel Thomas White was an unsuccessful Whig candidate; and lastly in 1826, when the poll was as follows:

Henry White, esq.	1316
R. W. Talbot, esq.	1280
George A. Hamilton, esq.	1197

At the dissolution of 1830 he retired from Parliament.

By the death of his mother he succeeded to the Irish peerage on the 27th

Sept. 1834. In 1836 he was nominated a Privy Councillor for Ireland; and by patent dated the 8th May, 1839, he was summoned to the House of Peers with the title of Baron Furnival.

Lord Talbot of Malahide was twice married; first, in Nov. 1789, to Catharine, daughter and heir of John Malpas, esq. of Rochestown, co. Dublin; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew Sayers, esq. By his first marriage he had issue one son, John Malpas Talbot, esq. who died unmarried in 1828; and one daughter, Catharine-Frances, who married in 1809 Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, of Sandford Hall, Essex, C.B. and K.C.H. and died in 1816.

His lordship is succeeded in the Irish peerage by his next brother the Hon. James Talbot, who married in 1804 Anne-Sarah, second daughter and coheir of Samuel Rodbard, esq. of Evercreech House, Somersetshire, and has a numerous family. The English barony of Furnival of Malahide, conferred in 1839, has become extinct.

SIR JOHN DASHWOOD KING, BART.

Oct. 22. At Halton, Bucks, Sir John Dashwood King, the fourth Bart. of West Wycombe (1707), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Dashwood, the third Baronet (who assumed his mother's name of King), by Sarah, daughter of Blundell Moore, esq.

He disputed the borough of Wycombe, in which the Marquess of Lansdowne was then paramount, at the general election of 1790, but was unsuccessful, the Earl Wycombe (the late Marquess) polling 34 votes, Sir John Jervis 26, and Mr. Dashwood King 22.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father on the 6th Dec. 1793, and sat in Parliament for the borough of Wycombe from the election of 1796 until the dissolution of 1831.

Sir John married in 1789 Mary-Anne, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq.; and by that lady, who died in 1844, he had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. Mary, married in 1815 to Augustus FitzHardinge Berkeley, esq. brother to the Earl FitzHardinge; 2. Sir George Henry, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 3. Francis, who died unmarried in 1817; 4. Elizabeth, married first to W. H. Sober, esq. of White Staunton, co. Wilts, and secondly to John St. Leger, esq., and died in 1846; 5. John; 6. Edward, an officer in the army, who married in 1821 Amelia, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceux, co. Sussex; and 7. the Rev. Henry Dash-

wood King, who died on the 16th Feb. 1846, having married in 1826 Anne, third daughter of William Leader, esq. of Putney Hill.

The present Baronet is M.P. for Chip-ping Wycombe, and formerly sat for the county. He married in 1823 his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq.

SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, BART.

Oct. 17. At the Royal Crescent, Bath, in his 72d year, Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, the second Baronet, of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire (1804), Colonel of the 2d Somerset Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

Sir Thomas was the only son of Sir John Lethbridge the first Baronet, by Dorothea, eldest daughter of William Buckler, esq. of Boreham, Wiltshire, and was born on the 21st Feb. 1778.

He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Somerset in June 1806, during his father's lifetime. The representation of the county had then been for some years divided between the Whigs and Tories, the former being represented by Wm. Gore Langton, esq. and the latter by Wm. Dickinson, esq. The death of the latter in June 1806 made the way for the introduction of Mr. Lethbridge; who was rechosen at the general election in the following year in conjunction with William Dickinson, esq. son of the former member. This movement, though effected at the time without a poll, led to a series of electioneering struggles. In 1807 the election lasted for eight days, but its result justified the previous return of the two Tories—

William Dickinson, esq. . . .	3651
T. B. Lethbridge, esq. . . .	2896
W. Gore Langton, esq. . . .	2229

In 1812, to avoid a second contest of so great expense, Mr. Lethbridge gave way to Mr. Gore Langton; but in 1818 (having in the mean time succeeded his father, on the 15th Dec. 1815,) he again appeared on the field. The poll lasted four days, and terminated thus, to his defeat—

William Dickinson, esq. . . .	2830
Wm. Gore Langton, esq. . . .	2435
Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. . .	2024

In 1820 the re-election of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Gore Langton was not disputed. In 1826 the latter retired, but the redoubted Radical Mr. Henry Hunt declared himself a candidate, and kept open the poll for no less than ten days, after which the numbers were declared, for—

William Dickinson, esq. . . .	1812
Sir T. Lethbridge	1712
Mr. Henry Hunt	309

Whilst in Parliament, Sir Thomas Lethbridge was regarded as a leading member of the Agricultural party; but at the approach of the Reform era, his high Conservative principles were forced to yield, and in 1830 he resigned his post, without a contest, to Edward A. Sanford, esq. a Whig,—an example which his colleague Mr. Dickinson was obliged to follow in the following year, when Mr. Gore Langton was again chosen.

Since 1830 Sir Thomas had not sat in Parliament.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge married, first, on the 14th May, 1796, Jessy-Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart. by whom he had issue one son John-Hesketh, his successor, and one daughter Jesse-Dorothea, married in 1818 to Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon House, co. Wilts, and died in 1843. Sir Thomas married secondly, Anne, second daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq. of the same place, M.P. for Wiltshire (and sister to his son-in-law), by whom he had issue two sons: Ambrose-Goddard; and the Rev. Thomas-Prowse Lethbridge, who married in 1834 Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Sweet Escott, of Hartrow, co. Somerset; and three daughters: Anna-Maria; Lucy-Sarah, married in 1831 to Capt. Hugh FitzRoy, second son of Lord Henry FitzRoy; and Emma-Dorothea, married in 1826 to the present Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart.

The present Baronet married first in 1817, Harriet-Rebecca, only daughter of John Mytton, esq. of Halston Park, co. Salop, and secondly in 1827, Julia, 2d daughter of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, co. Wilts, and has issue by both marriages.

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART.

Sept. 30. At Amiens, aged 77, Sir Samuel Scott, the second Baronet (1821), of Sundridge Park, Kent, and formerly of Lytchett Minster, co. Dorset.

He was the only son of Sir Claude Scott, the first Baronet, an eminent London banker, by Martha, only daughter of John Eyre, esq. of Stepney. He succeeded his father in his title and estates on the 27th March, 1830; and also in a share in the London banking-house.

Sir Samuel Scott married on the 4th Feb. 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommaney, esq. of Bloomsbury-square; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Claude-Edward, his successor; 2. Samuel Scott, esq.; 3. Anna-Maria, married to Charles Williams, esq. of London, banker; and 4. Caroline.

The present Baronet was born in 1804,

and married in 1838 the youngest daughter of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, esq. of Cockley Clayhall, Norfolk; she died in 1844.

It is stated that Sir Samuel has left 250,000*l.* in the banking-house, so long as his two sons are members of the firm; thus acting on the same principles as his father, Sir Charles, who left a similar sum as a guarantee fund in the Consols. The personal property is sworn under 700,000*l.*

SIR J. HAWKINS-WHITSHED, BART.

Oct. 28. In Cavendish-square, aged 88, Sir James Hawkins-Whitshed, of Killin-carrick, co. Wicklow, and of Jobstown, co. Mayo, Bart. and G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet.

He was the third son of the Right Rev. James Hawkins, D.D. Lord Bishop of Raphoe, (who died in 1805, in his 93d year,) by Catharine Keene. He assumed the name of Whitshed, which was that of his maternal grandmother, in compliance with the will of Mr. Whitshed, of Old Burlington House, by an act of the Irish parliament in 1791.

He entered the navy in 1773 on board the Ranger sloop, on the Irish station. He removed soon to the Kent, 74, Capt. Fielding, guardship at Plymouth; and was afterwards employed chiefly at Newfoundland and on the coast of North America in the Aldborough, Canada schooner, Diamond frigate, and as acting Lieutenant in the Rainbow, Capt. Sir G. Collier. He was wrecked in the Canada during a violent gale, and in the Diamond he was engaged during the war with our revolted colonies in a variety of hazardous enterprises. He was made Lieutenant Sept. 4, 1778, and after serving for some time in the Amazon in the Channel, he joined the Sandwich 90, flagship of Sir G. B. Rodney, and sailed in Dec. 1779 for the relief of Gibraltar. On his passage he assisted at the capture of a 64-gunship, six armed vessels belonging to the Royal Caraccas Company, and fourteen sail of transports from St. Sebastian, bound to Cadiz, laden with naval stores, provisions, &c.; and also at the defeat of the armament under Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 16, 1780. Having reached Gibraltar he was made Commander of the San Vincente, one of the prizes recently added to the British navy; and on his subsequent arrival with Sir G. B. Rodney in the West Indies he was posted, April 18, 1780, into the Deal Castle. In the following October his ship was, during a hurricane, wrecked on the island of Puerto Rico, with only her foremast and bowsprit standing. Through the presence of mind, however, of Capt.

Hawkins, and his determined and meritorious conduct, all but three of the crew were enabled to reach the shore upon rafts. At the end of two months they were liberated and sent to Tortola. On his recovery from a dangerous fever, produced by the fatigue he had undergone, Captain Hawkins, whom a court-martial honourably acquitted of all blame on account of the loss of his ship, returned to England in a packet with despatches from the Commander-in-chief.

His next appointment was, July 25, 1781, to the *Ceres* 32, in which frigate he conveyed Sir Guy Carleton, the military Commander-in-Chief, to New York. On the evacuation of that place he returned with Sir Guy to England, and in Feb. 1784, was paid off.

Shortly after this he assumed the command of the *Rose* 28, and was ordered to the east coast of Scotland, where he remained until 1786. On the renewal of hostilities with France he obtained an appointment to the *Arrogant* 74. In her, under Rear-Adm. G. Montagu, he accompanied in May, 1794, the outward-bound East India trade, and other convoys, amounting in the whole to about 800 sail, so far to the southward as Cape Finisterre—a service which deprived him of the opportunity of sharing in Lord Howe's famous action. In the spring of 1795 he removed to the *Namur* 98; and in 1796, after having cruised with the Channel fleet, he proceeded with Rear-Adm. W. Parker to reinforce the fleet under Sir John Jervis, off Lisbon. He was subsequently present in the battle fought off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, and for his conduct on that day he was presented with a gold medal, and included in the thanks of Parliament. He commanded next the *Ajax* 74, and *Formidable* 98, on the Channel station.

Attaining the rank of Rear-Admiral Feb. 14, 1799, he was sent in the following April, with his flag in the *Queen Charlotte* 100, and with four ships of the line and two frigates under his orders, to join Lord St. Vincent in the Mediterranean, whence he returned with Lord Keith in quest of the French fleet, which was pursued into Brest.

Rear-Admiral Whitshed was afterwards, until 1801, employed again in the Channel, with his flag in the *Téméraire* 98. He was then nominated to the chief command at Halifax, but, the peace taking place, he declined it. In 1803 he was appointed Naval Adviser to the Viceroy of Ireland, for the purpose of superintending the coasts of that country, organizing the Sea Fencibles, of selecting and establishing signal stations, and of erecting martello towers at certain distances and at proper

points to the northward and southward of Dublin, for the security of the capital. On this service he continued until the spring of 1807. He then (having been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, April 23, 1804,) succeeded Lord Gardner in the chief command at Cork, where he remained until the autumn of 1810, on July 31 in which year he was made a full Admiral. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815, and a G.C.B. Nov. 17, 1830, and was created a Baronet in May, 1834. He commanded in chief at Portsmouth from Jan. 31, 1821, until April 12, 1824; and became Admiral of the Fleet Jan. 8. 1844.

Sir James Hawkins-Whitshed married, Dec. 11, 1791, Sophia-Henrietta, daughter of Captain John Albert Bentinck, R.N. (the inventor of chain-pumps, who died in command of the *Centaur* 74, in 1775), sister to Vice-Adm. William Bentinck, who died in 1813; and sister-in-law of the late Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B. By that lady (a great-granddaughter of the first Earl of Portland) he has had issue two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, James Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed, was killed, when a midshipman of the *Berwick*, 74, Captain Edward Brace, in a gallant boat affair in the Mediterranean, Dec. 11, 1813. His only surviving son, now Sir St. Vincent Keene Whitshed, was married in 1832 to the Hon. Elizabeth Erskine, fifth daughter of Lord Erskine.

REAR-ADM. SIR S. J. B. PECHELL.

Nov. 3. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 65th year, Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, the third Bart. (1797), C.B., K.C.H. Rear-Admiral of the White, and F.R.S.

He was the eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, the second Baronet, M.P. for Downton, by Charlotte, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, K.B. by Lady Diana West, daughter of John first Earl Delawarr.

He entered the Navy in July, 1796, as first class volunteer on board the *Pomone*, 40, commanded by his relative, Sir J. B. Warren; and from Aug. 1797 until 1803 was employed as midshipman and master's mate, under the late Sir Robert Barlow, in the *Phoebe* 44, and *Triumph* 74. In the *Pomone* he saw much service on the coast of France; and in the *Phoebe* he assisted at the capture of two French frigates (*la Néréide*, of 36 guns and 330 men, and *l'Africaine*, of 44 guns and 715 men, including 400 troops and artificers), one large corvette, *l'Heureux*, of 22 guns and 220 men, three privateers, carrying in the whole 58 guns and 455 men, and a letter of marque, *l'Hazard*, of 10 guns and 60

men, laden with spices, ivory, and gum from Senegal, valued at 10,000*l*. La Néréide did not surrender until after a close action of 45 minutes, productive of a loss to herself of 20 killed and 50 wounded, and to the British, out of 261 men, of 3 killed and 10 wounded; and the resistance of l'Africaine was protracted until, in the course of a desperate night action of two hours, she had sustained the terrific loss of at least 200 killed and 143 wounded, the greater part of them mortally, although the Phœbe, out of 239 men, had but 1 killed and 12 wounded. For this exploit, achieved 19th Feb. 1801, Capt. Barlow was rewarded with the honour of knighthood.

In Feb. 1803 Mr. Pechell was appointed to the Active 38, employed on the Mediterranean, North Sea, and Cork stations. In Jan. 1806 he joined the Foudroyant, 80, bearing the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, under whom, on the 13th of the following March, he witnessed the capture of the Marengo 80, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Linois, and the 40-gun frigate Belle Poule. He was made Commander, 23rd March, 1807, into the Ferret sloop of war, on the Jamaica station; was advanced to post rank in the Cleopatra, of 38 guns, at Halifax, 16th June, 1808; and was subsequently appointed, 25th Sept. 1810, to the Guerrière, of 48 guns, also on the Halifax station; in July, 1811, again to the Cleopatra, employed off Cherbourg, in the North Sea, and at Gibraltar; 20th Oct. 1812, to the San Domingo, 74, bearing the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, in North America, where he remained until August 1814; and, 1st July, 1823, to the Sybille, 48, stationed at first in the West Indies, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. In the Cleopatra, Capt. Pechell, on being sent to the West Indies, fought, 22d Jan. 1809, a close action of 40 minutes, with la Topaze, of 48 guns, anchored under a battery to the southward of Pointe Noire, Guadaloupe. At the expiration of 50 minutes from the commencement of the conflict, the Jason 32, and Hazard 18, having come up, the enemy surrendered. The Cleopatra, the only British ship that suffered loss, had two seamen killed and one wounded; the Topaze, on the other hand, out of a complement, including 100 soldiers, of about 430 men, incurred a loss of 12 men killed and 14 wounded. As a mark of the sense entertained by the Admiralty of the Cleopatra's conduct, her First Lieutenant, Mr. Wm. Simpson, was promoted to the rank of Commander. A few days after Capt. Pechell, although still belonging to the Halifax squadron, joined the expedition proceeding against Martinique, during the siege of which

island he distinguished himself by working into Fort Royal Bay, previously to the surrender of Pigeon Island, thereby cutting off the retreat of the enemy, and compelling them to destroy all the shipping at that anchorage; among which was the Amphitrite, another frigate of the largest class. When subsequently in the same ship on the Gibraltar station, Capt. Pechell made a survey of the harbour of Ceuta, and drew up a plan of the fortifications, together with remarks on the navigation of the Gut. In June, 1813, being then in the San Domingo, and under the immediate orders of Rear-Adm. Cockburn, he united in the attack on Crany Island and the destruction of the enemy's camp at Hampton; on which latter occasion he commanded the boats and tenders detached to cover the landing of the troops under Sir Sydney Beckwith. During his command of the Sybille, Capt. Pechell was actively employed in the suppression of piracy and the protection of the Ionian Islands for a period of three years, and his boats were frequently involved in sanguinary actions with the freebooters. He paid off the Sybille in Nov. 1826. Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell was nominated a C.B. 4th June, 1815, and a K.C.H. 6th Jan. 1833. He succeeded his father as a Baronet on the 18th June, 1826. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in successive Whig boards, that is from 1830 to 1834, and from 1839 until 1841, during which time he represented first Helston and then Windsor. He was an extra Naval Aide-de-Camp to King William IV. and afterwards to Her Majesty, and attained flag rank on the 9th Nov. 1846. He was the author of a valuable pamphlet, entitled "Observations upon the Defective Equipment of Ships' Guns."

He married 15th April, 1833, the Hon. Julia Maria Petre, only surviving daughter of Robert-Edward ninth Lord Petre, and was left a widower, without issue, 6th Sept. 1844.

He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir George Richard Pechell, who is a Captain R.N. and M.P. for Brighton. He married in 1826 the Hon. Katharine Annabella Bisshopp, daughter of Cecil Baron de la Zouche, and has issue.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ANSON, G.C.B.

Nov. 4. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. K.T.S. Governor of that establishment, Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and extra Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Sir George Anson was the second son of George Anson, esq. (previously Adams), by the Hon. Mary Vernon, daughter of

the first Lord Vernon, and was uncle to the Earl of Lichfield, and to the late George Edward Anson, esq. Keeper of the Privy Purse to Her Majesty, who died a few days before him.

He entered the army in 1786, as Cornet of the 16th Light Dragoons, and became, successively, Lieutenant, March, 1791; Captain, Sept. 1792; Major, Dec. 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 1797; Colonel, Jan. 1805; Major-General, July, 1810; Lieutenant-General, Aug. 1819; and General, Jan. 1837. He served in Holland under his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Sir R. Abercromby, and subsequently acquired a very high reputation in the Peninsular war, having served in all the campaigns from 1809 to 1813. He commanded the 16th Light Dragoons at the battle of Oporto, and a brigade of Light Cavalry at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, and Vittoria; and received a medal and two clasps for his services at Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and the thanks of the House of Commons in Nov. 1816, for his services generally in the Peninsular war. In Feb. 1827, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Sir George represented Lichfield from 1806 to 1841, and was Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert from 1836 to Sept. 1841. In 1846 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea college, and since last May he held the post of Governor, in which, as in all his preceding appointments, he was most universally loved and respected for his noble, just, and charitable bearing.

He married in 1800 Frances, daughter of the late John William Hamilton, esq. and sister of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart. who died in 1834, and by whom he had issue six sons and five daughters: 1. George Augustus Anson, esq. who died without issue in 1829, having married Miss Barbara Park, since remarried to Robert Richard Torrens, esq.; 2. Mary-Anne, married first in 1823 to the Rev. Charles Gregory Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford, who died in 1826, and secondly in 1833 to the late Robert Plumer Ward, esq. who died in 1846; 3. Major Frederick Walpole Anson, of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, who married in 1827 Miss Catharine Hanson, and has issue; 4. Charlotte-Isabella, who married in 1828 Edward Richard Northey, esq. of Woodcote, Surrey, and is since deceased; 5. Capt. Talavera Vernon Anson, R.N. who married first in 1843 Sarah-Anne, second daughter of Richard Potter, esq. and secondly in 1847 Caroline-Octavia-Emma, daughter of Major-Gen. William Staveley, C.B. and has issue by his first marriage;

6. Constantia, who married in 1831 her cousin Robert North Collie Hamilton, esq. eldest son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart.; 7. Sophia, married in 1831 to James John Kinloch, esq.; 8. Octavius-Henry-St. George, Lieut. 9th Lancers, who married in 1845 Catharine-Harriette, youngest daughter of James Wemyss, esq. of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, and has issue; 9. the Rev. Thomas Anchtel Anson, Rector of Billingford, Norfolk, who married in 1846 Anna-Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Packe, late of the Grenadier Guards, and has issue; 10. the Hon. Julia Henrietta, late Maid of Honour to the Queen, married in 1841 to Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart. M.P. for co. Fermanagh; and 11. Edward Hamilton Anson, esq. of the Bengal Civil service, who married in 1843 Louisa, second daughter of George Bunter Clapcott, esq. of Keynstone, co. Dorset, and has issue.

GENERAL SIR JOHN O. VANDELEUR.

Nov. 1. At his house in Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 86, General Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers.

This officer was the son of Richard Vandeleur, esq. of Kilrush, co. Clare, by a daughter of John Firman, esq. of Firmount. He was one of our most distinguished cavalry officers, and had served for the long period of 68 years. He entered the army as an Ensign in Dec. 1781; in 1794 and 1795 he served in Flanders, under the Duke of York, and was present in the several battles and minor affairs of those campaigns. As Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons, he served with the local rank of Colonel in command of a brigade of cavalry under Lord Lake in India. At the battle of Laswaree, on the 1st Nov. 1803, his brigade turned the enemy's left flank, and took 2,000 prisoners, for which he received Lord Lake's thanks. In Nov. 1804 he again received his lordship's thanks for the cavalry affair at Futty Ghur, where the Mahratta chief Holkar was surprised and defeated. At the conclusion of the war in India Sir John Vandeleur returned to Europe, and in 1811 was placed on the staff of the army in the Peninsula as Major-General. He commanded a brigade of the light division of Infantry, and was wounded while leading a division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Jan. 1812. This prevented his serving at the siege of Badajoz, but he was present at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. A few days before the latter his brigade was so fortunate as to intercept a French division, and to cut off one of its brigades, taking 300 prisoners, and forcing the re-

mainder to disperse in the mountains. He was subsequently appointed to command a brigade of Light Dragoons, attached to the column under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards under Lord Niddry, and participated in all the operations of that column. He served in the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards commanded the whole of the British cavalry from the time that the Marquess of Anglesey was wounded, until Louis the Eighteenth entered Paris.

For his eminent services on these occasions he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, of the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph, and of the Russian order of Wladimir, in 1815. The same year also he was appointed Colonel of the 19th Dragoons, which regiment was disbanded about five years afterwards. In 1823, however, he became Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, which colonelcy he held until 1830, when he was removed to the 16th Lancers. In 1833 Sir John Vandeleur was nominated a G.C.B.; and he attained the full rank of General in 1838.

Sir John married in 1829 a daughter of the Rev. John Glassey. He has left one son, and one daughter, wife of Colonel Greaves, the Military Secretary in Ireland.

BRIGADIER-GEN. S. HUGHES, C.B.

July 9. At Bombay, in his 63d year, Brigadier-General Samuel Hughes, C.B. Colonel of the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, late commanding the Southern Division of the army.

He entered the army as a cadet in 1803. He was actively employed in 1818-19 in the Concan with the forces under Colonels Prother and Kennedy, during which he shared in the reduction of a number of the enemy's strongholds. After this he held the appointments of Brigade-Major in the Concan, and military secretary to Sir C. Halkett, when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army. He became Lieut.-Colonel of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry in 1830, and was made a Companion of the Bath on the 26th Sept. 1831.

He was appointed commandant of the garrison at Bombay on the 4th March, 1843. The government notification of his resignation, dated 2d March, 1848, is as follows:—"In announcing this resignation, the Hon. the Governor in Council desires to record his high sense of the honourable and faithful services rendered by Brigadier-General S. Hughes, C.B., during his long career of 44 years, and will have much satisfaction in bringing the same to the special notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors."

Brigadier Hughes was a man universally beloved by those with whom he

came in contact either in public or private life. He has left a wife and family to deplore his loss. His remains were interred in the cathedral yard, being followed to their last resting-place by Brigadier Derinzy and the staff of the garrison, and a large number of other officers and private gentlemen.

The deceased had resided in Bombay with his daughter, Mrs. Thompson, from the time of his retirement in April, 1848, and was, till within a short time of his death, in the enjoyment of better health than he had been during the two preceding years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PERSSE, C.B.

Sept. 18. At his residence near Dublin, Lieut.-Colonel William Persse, C.B. late of the 16th Lancers.

He entered the army in the year 1806; served in the Peninsula from 1809 until the close of the war in 1814; was present in most of the actions during that period, and was severely wounded by a musket shot in the action near Bayonne, in Dec. 1813.

In August 1814, Captain Persse embarked for America, as aide-de-camp to Sir John Keane, and was present at the attack on New Orleans.

Having subsequently proceeded with the 16th Lancers to India in 1822, Major Persse commanded the regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtport, in 1825 and 1826. He obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy by purchase in 1833. In 1838 he proceeded with his regiment to Afghanistan, and was present at the storming of Ghuznee. In 1843 he served in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1839 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and he received a medal for Ghuznee. He had also received the silver medal for his services at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and Nivelle.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN BROWNE.

Nov. 21. At his residence, Breafty Park, after a short illness, Lieut.-Colonel John Browne.

This gallant officer entered the service at the age of fourteen as Ensign in the 4th or King's Own in the year 1803. He served with that regiment all through the Peninsula, and was ever foremost in the onslaught whenever they were called into action. The first wound he received was at the memorable storming of Badajoz: whilst ascending the breaching ladder a shell from the enemy's fortress burst, and he fell to the ground, severely wounded in the leg. After several months he recovered sufficiently to do active duty, and joined his regiment again to measure

swords with some of Napoleon's bravest troops; whenever the colours of his brave regiment advanced, Colonel Browne was sure to be with them; in such hot work, many minor casualties occurred too minute to detail. But the next affair in which he suffered severely was on the plains of Waterloo, during that ever-memorable fight, when the batalions of France mowed down our men with fatal precision. Whilst at the head of his company, Captain Browne received a fearful wound from a bullet, just over the ear; he fell senseless, and was left on the field for dead; how his life was spared he never could account for, as he must have lain with his skull fractured several hours without any assistance. In the return lists he was reported "killed in action," and his family in Ireland went into mourning; however he eventually recovered by trepanning; and his next promotion was to a Majority in the 92d Highlanders. With this distinguished corps he did duty in Jamaica, and finally he exchanged into the 98th Foot. On the occasion of the general brevet in 1837, he obtained his rank of Lieut.-Colonel, having been thirty-four years on active service. He received two pensions for his wounds.

Colonel Browne was descended from an ancient family in the county Mayo. The first settlers, in the time of Elizabeth, consisted of three brothers: the eldest was the ancestor of Lord Kilmaine; the second of the Marquess of Sligo; and the third of the late Sir John Edmund Browne, Bart. of Breafoy.* Colonel Browne was nephew of the last-named, and was a magistrate of the county. He has left a numerous family, one of his sons being an officer in the 98th Regiment.

JOHN MUSTERS, Esq.

Sept. 8. At Annesley Park, Nottinghamshire, aged 72, John Musters, esq. of Colwick, in the same county, of which he was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant.

He was the only son of John Musters, esq. of Colwick, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1777, by Miss Heywood, daughter and coheir of James Modyford Heywood, esq. of Maristow, co. Devon.

Mr. Musters was best known to the world for his marriage with Mary, only daughter of William Chaworth, esq. the heiress of a family long resident at Annesley Park in Nottinghamshire, and who was the object of the juvenile admiration

of the poet Byron, and the subject of many of his verses. This marriage took place in August 1805, when Mr. Musters assumed the name of Chaworth; but subsequently, on his father's death, he resumed his paternal name.

Mrs. Musters died in Feb. 1832, having had issue eight children. The large estates of the deceased devolve on his grandson, John, a boy of thirteen years of age.

CHARLES LYELL, Esq.

Nov. 8. Aged 80, Charles Lyell, esq. of Kinnordy, Forfarshire, a Vice-Lieutenant of that county.

He was the only son of Charles Lyell, esq. by his wife Mary Beale, of West Looe, Cornwall, and was born the 7th March, 1767.

Mr. Lyell was educated in the college of St. Andrew's, and afterwards in the University of Cambridge, at both of which seats of learning he was eminently distinguished. Having passed many of his early years in England, Mr. Lyell returned to his paternal estate, in the parish of Kirriemuir, in 1826, where he has constantly resided since that time. Mr. Lyell was the discoverer of a great number of British plants previously unknown. How much his labours in promoting botany were appreciated by men of the first eminence is proved by the fact that two excellent works were severally dedicated to him by botanists of no less distinction than Sir William Hooker and Professor Lindley, and a genus of plants (*Lyellia*) named after him by Mr. Robert Brown.

In the literary world he is known by a translation of the lyrical poems of Dante, and his essay on "The Anti-Papal Spirit of Dante" shows a profound knowledge of mediæval Italian literature and history, and is full of enlarged and philosophical views. He has left an extensive botanical library, including several rare works of the older naturalists; and his collection of the various editions of Dante, and the writings of his numerous commentators, and works illustrative of Dante and his times, are such as could hardly be found in any other private library in the kingdom.

Mr. Lyell married, Oct. 11, 1796, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Smith, esq. of Maker Hall, Swaledale, co. York, and had issue three sons and seven daughters.

Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated geologist, is his son and heir; and has married the eldest daughter of the late Leonard Horner, esq.

LOUIS HAYES PETIT, Esq. F.R.S.

Nov. 13. In New Square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 75, Louis Hayes Petit, esq. M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Vice-Pres. R. S. L.,

* The Baronetcy of Browne is now merged in the name of "De Beauvoir," the present Baronet, "Sir John De Beauvoir," having taken it in lieu of his own, in 1825.

F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., and a barrister-at-law.

Mr. Petit was descended from the ancient family of Petit Des Etans, near Caen in Normandy; his great-grandfather, Lewis Petit, having come to England upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He attained the rank of Brigadier-General in the British service, and became Governor of Fort St. Philip, in the Island of Minorca. He died in 1720.

John Lewis Petit, the father of Louis Hayes Petit, took his degree of B.A. at Cambridge, in 1756, in which year his name appears on the tripos; M.A. in 1759, and M.D. in 1766. He practised as a physician in London, and married Katherine-Letitia, daughter of the Rev. James Serces, minister of the French Protestant chapel at St. James's, and Vicar of Appleby in Lincolnshire, who was nearly related to Professor Fraigneau, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge. The children by this marriage were, John Hayes Petit, who took holy orders, and died in 1822; James Hayes Petit, who died an infant; Peter Hayes Petit, who attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the British service, and died in 1809 of a wound received in the Walcheren expedition; Louis Hayes Petit; and Elizabeth Hayes Petit, who died an infant.

The subject of this memoir was born at his father's residence in Marlborough-street, Nov. 9, 1774. He was educated at Mr. Newcome's school, at Hackney, a private school conducted by that family for upwards of a century; and was prepared for the University by the Rev. Samuel Parly, curate of Stoke by Nayland, in Suffolk. He entered at Queen's college, Cambridge (to which also his father had belonged), and took the degree of B.A. in 1796, and M.A. in 1799. He studied in the chambers of Mr. Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity Term 1801. He was much noticed by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and became a distinguished member of the Oxford circuit, attending also at first the Chester assizes, and the Stafford and Worcester sessions. The uprightness and integrity of his character, the depth of his legal knowledge, the soundness and discrimination of his judgment, and the infinite pains he bestowed on all business in which he was consulted, caused him to be much sought after as an arbitrator, and there is little doubt but the same qualifications would have secured to him the higher honours of his profession had he persevered in his legal career. He ceased to practise in 1821.

In May 1827 he was returned for the

borough of Ripon, by the interest of the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, in the room of Lord Goderich, now Earl of Ripon. He voted against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the emancipation of the Roman Catholics; and in favour of the Reform Bill. He retired from Parliament at the end of 1832.

He was unmarried, and resided uninterruptedly in No. 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, from 1802 to the time of his decease, where he occupied himself in literary pursuits, and collected a library unusually rich in Philology, and of considerable value in other departments. His intimate knowledge of the works on his shelves (a gift not always attained by the possessor of a library), and his aptness in reference, were such that his friends rarely asked him a question, whatever might be the subject, without obtaining from him some curious information bearing directly upon the point. His kind disposition, his cheerfulness and hospitality, attached him to a numerous circle of friends, and there are many who would willingly bear testimony to acts of kindness which have influenced beneficially their prospects in life.

He took an active interest in many of our public charitable institutions, especially Christ's Hospital, of which he was a governor, and on which he bestowed much time and attention, Guy's Hospital, Bridewell Hospital, the Marine Society, and the Foundling Hospital. He was also one of the largest contributors to the Literary Fund Society.

His blameless private character, his unostentatious benevolence, his sound judgment, his extreme consideration for the feelings of others, his uniform kindness to all connected with him by friendship or relationship, and his anxious study for their welfare, together with the sound religious principles which guided his conduct, are matters rather to be dwelt upon by those who knew him intimately, than to be set forth in a memoir meant to meet the public eye; and yet, if it did not touch upon them, many would feel it to be imperfect and unsatisfactory. He was always a firm and consistent churchman, and for many years a member of that select society founded about the beginning of the century in honour of the memory of William Stevens (the friend of Bishop Horne and Jones of Nayland, and biographer of the latter), under the name of Nobody's Club. He was a liberal encourager of literature and literary societies, especially of the Royal Society of Literature, where he was one of the most frequent attendants of its somewhat limited meetings, and latterly a Vice-President; he was also a

Fellow of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Asiatic, the Linnæan, and the Geological Societies. He was a member of the commission of Public Records during the reign of William IV. He was also a Director of the Equitable Insurance Company. He held estates in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, in mining and agricultural districts, and was lord of the manor of Yeading, alias Yeldinge (i. e. Old Meadow), situate at Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, which he purchased from the Rev. Jascelles Iremonger, prebendary of Winchester, in 1813. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Highgate, on the 20th of November, followed by his two nephews as chief mourners, and a numerous body of friends.

W. H. QUAYLE, ESQ.

Dec. 1. At Barton Mere, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 69, William Hollingworth Quayle, esq. a Magistrate for Suffolk, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Quayle was of a family long established in the Isle of Man, of which his father, Thomas Quayle, esq. was a native: this latter gentleman was also a Chancery Barrister and Bencher of the Middle Temple. Marrying a daughter of Mr. Moone, of Barton Mere, he became, in her right, owner of property there, where he resided until his death in 1844, at the age of 85. During the French revolutionary war he joined the Western Battalion of the Suffolk Militia, and held the commission of Captain: he was a magistrate for the county, and one of the chairmen of the quarter sessions for the western division. He published, but without his name, an edition of Virgil, with English notes, which has passed through several editions—the fifth in 1827, 12mo.

Mr. Quayle, the subject of this notice, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, April 17, 1807. He married, first, Miss Noble, daughter of an alderman of Bristol, who died without issue; and, secondly, Fanny, daughter of Henry Jones, of Finsbury Square, London; but, it is believed, has left no issue. His only sister, Mary, married the Rev. Charles Jones, Vicar of Pakenham, Suffolk, who is brother to the wife of the deceased.

Mr. Quayle's first cousin, Mark Hildesley Quayle, esq. of Crogga and Castletown, Isle of Man, is Clerk of the Rolls in that island.

DUDLEY FEREDAY, ESQ.

Sept. 22. Dudley Fereday, esq. of Ettingshall Park, co. Stafford, a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Fereday was the son of the great Staffordshire iron-master, Samuel Fereday, who is said to have been at first a common collier, but from his great knowledge of mining obtained at one time a very large property, and lived at a farm called Ettingshall Park, near Sedgley. He gave a great feast to all the colliers in the district when the peace was proclaimed in 1815, and was said, at that time, to be worth 20,000*l.* a-year. He afterwards fell into misfortunes, and died an uncertificated bankrupt in France, where he had undertaken the management of some iron-works. He left one son, the late Mr. Dudley Fereday, and two daughters, one of whom married, in 1811, Richard Smith, esq. who has the entire management of Lord Ward's collieries and iron-works, and has a family; and the younger married for her first husband, in 1814, Richard Bayley Marsh, esq. of the Llyudd, near Wolverhampton, who left her a very large fortune, and she is now remarried to the Rev. William Dalton, who resides with her at the Llyudd, and is Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton.

Mr. Dudley Fereday was privately educated and sent as gentleman commoner to Magdalene college, Oxford, in 1811. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1814. Some time after, in consequence of the sad state of his father's affairs, he was obliged to seek some employment, when Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire, (now Lord Hatherton,) procured him a situation at Sierra Leone. He remained there a year or two, but came home in almost a dying state; when Lord Hatherton again became his friend, and on his recovery obtained for him the office of High Sheriff of Van Diemen's Land, where he acquired a considerable property. After remaining some years, he returned to England, and took up his abode for the remainder of his days at Ettingshall Park, where his father had formerly resided. Here he lived much to himself, but acted as a magistrate for the last four or five years of his life.

Mr. Fereday was unmarried.

He has munificently bequeathed 20,000*l.* to Magdalene college for the purpose of founding four fellowships to be called by his name, a preference to be given primarily to the donor's kin, afterwards to natives of Staffordshire. In case Magdalene college is unable, or declines to accept the bequest, the executors are empowered to offer it to the other colleges at Oxford in succession, until some one shall accept the same upon the conditions before mentioned.

On the 3d Oct. died in London, of

apoplexy, aged 62, John Turton Fereday, esq. late of the Ellowes, Staffordshire. He was cousin-german to Dudley, being a son of John Fereday, who was brother to Samuel.

JAMES RANSOME, ESQ.

Nov. 22. At his residence, Rushmere, near Ipswich, in his 67th year, James Ransome, esq. for upwards of twenty years senior partner in the firm of the Messrs. Ransome and May, iron-founders.

Associated with his father, he became largely instrumental in laying the foundation for that eminence which the subsequent enterprise of himself and partners have acquired for the name of Ransome, not only throughout England, but in many distant portions of the globe, as manufacturers, on the largest scale, of agricultural implements and machinery. But whilst promoting his own interests and those of the firm, this trait was ever conspicuous in his character—an unceasing endeavour, at all times, to promote the comforts of his workmen and dependents,* whilst, at the same time, he invariably extended his warmest sympathies to his poorer neighbours. In political matters Mr. Ransome abstained from active partisanship beyond recording his vote at general elections. Being a member of the Society of Friends, of course his politics were liberal. When corporate reform was introduced Mr. Ransome was elected member of the town council, but beyond serving the term for which he was elected he never again aspired to the office. His sympathies appeared to be directed rather to the support and consolidation of local public institutions, divested of party considerations; and in many good works he, in his own person, realised the luxury of doing good. As one instance, especially, we may refer to the Mechanics' Institute, of which Mr. Ransome was invariably a warm supporter. In 1836, when the management of this

establishment underwent a thorough revision, which led to its present prosperity, Mr. Ransome was elected chairman of the select committee, and those who were principally engaged upon that memorable occasion will never forget, amidst the warmth of feeling which prevailed on all sides, the urbanity and rectitude with which Mr. Ransome smoothed away asperities, and held the scales of justice. These principles he carried out in every other scene of his labours. As a man of business he was unrivalled, and whilst ever distinguished by the strictest probity and honour, his whole life was marked by that warm-hearted benevolence which ever accompanies the steps of the good man and the true Christian. He studied to seek the moral and religious enlightenment of the workmen who, in the dispensation of Providence, had been committed to his care; and, while they were required to do their duty, he never forgot that he was responsible to God to do his duty towards them.

His body was interred in the Friends' burial-ground, St. Mary Quay, on the 29th Nov. preceded to the grave by eight hundred workmen, the mayor, and nearly all the members of the corporation; and followed by his own and nearly twenty other carriages, in which were seated the relatives and private friends.

WILLIAM MARTIN, ESQ.

Nov. 19. At his seat, Bixley Hall, Norfolk, William Martin, esq. an eminent and affluent manufacturer at Norwich and other places in that district.

The silk manufactory, known as Grout and Martin's, is considered the largest in England. Their mills in Heigham have fire-proof rooms, containing piles of bales of all sorts of silk, to an immense value, imported from China, India, Italy, and other countries. In that establishment nearly 1,000 persons are employed in the

* The following announcement appeared within less than a month before Mr Ransome's death:—

“*IPSWICH, Oct. 29.*—At Messrs. Ransome and May's establishment here for the manufacture of agricultural implements, the site of a Workman's Hall has been determined upon, and the money is now ready to build it. It will cost about 1,000*l.* There will be forty dormitories for single men and lads, which will be let at about 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, including attendance: there will be a large room for evening resort, a workman's drawing-room, a library, and reading-rooms. The building will be fitted up with baths. There will be a resident matron and mistress; a kitchen, and a cook. The privilege of the hall will be available to every workman upon the establishment, upon paying a subscription of one shilling a quarter; and each member will thus not only have a cheerful room to spend his evenings in, but the opportunity of obtaining his early breakfast, his dinner, and his cup of tea, at a cheap rate. In the Workman's Hall the young man will find some of the comforts of a home; and he will no longer be forced into a too early and therefore an improvident marriage, in order to escape from the discomfort attending a solitary existence.”

various processes of preparing the silk, besides 300 hand-loom weavers who take their work home. Sixty power-loom are daily in motion, in addition to 200 hand-loom at work in a separate building. This firm has been particularly noted for the manufacture of crape, and for the last few months more has been made of that "emblem of death," than for several years previously. They have also extensive silk mills erected on the Denes, Yarmouth, giving in that borough employment for nearly 1,000 hands. The deceased gentleman had recently formed a resolution to have a summer dwelling erected for himself in that town, the builder giving in his estimate only three days before Mr. Martin's death. Another large mill belongs to this firm, at Ditchingham, on the river Waveney, near Bungay, where 500 hands are generally employed. Their wholesale establishment is at No. 12, Foster Lane, Cheapside. To 3,000 hands thus employed have been paid in wages annually nearly 200,000*l.*, and business done in the sale of their manufactured articles to the amount of nearly two millions of money in that period, which as low as at 2½ per cent. profit would clear 50,000*l.* yearly. The news of Mr. Martin's decease, on reaching Norwich, caused great surprise and consternation.

JOHN THEOBALD, ESQ.

Oct. 15. At Stockwell, Surrey, aged 83, John Theobald, esq.

This gentleman was a hosier in Skinner-street, Snow Hill, but had acquired a very extensive reputation on the Turf. His love of English sports, and particularly horse-racing, his desire to improve the breed of the English race-horse, and his remarkable appearance, have always distinguished him among modern English sportsmen. Though not so active in the betting-ring of late, Mr. Theobald has always evinced the greatest anxiety to improve the breed of race-horses, and, with that object, he has been the owner of several of the best sires in Europe. Camel was his property for many years, and the progeny of that horse are considered the purest blood in England. He was also the owner of Baron, Muley Moloch, and several other horses distinguished for their performances. In his establishment, as well as by his personal appearance, Mr. Theobald kept up good old English habits, and he was, without exception, as kind a master as ever existed. On each Christmas-day it was his invariable custom to let his servants invite as many friends as they thought proper, whom he would entertain with the best fare that his tradesmen and his wine and ale cellars could

supply. He has left a large family of children and grandchildren to inherit his immense wealth, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 500,000*l.*

Mr. Theobald's stud has been brought to the hammer. The Baron fetched 1,010 guineas.

RICHARD RANDALL, ESQ.

Oct. 18. Of cholera, on board the steamboat Bay State, on his passage down the Mississippi from Cincinnati to New Orleans, aged 43, Richard Randall, esq. of Southampton, solicitor.

He was in the habit of taking a tour every year, which occupied him between two and three months. He would leave Southampton suddenly, scarcely acquainting his confidential clerk that he was going, and no one would know anything about him until his clerks would receive a letter from him dated perhaps from St. Petersburg or Vienna. About six weeks before his death he left Southampton suddenly and secretly, according to his usual practice, and no one knew of his whereabouts until his clerks received a letter from him from Canada; since which information has been received that Mr. Randall was taken ill of cholera, died, and was buried in 12 hours, in America. Had he died a day before, no one in this country would probably have ever heard anything about his decease; but he happened to have been introduced to some one about a day before he was taken ill, which person attended him in his illness, and wrote to Southampton the particulars of his death.

Mr. Randall was one of the most able men in his profession in the south of England. He was unmarried. He was a great connoisseur in pictures, and his collection is said to be worth 20,000*l.* Mr. Randall has died wealthy, and has left a large portion of his property to charities and schools in Southampton. He was much respected in the town, and the news and particulars of his death have caused a great sensation there.

His body was interred on the bank of the Mississippi, at Skipwith's wood-yard, about 75 miles above Vicksburg.

WM. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D.

Sept. 12. At Dublin, in his 50th year, William Cooke Taylor, LL.D.

Dr. Taylor was born on the 16th April, 1800, at the sea-port town of Youghal, on the south-west coast of Ireland, the son of Richard Taylor, a manufacturer, descended from one of the families planted in the town by Cromwell. His mother was a descendant of John Cooke, Solicitor-General to the Commonwealth, who arraigned King

Charles I. and was executed with the Regicides. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Dr. Bell, in his native town, in which he became afterwards an assistant. When little more than sixteen he entered Trinity college, Dublin, under the tuition of Dr. Wall, the present Vice-Provost, and he was subsequently the pupil of the Rev. John C. Martin, now Rector of Killyshandra. At the University he was very successful in obtaining prizes for poetical and prose compositions, and in 1825 and 1826 he gained several of the Primate's Hebrew prizes. He graduated B.A. 1825, LL.D. 1835.

His first essays in print were some anonymous letters in one of the Cork papers, the authorship of which he carefully concealed. His first book was a Classical Geography for the use of Youghal school. His connection with London literature may be said to have begun in 1828, when he contributed to Pinnock's collection a Catechism of the Christian Religion, the preface of which is dated from Youghal. In the next year he came to the metropolis, and published his "Historical Miscellany," followed by a "History of France and Normandy," which appeared in 1830. He was now employed in editing several classical and other school books, on which he bestowed infinite pains. On the establishment of the Athenæum he became one of its chief contributors, and he continued one of its critical corps as long as he resided in London, if not after. He was also an occasional contributor to other periodicals, and particularly to Bentley's *Miscellany* and the *Art Journal*.

In the fields of miscellaneous literature, he was, for constancy of application, fertility of thought, and variety of subject, quite unrivalled. He did not affect to climb the heights of science, or penetrate the depths of a profound philosophy. Neither his habits nor his inclinations would have led him to any secluded or exclusive application of his powers, even if the exigencies of his position did not require of him a compliance with the demands of the publisher, in the line, whatever it was, most likely to interest "the reading public." He was literally a writer for his daily bread; and the calls upon him, multiplied and various as they were, never found him unprepared; and he never failed to give entire satisfaction to those by whom the market-value of literary labour is best appraised. His was, indeed, "the pen of a ready writer." He took in such knowledge as his powers could master with a rapidity quite amazing; and it seemed to arrange itself, instinctively, in a settled order, in his mind,

where it remained, as it were, labelled and ticketed, until it was wanted for use; and was then produced with the readiness and alacrity with which a shopman produces his goods when a customer requires them.

Those who have seen him in his literary laboratory will often call to mind what may not inaptly be designated the quiet rapidity of his composition; the unremitting diligence with which he plied his task, and the ease with which it was performed. Line after line, and page after page, in a clear and beautiful hand, flowed from his untiring pen, without a pause, and without a correction. His style was equable and unpretending; always clearly expressive of the thought which it conveyed; and, if it never rose into any commanding eloquence, it never sank into any prosing insipidity. It was the happy medium of such thoughts and feelings as it was his object to communicate; and if it did not often warm or elevate, it seldom failed to interest his readers. On proper occasions he could be touching and pathetic in a very high degree. Of this let his "Letters from the Factories" bear witness. And in his last important work, the "History of the Orleans Family," there is not only an extent of research which marks his unwearied industry, but a clearness, in the narrative portion, and a happy grouping, and graphic picturing of events and characters, in themselves often insignificant, if not contemptible, such as prove that, had he devoted himself to historic studies, he would have been no mean historian.

During the corn-law agitation he took an active part amongst the partisans of that movement, and won by his zeal and ability the esteem of Mr. Villiers, the member for Wolverhampton, who continued to the period of his death to manifest towards him the sincerest sentiments of respect and affection. With the Archbishop of Dublin he was also in close connection, and he was the hearty and able advocate of the Board of National Education in Ireland. With a similar object he visited the educational establishments of Paris and other parts of France in 1846, and made a report thereon to Her Majesty's Privy Council. In politics he was a Whig, but without bitterness or asperity. For the last two years his residence was in Ireland. Lord Clarendon brought him over to superintend a School of Design which was then in contemplation, and for which he was well fitted, both by the knowledge which he had acquired in that department, and natural inclination; but causes which were not made known prevented its establishment

just then, and he became enrolled in the viceregal household under the title of Statistician, in which position his services were of infinite value, especially in facilitating references to the best sources of information upon the various subjects with which the Government had to deal. He had also a considerable portion of work in the *Evening Post*, the Irish Government paper.

From his career of usefulness and indefatigable exertion Dr. Taylor was suddenly removed by cholera; and he has left a widow and four children (a son and three daughters, the eldest child eleven years of age, and the youngest an infant), who have thus lost their protector and support—one from whose ability and industry they might have reasonably hoped (had he been spared) to have been placed in a state of independence. The only provision that could be calculated upon with any degree of certainty for their future maintenance, and for the education of the children, does not exceed seventy pounds per annum. A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for their support, and his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. John West, D.D. the Rev. Robert Sadleir, M.A. and Wm. Hales Carroll, esq. are appointed trustees to the fund, to which the Lord-Lieutenant, the Archbishop, and the Literary Fund Society, have each subscribed 100*l.* the Vice-Provost 50*l.* and the Marquess of Lansdowne 30*l.* The following is a part of the address of the committee:—

“Doctor Taylor, throughout his literary career, devoted the extensive acquirements, the unwearied industry, and the great abilities with which he was endowed in no ordinary degree, to the education of youth and the general amelioration of mankind. In order to aid the minds of the young he undertook the remodelling of those ordinary school-books whose dry uninteresting style had rendered them too often distasteful to the student; and in re-writing, explaining, and adding new and attractive matter, he rendered them as inviting as they had been formerly the reverse; and this task, from which a man of his lively talents might have been expected to turn with aversion, was to him a labour of love. In his zealous endeavours for the promotion of education he had acquired such a mass of information that his opinion was sought by eminent men in every department and of different political views; and he was employed by the British government to inquire into the systems of education on the continent, in order to collect facts for the advantage of the youth of Great Britain.

“Instead of dedicating his pen to light and merely amusing writing, he devoted

himself to the less lucrative though far more laborious toil of instructive literature, especially in the departments of history and criticism. He was connected with most of the periodicals and leading journals of the day, and was also a member of various literary and scientific institutions. Everything tending to social and moral improvement and to progress in civilisation received his hearty co-operation without regard to sect or party.

“The committee trust that the children of one whose labours were so incessant for the improvement of the rising generation, will be considered as having a strong claim on public sympathy; and that while encouragement and emoluments are liberally bestowed on those whose writings were designed merely to gratify the imagination, some tribute of regard will be paid to the memory of a man who preferred the graver walks of literature as being of more general and solid utility.”

We append a list of Dr. Cooke Taylor's principal works:—

- Natural History of Society, 2 vols.;
 - History of Mohammedanism, 1 vol.;
 - History of Christianity, 1 vol.;
 - History of the Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols.;
 - History of British India, 1 vol.;
 - History of the House of Orleans, 3 vols.;
 - Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel, 3 vols.;
 - Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe, 3 vols.;
 - Romantic Biography of the Time of Elizabeth, 1 vol.;
 - Student's Manual of Ancient History, 1 vol.;
 - Student's Manual of Modern History, 1 vol.;
 - The Bible illustrated from Egyptian Monuments, 1 vol.;
 - Tours in the Manufacturing Districts, 1 vol.;
 - History of Popery, 1 vol.;
 - Readings in Poetry, 1 vol.;
 - Readings in Biography, 1 vol.;
 - Elements of Ancient History, 1 vol.;
 - Elements of Modern History, 1 vol.
- Revisions and new editions of—
- Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England;
 - Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome;
 - Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Greece;
 - Lord Bacon's Essays, with notes;
 - Gulliver's Travels, with notes;
 - Chapman's Homer, with notes.

MR. RICHARD RYAN.

Oct. 20. In Pratt Street, Camden Town, aged 53, Mr. Richard Ryan. He was the son of a bookseller in Oxford Street, and, having devoted himself to literature from his early youth, cultivated it

with success in several of its departments for nearly thirty years.

He published, "A Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland." 2 vols. 8vo. 1819.

"Eight Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish, and other Poems." 12mo. 1822.

"Poems on Sacred Subjects." 12mo. 1824.

"Dramatic Table Talk." 3 vols. 12mo. 1825.

"Poetry and Poets." 3 vols. 12mo. 1826.

He also occasionally assisted other authors in the publication of their works.

We believe he was himself a bookseller at one period; but for many years past he was entirely dependent on his literary exertions, and finally sunk under the pressure of pecuniary distress and a broken constitution, leaving a widow in great distress.

WILLIAM ETTY, ESQ. R.A.

Nov. 13. At York, in his 63rd year, William Etty, esq. Royal Academician.

William Etty was born at York on the 10th of March, 1787, the son of humble but honest and industrious parents. His father occupied a house in Feasegate, York, where he carried on an extensive business as a baker and flour dealer. At a very early age William Etty evinced a talent for drawing and colours. In a series of letters addressed by himself to a relative, and written so recently as last year, he says,—“My first panels on which I drew were the boards of my father’s shop floor; my first crayon was a farthing’s worth of white chalk; but my pleasure amounted to ecstasy when my mother promised me that next morning, if I were a good boy, I should use some colours mixed with gum-water.” At the early age of eleven years and a half he was placed apprentice to Mr. Robert Peck, a newspaper printer in Hull. Mr. Etty faithfully discharged the obligations of his indenture, and the year 1805 pronounced him a free man. His love of the fine arts had grown with his years, and having worked as a journeyman printer for about three weeks only, he abandoned that vocation for one in which he ultimately attained so eminent a position.

Having made his way to London he met with kind friends in his uncle, Wm. Etty (of the firm of Bodley, Etty, and Bodley, of 31, Lombard-street), at whose house he was made at home, and his elder brother, Walter Etty, from whose purse he was enabled to draw for all his pecuniary wants. His first academy was in a plaster-cast shop, kept by Gianelli, near Smithfield. There he studied and drew the

“Cupid and Psyche,” after the antique, well enough to take to Mr. Opie, the eminent artist. From Opie he received encouragement and a letter to another great and powerful genius, Fuseli, who admitted him as a probationer in Somerset House. Etty pursued his studies with energy and perseverance, and through Fuseli he procured an introduction to Sir Thomas Lawrence, whose taste and feeling he admired. His uncle went with him to Lawrence, and agreed to pay a hundred guineas as the fee for Sir Thomas taking his nephew as a pupil for twelve months. After the expiration of his pupilage, Etty went to the British Gallery, copied old masters, painted from nature, and was constant at his academic studies. His uncle soon after died, but he bequeathed to him a legacy which enabled him to prosecute his labours.

Notwithstanding the educational advantages he had now received, his difficulties were not yet overcome. Having prepared several pictures, he ordered smart gilt frames, and boldly sent them to the exhibitions; but when in due time he inquired their fate, great was his mortification to find them rejected. He was not, however, daunted; he began to suspect there was some radical defect in his productions; he consulted his master, who told him the truth in no flattering terms; he said he had a good eye for colour, but was lamentably deficient in other respects. On this, says Etty, “I lit the lamp at both ends of the day. I studied the skeleton; the origin and insertion of the muscles; I sketched from Albinus. I drew in the morning. I painted in the evening. I worked with such energy and perseverance to overcome my defects, that at length a better state of things began to dawn.” His copy of the Ganymede of Titian received the special commendation of Mr. West and Sir Martin Shee. A small picture which he sent to the British Gallery, highly finished and carefully wrought, made a considerable noise. The same year he sent “The Coral Finders” to the Royal Academy, where it was well received. His Cleopatra followed in the succeeding year, and added further laurels to his fame.

In the summer of 1822, in company with a friend, he set out for Italy; he visited Naples, Rome, Venice, Florence, and other cities, and applied himself with zeal and perseverance in his profession. After spending about two years in Italy and France he returned home, bringing with him a copy of Titian’s celebrated Venus, and studies of all the numerous pictures and works he had set his mind to do. The next night after his return to

London found him at his post on the academic bench.

The first subject he undertook was "Pandora, formed by Vulcan, and crowned by the Seasons," from Hesiod, and a picture of eight or nine figures with accompaniments was begun and finished in a few weeks, and sent to the exhibition. His former master, Sir Thomas Lawrence, bought it, and the Royal Academy elected him an Associate. His next important work was the "Combat, or Woman pleading for the Vanquished," to illustrate the beauty of mercy; this work made a great impression in his favour. "The history of Judith," in three colossal pictures; "Benaiah, one of David's chief Captains;" "The Origin of Marriage;" "Ulysses and the Syrens;" "Joan of Arc," and other paintings, were next produced in such quick succession as evidenced an intense application to his profession. Besides these colossal productions were many other works, the mere enumeration of which would occupy no small space. The following are some of the most remarkable:—The Judgment of Paris; Venus attired by the Graces; The Wise and Foolish Virgins; Hylas and the Nymphs; The Dance described in Homer's Shield; The Prodigal Son; The Bevy of Fair Women; The Pont d'Sospiri (Venice); The Destruction of the Temple of Vice; Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm; The Rape of Proserpine; La Fleur de Lis; Adam and Eve at their morning Orisons; The Prodigal in the depth of his Misery; The Prodigal's Return; Pandora; The Parting of Hero and Leander; Diana and Endymion; The Death of Hero and Leander; The Graces; Robinson Crusoe; Somnolency; Magdalen; The Good Samaritan; Samson betrayed by Delilah; The Zephyr and Aurora; The Innocent are Gay, &c. Many of these realised large prices.

The collection of his works which was made last year in the rooms of the Society of Arts certainly added to his reputation, for their almost dazzling brilliancy surpassed the expectations of even his most cordial admirers. He arranged them himself with much labour and anxiety, and when he had finished the task, he sat down in the middle of the room, and looking round him, exclaimed, "Is it possible? can all these be my children?"

"The name of Rubens has been mentioned as having a secret analogy with that of Etty; it was not that of imitation, but of genius. They both were captivated by Venice and its riches. Etty merely dipped into the same sources, being those of Titian and Paul Veronese. With equal skill in colouring, Etty's mind dwelt on

more cheerful subjects—was never compelled to look to the horrible for interest, too often the case with Peter Paul. Whilst the latter indulged in the wondrous contortion of fallen angels or frantic amazons, Etty's nymphs glide on the waters with

Youth on the prow and Pleasure at the helm.

His golden galliot, with its nude and poetic crew, and their winged sail flapping in the azure sky, are a singular mixture of truth in colouring and of the artificial in composition, a perfect as well as beautiful illustration of Gray's poetry. Colourists are not generally considered good draughtsmen, but all who have visited the Adelphi exhibition will acknowledge that few compositions have attained the energy of invention of the 'Judith,' or more sombre and melancholy poesy than is to be found in the couchant attitude of her hand-maid. These, and the two side figures in 'Joan of Arc,' sufficiently refute those who maintain the everlasting separation of the draughtsman from the colourist. What a host of buxom spirits and kirtled naiads, what exquisite botany,—we had almost said, what natural satyrs! The wondrous pulpiness and rich brilliancy of his flesh and draperies defy the fancy to recall."—*Daily News*.

Mr. Etty did not escape unkind criticism. Even his private character was maligned. In his letters to his relative he says, "Like many other men, my character has been much misunderstood by some, not a few, because I have preferred painting the unsophisticated human form divine, male and female, in preference to the production of the loom; or, in plainer terms, preferred painting from the glorious works of God, to draperies, the works of man. I have been accused of being a shocking immoral man! I have even heard my bodily infirmities—brought on, in a great measure, by my ardent devotion to my art, and studying in hot rooms in Life Academies—turned against me; and, by those unacquainted with my temperate habits, I have been accused of drinking." Mr. Etty was not only a strictly moral and temperate man; but he was also under strong religious impressions. In his advice to young artists he conjured them not only to display an invincible desire to excel in their noble art, and thus to be an honour to their country, and a credit to their friends and themselves, but also to prove themselves faithful servants of God. He exhorted them "to be *always attentive to His public worship and ordinances, and strictly to respect His Sabbath of rest to the soul!*" Speaking of his own career, he said, "however I might at times, and who does not, forget my duty to my God and

Maker, yet there was impressed on my mind by my dear parents, and echoed feelingly in my own heart, a love and a fear of God, and a reference of every action to His divine will; a confidence in His friendly mercy; a fear of offending Him; and I may safely say, I never for one moment forgot the path of virtue without the bitterest feeling of remorse and ardent desire to return to it, the only path of sunshine, happiness, and peace."

In 1847, Mr. Etty returned to York; and having purchased a house in Coney-street, adjoining to the Church of St. Martin, he there became located, and the evening of his days he passed where his affections were centred. Mr. Etty had ever an anxious desire to promote the prosperity of his native city, Through his influence the York Government School of Design was established, and his able personal assistance and advice were cheerfully rendered to promote its success. Superintended by himself, a class for the study of the living model was formed, and has been attended with considerable progress by the pupils.

Mr. Etty kept a jealous eye upon those who would, in this utilitarian age, destroy any of those works of by-gone ages for which York is so distinguished. The restoration of the city walls, effected some years ago, had in him a zealous supporter; and his noble mind fired with indignation when any scheme was projected which involved the destruction of any of those time-honoured remains which abound in the old metropolis of the North.

Mr. Etty was a bachelor. For several years past his health has been suffering severely—from causes already explained in this notice. His death was, however, somewhat sudden. His body was buried on the 22d Nov. in the churchyard of St. Olave Marygate, which is on the north side of the ruins of St. Mary's abbey church. The spot chosen for his grave is near a doorway which opens from the nave of the abbey church, and if an appropriate monument is hereafter placed over his remains it may form an interesting object from the Museum grounds. His funeral was attended by a very numerous assemblage of the citizens, headed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and accompanied by the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and the pupils of the York Branch of the Government School of Design, in the establishment and progress of which the deceased was so much interested.

Mr. Etty has left a handsome fortune. The executors are his eldest brother Mr. Walter Etty of Scarborough (who is also residuary legatee) and Mr. Bodley of Cheltenham.

JAMES KENNEY, ESQ.

July 25. At Brompton, of aneurism, James Kenney, esq. a very successful dramatic author.

Mr. Kenney was a native of Ireland, and in early life a clerk in an eminent banking-house. He had reached a very advanced age, and for some years past had been in a declining state of health. His death occurred on the morning of the day fixed for his benefit at Drury Lane Theatre. It was caused by disease of the heart, and the excitement consequent upon the arrangements for the performance. The benefit took place as announced, and the house was filled to the ceiling—the audience, however, being little aware that the venerable dramatist, in whose behalf they were assembled, had so recently expired. Mr. Kenney married the widow of the celebrated Holcroft, the author of *The Road to Ruin*, and has left a large family, his two sons being honourably distinguished in the world of literature.

The following is a list (perhaps imperfect) of Mr. Kenney's published works:—Society, a Poem, in two parts, with other Poems. 1803. 16mo.

Raising the Wind; a farce. 1803. 8vo. Matrimony; a petit opera. 1804. 8vo. Too many Cooks; a musical farce. 1805. 8vo.

False Alarms, or My Cousin; a comic opera. 1807. 8vo.

Ella Rosanberg; a melodrama. 1807. 8vo.

The World; a comedy. 1808. 8vo.

Turn-Out; a musical farce. 1812. 8vo. Debtor and Creditor; a comedy, in five acts. 1814. 8vo.

The Portfolio, or, the Family of Anglade; a drama. 1816. 8vo.

Valdi, or, the Libertine's Son; a farce. 1820. 8vo.

Benyowskoi, or, The Exiles of Kam-schatka; an operatic play. 1816. 8vo.

Match-breaking, or, the Prince's Present; a comedy. 1821. 8vo.

The Pledge, or, Castilian Honour; a tragic drama. 1831. 8vo.

Massaniello; a comic opera. 1831. 12mo.

Fighting by Proxy; a burletta. 1835. 12mo.

To these are to be added, among his successful productions, "Sweethearts and Wives," "Spring and Autumn," "Love, Law, and Physic," "The Irish Ambassador," &c.

MR. CHARLES E. HORN.

Oct. 21. At Boston, in New England, in his 65th year, Mr. Charles Edward Horn, the best English melodist of our time.

He was the son of Charles Frederick Horn, a German musician, who came to

London in 1782, and was teacher of the pianoforte to the daughters of George III. His mother was a lady of French extraction employed as a general instructress in the same august family. He was born in 1786, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and had for his sponsors the celebrated Salomon and Edward Stephenson the banker. From his earliest childhood Charles Edward imbibed a love for the "divine art," which was directed by his father into the proper channel. At the age of six he showed evident signs of a precocious taste for composition, declaring that he could produce an appropriate melody to any kind of words, and his skill at improvisation was often put to the test, both by his father and the friends who were his frequent visitors, to the no small amusement of both. They would endeavour to puzzle the boy with poetry of uneven versification, but he always contrived to extricate himself from the difficulties, and boasted that he could set a newspaper to music if requisite. The great Haydn, during his sojourn in the English metropolis, was a frequent guest of the father of Charles, upon which occasions Charles was allowed to display his versatile talents, which attracted the attention of that master mind, who would take him on his knee and fondle him, and predict that he would one day turn out a clever musician. As the table of the elder Horn was constantly surrounded with the most distinguished musicians of the day, Charles heard the best instrumental music, and, as he loved music much better than literature, he soon endeavoured to make himself master of all the instruments his father possessed, and set about in good earnest to study and practise them; but when his father found that he required more attention than he had time to bestow, he engaged with the celebrated Baumgarten, the German musical theorist, to instruct him in the science of harmony and composition. His father's friend Dolman, the second violoncellist of the Opera, being taken seriously ill, Charles earnestly pleaded to become his deputy, which was acceded to, and, as Dolman's malady was a long and severe one, Charles enjoyed the gratification of performing his part for a whole season, insisting upon Dolman's taking the whole of the salary. Soon after this, the late lamented T. Alsager, esq. a great patron of music and musicians, and G. E. Griffin (the composer of Griffin's Concertos and other works for the piano), joined Charles and some amateurs of the city in an attempt at performing one of Mozart's operas; one of the party having a score of the "*Don Juan*," it was agreed that they should copy the parts among them, which was accordingly

done, and they performed it, for the *first time in England*, at Hayward's floor-cloth manufactory, near the Borough, and afterwards, by way of experiment, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. It having been discovered that Charles had a fine baritone voice, he was awarded the part of Don Juan. On the opening of the English Opera House, Mr. Arnold engaged Horn as second tenor, T. Phillips, or Irish Phillips as he was called, being the first. His first essay was in a new opera, composed by M. P. King, called "*Up all Night*," in which he was associated with Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, and Miss Kelly, and in which he shared the public favour with the first singers of the day. Soon after, Mr. Arnold, perceiving his talent for composition, gave him the piece of "*The Beehive*" to compose music for. His success induced him to abandon his career for a time as a vocalist, but he returned to the stage in 1814, appearing as the Seraskier in the "*Siege of Belgrade*," having studied under Mr. T. Welsh.

Amongst the operas, of which Mr. Horn composed the whole or the greater portion of the music, were "*Persian Hunters*," "*The Magic Bride*," "*Tricks upon Travellers*," "*Boarding House*," "*The Woodman's Hut*," "*Dirce*," "*The Devil's Bridge*" with Braham, "*Nourjahad*," "*M.P.*" "*Lalla Rookh*," "*The Wizard*," "*Philandering*," "*Rich and Poor*," "*The Death Fetch*," "*Peveril of the Peak*," &c. As a ballad composer Mr. Horn was one of the most popular writers of the day. We have only to mention "*Cherry Ripe*," "*I've been roaming*," "*The deep, deep Sea*," "*The Mermaid's Cave*," the duet "*I know a Bank*," "*Through the Wood*" (composed for Malibran), to recal many charming specimens of his talent. Mr. Horn had a very original flow of melody, and was thoroughly English in his style. The "*Cherry Ripe*" melody was claimed on behalf of Mr. Attwood as being his property; but, with this single instance, which might have been accidental, Mr. Horn's melodious ideas and forms were his own. In the Drury-lane version of Weber's "*Der Freyschütz*" Mr. Horn obtained much fame by his fine acting of Caspar, although his voice was unequal to the music.

Some years ago Mr. Horn fixed his residence in America. One so gifted as he ought not to have been driven upon absenteeism. For gifted he was with that rarest of rare things—a vein of true melody. His was neither Italian, French, nor German, but freshly, gracefully English. The three most popular ballads of their time, "*Cherry ripe*," "*I've been*

roaming," and "The deep, deep sea," bearing no family likeness one to the other, have all natural, charming tunes, not handled by receipt or conceit, but each finished with certain nice and delicate touches beyond the reach of the mere manufacturer. Had Mr. Horn possessed a larger amount of science, he might have become *the* opera composer of England; but the influx of foreign music took away from him his occupation in the theatres, while the failure of his voice interrupted his career as a singer.

During his sojourn in England in 1847 he produced an oratorio, entitled "Daniel's Prediction," which was performed, but not successfully, at the Music Hall in Store street; and since he has been in America he has written another, called "The Fall of Satan," for words taken from Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

FREDERIC CHOPIN.

Oct. 17. At Paris, aged 39, Frederic Chopin, composer.

Chopin was born in 1810 at Zelazowawola, near Warsaw. His master in composition was Herr Elsner, belonging to the Conservatoire of that city; and his principal if not sole instructor on the pianoforte was an old Polish professor, by name Zywni,—such education probably tending to foster that unmistakeable and peculiar nationality which is the lifebreath of every note of his music. Nor was this subsequently worn away by a large and promiscuous intercourse with the audiences and artists of many countries. Having been early compelled to leave Poland owing to political convulsions, Chopin played in public at Vienna and Munich in 1831. About the close of the same year he arrived in Paris; and, once being established there, he arranged for himself that select career of retired life, occasional tuition, picturesque composition, and sparing appearance before a restricted audience, which suited the delicacy alike of his genius and of his physical organization. In the French metropolis he continued to exercise his art till the revolution of 1848.

Chopin's musical genius was as original as delicate. Though in compositions of large proportion, such as the Concerto and the Sonata, he was apt to become vague and vaporous—though the tone of his writings is often melancholy—there is no sickness in his first ideas; which are distinct, peculiar, always expressive, always elegant, and occasionally grandiose and solemn. In his Scherzi, Ballades, Polonoises, Preludes, &c. &c. the individual character of each rarely fails to be admirably maintained; due variety being afforded by the introduction of happy

episodical touches, and the alternation of passages deliciously written for the instrument with hardy—not to say harsh—discords and sequences. Upon an arbitrary national dance-rhythm—that of the Mazurka—he managed to construct a range of compositions which will long remain to be the delight of all who love what is piquant, freakish, and expressive,—and as long be the despair of imitators. There is no sitting down to compose by receipt after Chopin's manner. It belonged to his country, to himself, to his health,—and in part, too, to the social influences which he loved to gather round him.

On Chopin's pianoforte playing, exquisite and unparagoned after its kind as it was, no school could be founded. Such delicacy without feebleness—such caprice devoid of perverse eccentricity—such expression unspoilt by morbid languor—such passing fantasies and humours—as animated and varied his performance, are incommunicable. Some familiarity with them, however, is essential to a perfect comprehension and relish of his music: and though the form and fashion of his manner may be in part divined from a study of his writings, it will not be easily reproduced, nor ever adequately described.

But Chopin's compositions and performance by no means formed the sum and substance of his attractions to his friends and of his claims upon society. He was an accomplished gentleman, who had observed, read, and thought for himself: and though in intercourse with him there might be detected certain morbid veins of opinion and expression contracted by long residence amid the fevers of Paris, and encouraged by his physical delicacy,—few men were more pleasantly companionable than he. With great elegance of mind, refinement of taste, and nobility of feeling, was combined a quiet, quaint, child-like humour, the play of which was as spontaneous as it was original. One of more tender and affectionate nature we have never known.

For the last twelve years or more, so serious and steadily increasing has been Chopin's malady—a complicated pulmonary and asthmatic affection—that the continuance of his life and of any powers to enjoy and to give pleasure was the wonder—not their extinction. Possibly, however, his decease may have been accelerated by the rude transactions and changes of last year, and their sequel. The French Revolution drove him to England. After our exhausting London season, he was unwisely tempted to make a tour in Scotland too late in the autumn. He returned to London desperately ill and broken down—

"pierced," he said "by the harsh climate;" yet in this state he was got out of his bed, at the instance of ill-judged solicitation, to perform at the Polish concert in Guildhall in November last. At such a miscellaneous gathering the name of so select an artist was hardly an attraction: and the gossip of the indifferent guests drowned his beautiful playing at his last public performance. Shortly after his return to France, it became obvious that his departure was merely a question of days, weeks, or months. His funeral obsequies were celebrated in the Church of La Madeleine, where the Requiem of Mozart was performed in accordance with his own desire, and his body was interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.—*Atheneum*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 11. At Rooksby Park, St. Anne's, Jamaica, aged 37, the Rev. *Henry W. Gegg*, late Island Curate of the parish of Trelawney.

Aug. 14. At his residence in the North Pallant, Chichester, aged 46, the Rev. *Cecil James Green*, M.A. Rector of New Fishbourne, Sussex. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, was presented to the vicarage of West Hamptnett, Sussex, in 1829, by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards appointed to the Mastership of Midhurst Grammar School, which he held for some years, and was the author of several useful publications. Mr. Green has left a numerous family.

Oct. 18. At his residence, Court House, Newent, Gloucestershire, aged 74, the Ven. *Richard Francis Onslow*, M.A. Archdeacon of Worcester, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. Arthur Onslow, Dean of Worcester, (a descendant of Lieutenant General Richard Onslow, brother to the first Lord Onslow.) He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1800; was instituted to the vicarage of Newent in 1804; was appointed Archdeacon of Worcester in 1815, Prebendary of Highworth in the church of Salisbury in 1823, and presented to the rectory of Stoke Edith, in 1834, by E. T. Foley, esq. He married in 1801, Harriet-Mary, 3d dau. of the Hon. Andrew Foley, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and four daughters: 1. Richard Foley Onslow, esq. who married in 1826, Catharine, daughter of Latham Blacker, esq. of Newent, and has a numerous family: 2. Harriet-Frances, married in 1833 to the Rev. Thomas Commeline, who died in 1842: 3. Constantia, married in 1826 to John Freeman, esq. of Gaines, co. Hereford: 4. Anne-Cecilia, married, in 1836, to the

Rev. Theodore John Cartwright, Rector of Preston Bagot, co. Warw.: 5. Elizabeth; 6. Frances: 7. the Rev. Arthur Andrew Onslow, M.A. Vicar of Claverdon, co. Warw. who married, in 1843, Harriet-Louisa, 2d. dau. of the late Simon Marshall, esq. and has issue: and 8. Capt. Thomas Phipps Onslow, of the 67th Foot.

Oct. 21. Aged 51, the Rev. *George Gage*, for 25 years Chaplain to the Cambridge County Goal, at Swaffham. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.

At Weathersfield Springs, Ontario, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Meacham*, of the Episcopal Church, United States, formerly of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire.

Oct. 22. Aged 34, the Rev. *William Honeywood Ripley*, Incumbent of Trinity church, Toronto, Second Master of Canada college, and Secretary to the Diocesan Society; eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, Wilts.

Oct. 23. Aged 73, the Rev. *James Jenkins*, Rector of Llanfoist, co. Monmouth, to which he was presented, in 1827, by the Earl of Abergavenny. He was formerly for 35 years minister of the church of Blaenavon, on leaving which in 1841 an epergne of the value of 80 guineas was presented to him by public subscription. He was father-in-law to Robert Wheeler, esq. of Llanfoist House.

Oct. 24. At Edgbaston, the Rev. *Edward Richard Illingworth*, M.A. late Head Master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1842; was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Worcester, June 11, 1843; became Second Master of the Edgbaston School in Sept. 1840, and Principal in Dec. 1846; and from his attainments, his temper, and his mode of imparting instruction, he was highly successful in that responsible office. He had resigned it a very short time before his death.

At his rectory, aged 48, the Rev. *Thomas Marsden*, Rector of Llanvrothen, Merionethshire, to which he was instituted in 1843.

Oct. 25. At Siamberwen, aged 72, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, D.D. a Canon of Bangor, Rector of Trevdraeth, and Vicar of Llandyfrydog, Anglesey. The first and last preferments he received from Bishop Majendie in 1821, and the second in 1826.

Oct. 30. At Guestingthorpe, Essex, very suddenly, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Barrington Syer*, Vicar of that parish. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, Rector of Kedington, in Suffolk, and Mary his first wife, dau. of Richard Moore, esq. of

Kentwell Hall, in Long Melford, in the same co. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, and was, in 1804, instituted to the vicarage of Guestingthorpe, in Essex, on the presentation of J. T. H. Elwes, esq. of Stoke college, Suffolk. In 1807, he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Stoke by Clare, Suffolk, which he resigned in 1815. He married, in 1814, Sophia, dau. of Westrop Major, gent. of Kedington, and had an only child, Mary-Matilda, married, in 1842, to Alfred Westmacott, surgeon, of Chislehurst, in Kent.

Oct. 31. At Lincoln, aged 76, the Rev. *George Davies Kent*, late Incumbent of St. Martin's in that city, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1797, and was collated by Bishop Tomline to the prebend of St. Martin's with the rectory annexed in 1803.

Nov. 1. Aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Wynter Mead*, Vicar of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, and of Studham, Beds. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1810; was presented to Studham in 1815 by Lord Chancellor Eldon; and to Great Staughton in 1831 by St. John's college, Oxford.

Nov. 4. At Clifton, aged 63, the Rev. *Henry Hamilton Arnold*, B.A. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820.

Nov. 5. At Euston, Suffolk, suddenly of apoplexy, the Rev. *James Devereux Hustler*, B.D. F.R.S. Rector of Euston with Barnham, in the county of Suffolk. Mr. Hustler was, we believe, a native of Bury. He had two brothers: one of them, William Hustler, was Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, Public Registrar of the University, and Editor of the *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, 1823. He died in college 12th March, 1832, aged 45. The other brother was Robert Samuel Hustler, Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, who married, in 1823, Elizabeth-Frances, only dau. of Orbell Ray Oakes, esq. of Bury and Nowton, who died, without issue, in 1831. Col. H. died at Armagh, 23rd Jan. 1835, and was buried with his late wife at Nowton, near Bury. Mr. J. D. Hustler took the degree of A.B. in 1806, as 3rd Wrangler, A.M. 1809, S.T.B. 1816. In 1828 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Fakenham, in Suffolk, on the presentation of the Duke of Grafton, and in the following year to those of Euston with Barnham, in the same county, by the same patron. He married, 14th Feb. 1823, Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Lort Mansel, D.D. Master of Trinity college, and Lord Bishop of Bristol, by whom he leaves a family.

At Carmarthen, aged 28, the Rev.

John Kennedy Williams, late Curate of Stapleford, Notts, eldest son of the late Rev. John Brown Williams, Vicar of Llantrissent, Glamorganshire.

At Walmer, Kent, after a long and severe illness, aged 46, the Rev. *Francis Hayles Wollaston*, Rector of Dereham, Norfolk, only son of the late Rev. Francis John Hyde Wollaston, Archdeacon of Essex, and Jacksonian Professor in the university of Cambridge. He was instituted to the sinecure rectory of Dereham, which was in his own patronage, in 1827. He married, in 1825, his cousin Caroline, dau. of H. Septimus Hyde Wollaston, esq.

Nov. 6. At Norwich, aged 73, the Rev. *Alexander Power*, M.A. of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, F.L.S. Vice-President of the African Institution of Paris, &c. and Chaplain to the Earl of Bessborough.

Nov. 8. At Cumnor, Berks, aged 66, the Rev. *William Slatter*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Hethe, Oxfordshire. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1808; was presented to Cumnor in 1810 by the Earl of Abingdon, and to Hethe by Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1823.

Nov. 10. At Alrewas, near Lichfield, the Rev. *Thomas Hill*, formerly Vicar of Badgeworth with Shurdington, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 15. At Lydiard Milcent, aged 43, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Streeten*, Vicar of Rodbourn Cheney, Wilts.

Nov. 17. At Bath, aged 47, the Rev. *William Keene*, late of Melksham and Trowbridge.

Nov. 21. At Great Malvern, aged 53, the Rev. *Edward Serocold Pearce-Serocold*, B.A. of Norfolk-street, Park Lane, and of Cherryhinton, co. Cambridge, a magistrate for that county. He was the only child of the Very Rev. William Pearce, D.D. Dean of Ely and Master of Jesus college, Cambridge, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Serocold, of Cherryhinton, and sister and co-heir to Capt. Walter Serocold, R.N. who was killed in action in Corsica, in 1794. He was first of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and afterwards of Jesus, where he proceeded M.A. in 1821.

Nov. 22. At the rectory, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 35, the Very Rev. *James Hemery*, M.A. Dean of Jersey, and Rector of St. Helier's. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840; and was presented to the rectory of St. Helier's in 1844.

Nov. 23. At the rectory, St. Tudy, Cornwall, aged 39, the Rev. *George Garrick*, B.A.

Nov. 23. At Grantham, aged 69, the Rev. *Charles Raby*, LL.B. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1804.

Nov. 24. At Seaton, co. Rutland, of apoplexy, aged 37, the Rev. *Michael Huton*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1840, and was presented to his living in 1842.

Nov. 25. At Heddon on the Wall, Durham, the Rev. *John Jackson*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1847.

Nov. 26. Aged 48, the Rev. *George Moore Carrick*, M.A. Master of the Charter House, Hull, to which he was presented by the Corporation. He was formerly Curate of St. Philip's, Sheffield, from which he removed in 1838 to the Perpetual Curacy of Ilkley, in the parish of Royston, on which occasion his congregation presented him with a copy of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Commentary, in five volumes, quarto.

Nov. 28. At his rectory, aged 67, the Rev. *Philip Thistlethwayte Strong*, Rector of St. Michael's, Myland, near Colchester, Vicar of Abbat's Aston and Wing, co. Bucks, and Dean-Rural of Dedham. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1806, and was presented to the rectory of Myland in 1817, by Earl de Grey, and to his vicarages in Buckinghamshire in 1823, by the Earl of Chesterfield. He died suddenly while reading family prayers before retiring to rest.

Nov. 29. At Torquay, aged 40, the Rev. *Martin Roe*, Curate of Blidworth, near Mansfield, co. Notts.

Lately. The Rev. *Henry Morris Cockshott*, Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Welcombe.

At Finnoe glebe, co. Tipperary, aged 80, the Rev. *Pierce Gould*.

At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. *David Longlands*, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

Dec. 1. At his residence, Poole, Dorset, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Durant*.

At Swinefleet, Yorkshire, aged 26, the Rev. *Edward Ellis*, late Curate of St. John's church, Derby, and late of St. Mary's hall, Oxford; youngest son of the Rev. William Ellis, Incumbent of Swinefleet.

Dec. 9. Aged 74, the Rev. *Hugh Wynne Jones*, M.A. of Treiorwerth, Anglesey, Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral, Rector of Llantrisant and Aberffraw, and Chaplain to the Marquess of Anglesey. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798; was nominated Chancellor of Bangor in 1813; presented to the rectory of Aberffraw by the Prince Regent, as Prince of Wales, in 1815; and collated

to the rectory of Llantrisant by the Bishop of Bangor in 1820.

Dec. 11. At Bradninch parsonage, Devonshire, aged 58, the Rev. *James Bush*, M.A. late Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland, to which he was instituted in 1828.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 28, 1848. In Charles-square, aged 67, William Tate, esq. author of the "Modern Cambist," "The Elements of Commercial Calculations," "The Calculations on Life Annuities and the Public Funds simplified and explained," and other works on arithmetic. He was for many years the master of a mathematical and commercial school in Paul's Head Court, Cateaton Street. The same profession has been followed by his son of the same name, who is also the author of several professional works.

Jan. 6, 1849. At Notting-hall, aged 77, J. C. Burckhardt, esq. styled in the newspapers "the celebrated Eastern traveller," but how related to John Lewis Burckhardt, esq. author of "Travels in Nubia," &c. we have been unable to ascertain.

Oct. 29. At Grange Villas, Kingsland, aged 44, John Scarborough, esq. many years of Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

Oct. 30. At his son-in-law's, Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate, aged 74, William Toone, esq.

In Harrington-st. aged 55, Mrs. Maria Greenwood, relict of the Rev. J. Greenwood, of Petersfield.

In John-st. Adelphi, George Garnett Grimshaw, esq. only surviving son of the late John Grimshaw, esq. of Gorton-house, near Manchester.

Nov. 2. Frances-Sophia-Pattle, wife of Major Anderson, C.B. Bengal Art., youngest dau. of the late Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, esq.

Nov. 3. At her residence, St. John's-wood, aged 34, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, the vocalist. She was a native of Liverpool, and first appeared on the stage when in her 18th year. She was buried at Kensal-green Cemetery.

Nov. 9. In Brunswick-place, aged 77, Francis Isaac Du Roveray, esq.

Nov. 11. The senior Commander, William Barnham Rider (1806). This officer entered the navy in 1781, as A.B. in the Crocodile. He was in the receipt of the Greenwich out-pension.

Nov. 12. Aged 27, Philip-North, only son of William Brockedon, esq. of Devonshire-st.

In Sloane-st. aged 71, Samuel Grant,

esq. upwards of 25 years surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service.

In Wyndham-place, Miss Harper.

Aged 67, John Walls, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. and St. Mary Abbot's terrace, Kensington.

Nov. 13. In Albion-road, Stoke Newington, aged 74, Thomas Osborne Stock, esq. late of Tunbridge Wells.

Nov. 14. Aged 34, Dr. J. Allen, R.N. of Inverness. He entered the railway station, Waterloo-road, and for some time stood on the platform, when, as a train was starting, he flung himself under the engine, and was instantly crushed to death. His brother's death, which lately occurred, greatly affected him, and since then he became moody and silent. He had been just appointed to the Bangalore, transport-ship, having served in China and on the South American Station.

At Herne-hill, aged 50, Eliza, wife of Richard Fall, esq.

Philip Perring, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

Thomas William Greatly, esq. Major, Unattached, Royal Art. of Littlehampton.

In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 72, Major-General Felix Vincent Raper of the Bengal army. He was a cadet of the year 1796, was made Colonel of the 70th N. Inf. Jan. 2, 1831, Major General 1838.

Nov. 16. In Kingsland-road, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Stuart, formerly serjeant armourer to the 23rd Light Dragoons, and upwards of 30 years examiner of small arms to the Hon. the East India Company.

At Hammersmith, aged 83, E. Lyne, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime service, and late a Comm. in her Majesty's Packet service.

At Camberwell Grove, aged 70, Frances-Mary, widow of John Stackhouse, esq. of Camberwell, and dau. of the late Thomas Rashleigh, esq. of Blackheath.

Lady Ottley, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Young, of Delaford, co. Bucks, Baronet, and relict of Sir Richard Ottley, late Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Nov. 17. At Dalston, aged 62, Catherine-Jane, wife of Thomas Jenner, esq. late of Wilts.

At South Lambeth, aged 81, Thomas Rooke, esq. late of West-hill, Wandsworth, and Armourers' Hall, Coleman-st.

Nov. 18. At his son-in-law Dr. Milroy's, in Fitzroy-sq. aged 79, William Francis Chapman, esq.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. Anne, wife of Timothy Owlett, esq.

John Kerr Trattle, esq. formerly Paymaster 66th Regt.

Nov. 19. At the house of her brother-in-law Henry Robert Pearson, esq. Hyde GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

Park-sq. Ann, sixth dau. of the late John Cousens, esq. of Prinsted Lodge, Sussex.

Nov. 20. At Blackheath, aged 68, Edward Collinson, esq.

At Upper Clapton, Miss Welby, dau. of the late Sir W. Earle Welby, Bart.

In Walcot-sq. Lambeth, aged 33, Mrs. Edward Fitzmayer, eldest dau. of Joseph H. Hardwick, esq. of Holly House, Weybridge.

At Chelsea, aged 76, William North, esq. late of the Royal Hospital.

Nov. 21. Aged 69, Robert, eldest son of the late George Wiltshire, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Streatham-hill, aged 69, James Keen, esq. late of Garlick-hill.

In Bryanston-st. Miss Hughes, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmil Park, Denbighshire, and sister to Lord Dinorben.

Nov. 22. At Mornington-road, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Wm. Haynes, solicitor.

Nov. 23. In Bath-place, Dalston, aged 74, John Fleetwood, esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

At Greenwich, aged 77, Rebecca, relict of Thomas Elgar, esq. of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.

Nov. 24. At Chelsea, aged 71, James Casterton, esq., many years of the Stock Exchange.

In Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, aged 67, Richard Hermon, esq.

Nov. 25. In Westbourne Park-road, Paddington, aged 64, Sarah, relict of Major E. P. Stevenson, Madras army.

Nov. 26. At Paddington, aged 37, James Ottey, esq. assistant to Col. Jebb, C.B. surveyor-general of prisons.

At Dulwich, aged 45, William Whyte Raincock, esq. of Pratts, Little Waltham, Essex.

In Vincent-sq. Westminster, aged 74, Major George Barrow, late of 15th Foot.

Nov. 28. In King William street, City, aged 68, suddenly, of an affection of the heart, William Turquand, esq. of Norwood, Surrey, for upwards of 17 years one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Nov. 29. Aged 43, Hannah, wife of Mr. Deputy Holt.

In London, aged 76, Sarah, relict of Thomas Edwards, esq. of Rame Place, Cornwall.

Nov. 30. Caroline-Jane, wife of John Murray, esq. Parliament-st. and youngest dau. of the late Robert Allan, esq. of Newbottle, Durham.

Dec. 1. In Ludgate-hill, aged 54, Mr. Solomon Barraclough, tobacconist. He committed suicide by hanging himself. It appeared that he had been in a very desponding state of mind ever since the death

of his wife by cholera. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

Aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Willis, of the Manor House, East India-road, Poplar.

Dec. 2. At Regent-sq. aged 74, Margaret, relict of George Hicks, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. and Wimbledon, Surrey.

Dec. 3. Aged 75, William Gibson, of Baker's Coffeehouse, 'Change-alley.

At Burwood-pl. Louis Truefitt, esq. surgeon, fourth son of the late Mr. Francis Truefitt.

At S. J. Waley's, esq. Devonshire-place, aged 62, Miss Julia Hort.

Dec. 4. In Trinity-sq. aged 78, Beatrice, relict of Henry Sterry, esq.

Maria-Susannah, wife of John Iggulden, esq. of Russell-sq.

At St. John's-hill, Battersea Rise, aged 35, William-Rennolds, fourth son of the late Thomas Whitehurst, esq.

Dec. 5. At her nephew's, John Ewart, esq. Upper Woburn-pl. aged 88, Miss Ann Bell.

In Nottingham-pl. Marylebone, of apoplexy, Josiah Martin, esq. son of the first Sir Henry Martin, Bart.

Dec. 6. In Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 79, Mrs. Morgan, relict of George Morgan, esq. of Biddlesdon Park, Buckinghamshire.

At Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, aged 43, Carteret John Kempson, esq. of that place, and of Abingdon-street, Westminster, solicitor.

At Greville House, Paddington-green, aged 73, Benjamin Edward Hall, esq.

Aged 43, Mrs. S. Lee, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. R. Simpson, D.D., of Hoxton.

Dec. 7. In Hamilton-pl. New road, aged 70, William Pugh Judd, esq.

In Dorset-square, Wm. Palmer, esq.

In Wilton-place, aged 89, Mrs. Isabella Dunlop.

Thomas Day, esq. for nearly 50 years Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for Southwark.

Dec. 8. At the South Western Railway-station, where he had proceeded with the intention of going to his country-house near Kingston, suddenly, Mr. Henry Marriott, the extensive scale-maker and ironmonger, Fleet-street. He was formerly a member of the Court of Common Council; and occasionally accompanied the procession on Lord Mayor's Day, the suits of armour worn on that occasion being of his manufacture.

Aged 59, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Dodson, esq. of Ebenezer-terr. Kennington, and Blackman-st. Southwark.

Dec. 9. At Rutland-st. Mornington-cresec. aged 74, Capt. Edward Vinicombe Elsworthy, upwards of 35 years in Her

Majesty's Post-office Packet Service on the Falmouth and West India stations.

In Canonbury-sq. Islington, aged 80, John Eyre Coote, esq.

At Barnes Elms, Louis Henry Shadwell, esq. barrister-at-law, second surviving son of the Vice-Chancellor of England. He had for many years shewn a degree of eccentricity, and always slept in the entrance lodge instead of the house. His body was found in a ditch in which he is supposed to have accidentally fallen, in consequence of the fogginess of the evening, when on his way to his night's rest.

In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 89, Miss Cocker.

At Tottenham, aged 70, Charles Browne, late Under Secretary of Her Majesty's Excise.

Dec. 10. In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. Robert M'Lean, esq. surgeon R.N., of the Borlick, Aberfeldy.

In Upper-Phillimore-pl. Kensington, Caroline-Hill, wife of G. N. Oxenham, esq. barrister-at-law.

Dec. 11. In Cadogan-pl. aged 46, Susannah, wife of William Leyburn, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Kensington, aged 89, Mrs. Durham.

Dec. 13. Aged 20, Ellen-Fanny, second dau. of the late Henry Tweed, esq.

Dec. 23. At Montague house, Emmersmith, in her 32nd year, Emma-Onebye, wife of Thomas Griffiths, esq. surgeon, and second daughter of John Bowyer Nichols, esq. F.S.A. Of a mild and equable temper, a patient and confiding spirit, she bore the infirmities of declining health without complaint, and has left one general sentiment of regret for the premature decease of one so amiable and so beloved. Her only children are two daughters, who are as yet too young to appreciate their loss.

BERKS.—*Oct. 3.* At Reading, aged 90, Jane, relict of William Simonds Higgs, esq. F.S.A. of Grove End-place, St. John's Wood-rd. who died in 1829 (see our Magazine, vol. xcix. ii. 379.) She was the mother of 13 children, of whom 12 grew up to manhood, but of whom the only survivors are Mr. George Higgs, her eldest son, and Mrs. Richards of Reading. Mrs. Higgs was one of the most amiable, kind-hearted persons, and had passed through her long life beloved and respected by all who knew her.

Nov. 8. Charlotte, third dau. of the late John Hyde, esq. of Hyde End House.

Nov. 27. At Aston Tyrrold rectory, near Wallingford, aged 61, Frances-Boylefield, relict of Commodore Sir John Strutt Peyton, R.N., K.C.B.

BERWICKSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Broom House, aged 92, Lieut.-Gen. James Home, late of the Royal Marines. He attained the rank of Major-General 1825, Lieut.-Gen. 1838.

BUCKS.—*Nov. 12.* At Clifton Hall, Olney, aged 55, William Robinson, esq.

Nov. 19. At Chesham Bois, aged 65, Ann, widow of John Hayne Newton, esq. M.R.C.S., and of Her Majesty's Forces.

Nov. 28. At Chesham, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Anderson, of Bristol.

Lately. At the Wolverton station, aged 64, Mr. John Willis, of Kennington-common, solicitor, who was found dead in a railway carriage, on the arrival of a down-train from London. It appeared deceased, who had been subject to apoplectic fits, left town for Grantham, being at the time in his usual state of health. Verdict—"Apoplexy."

Dec. 2. At High Wycombe, Ellen-Emma, wife of Charles Harman, esq.

Dec. 7. At Salt-hill, near Eton, aged 16, William-John, eldest son of William Temple, esq. of Bishopstrow, Wilts.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov. 17.* Accidentally drowned in the river Cam, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 20, Henry William Gunning, of Christ's college, only son of the Rev. William Gunning, of Stowey, Somerset.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov. 16.* At Chester, aged 65, Thomas Bagnall, esq. M.D.

Nov. 24. Wilhelmina, wife of Egerton Leigh, esq. of Jodrell Hall. She was the dau. of the late George Stratton, esq. of Tew Park, co. Oxford, was married in 1809, and had issue one son, Capt. Egerton Leigh, of the Dragoon Guards, and three daughters.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 1.* At Bodmin, Bridget, dau. of the late Rev. James Cory, Rector of St. Broeko.

DEVON.—*Sept. 10.* At Exeter, aged 91, E. T. Pilgrim, esq. formerly of Woburn. He was a frequent contributor to Phillips's Monthly Magazine, and to the Northampton County Press newspaper, published about forty years ago. He was also the author of a small volume entitled "Poetical Trifles."

Nov. 17. Aged 87, Susanna, relict of the Rev. John Southcomb, Rector of Rose Ash.

Nov. 19. At Barnstaple, Catherine, only dau. of George Kingdon, esq. And, *Dec. 10.* George-Dacie, his only son, both of scarlet fever.

At Ashburton, aged 57, Jane, relict of James Woodley, esq. of Halshanger.

Nov. 21. At Exeter, aged 86, Mrs. Heberden, relict of the Rev. Canon Heberden, of Exeter Cathedral, and for many years Rector of Whimpe.

Nov. 24. At the Lodge, Buckerell, near Honiton, aged 70, Edward Wright Band, esq. late of Wookey House, Somerset, a magistrate for that county, and formerly a Captain in its militia. He was the son of John Band, esq. High Sheriff of Somerset in 1801, whose mother was a Miss Wright. He married in 1800 Sarah-Elizabeth, elder dau. and co-heir of the Rev. Herman Drewe, Rector of Combe Raleigh, co. Devon, and had issue one son, the Rev. Charles Edward Band, now Rector of Combe Raleigh, and four daughters, of whom the eldest was married in 1833 to Pierce Rogers Nesbitt, M.D.

Nov. 25. At Mariansleigh, near South Molton, aged 89, Miss Jane Thomas, niece of the late Adm. Thomas.

Dec. 4. At Lyneham, near Yealmpton, aged 15, Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of A. G. Stapleton, esq.

Dec. 7. At Drewston, aged 79, George Ponsford, esq. of Drewsteignton.

DORSET.—*Nov. 12.* At the residence of his son, at Hamworthy, Poole, aged 82, Edward Adams, esq. of Buckler's-hard, Beaulieu.

Nov. 22. At Wyke house, near Weymouth, aged 67, Eliza, widow of Charles James Orton, esq. of London (whom she survived nearly 40 years), and dau. of the late John Swaffield, esq.

Nov. 25. At Weymouth, Dr. Cardew, late Physician to the Bath General and United Hospitals, and of Laura-place, in that city.

Nov. 27. At Longfleet, Poole, aged 82, Robert Carruthers, esq. M.D. He was 56 years in the Royal Navy, 36 of which were spent in actual service as surgeon, and he was present at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, under Admiral Jervis.

Nov. 28. At Weymouth, suddenly, Maria, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Cope.

DURHAM.—*Nov. 16.* At the house of his brother, at Stockton-on-Tees, aged 37, Thomas Barnes, esq. late one of the Resident Engineers on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

Dec. 6. At Durham, aged 73, Mrs. Fawcett, widow of the Rev. J. Fawcett, of Newton hall.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 15.* Aged 55, James Harris, esq. of Stratford Green.

Nov. 18. At Abbotswick house, Brentwood, George Nathaniel White, esq.

Nov. 24. At Epping, aged 23, Jane-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late John Windus, esq.

Dec. 4. At Plaistow, at Mr. Chaplin's, her son-in-law, aged 58, Caroline, wife of J. C. Eisdell, esq. of Colchester, and eldest dau. of the late John Warmington, esq. of Plaistow.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 14.* At Chelten-

ham, aged 79, Samuel Walker Parker, esq. late of Scot's house, Durham.

Nov. 17. At his father's, Hanham Court, aged 26, William Bowman White, B.A. of Caius college, Cambridge, second son of Thomas White, esq. of Hanham Court, and Bedford-row, London.

Nov. 21. At Clifton, aged 69, Margaretta-Poole, relict of Thomas Rendell, esq. of Tiverton.

Nov. 25. At Clifton, Mrs. Sisson, of the Lower-crescent.

Nov. 27. At her residence, Two mile-hill, near Bristol, aged 80, Ann, relict of Francis Waters, esq.

Nov. 28. At Bristol, aged 86, Mrs. Layard, widow of Dr. Layard, D.D. formerly Dean of Bristol.

Lately. At the Grove-house, Bromesberrow (the residence of his brother), Wm. youngest son of the Rev. R. Brooke, Vicar of Norton Canon, Herefordshire.

Dec. 4. At Bristol, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of George Symons, esq. of Axbridge.

Dec. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 81, the Lady Cecilia La Touche, widow of Colonel David La Touche, of Upton, co. Carlow. She was one of the daughters of 1st Earl of Miltown, by his third wife, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Very Rev. William French, Dean of Armagh, and was married in 1789.

Dec. 9. At East Court, Charlton King's, aged 61, Thomas Smalley Potter, esq.

HANTS.—Nov. 13. At Southampton, aged 84, Mrs. Goring Harrison.

Nov. 15. At Ryde View Villa, Southsea, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Taylor, late of the Royal Marines. The gallant deceased entered the service in 1805.

Nov. 16. At Winchester, Lieut.-Col. Charles Wright, K.H. Gentleman Usher to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and for many years on the staff of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Nov. 20. Aged 32, John Hamilton Burrill, esq. of Hilsa, eldest son of John Burrill, esq. of Cosham house.

Nov. 27. At Laverstoke house, aged 54, Henry John Garratt, esq. of Welbeck-street.

Dec. 1. At Eastlands, Basingstoke, Francis-Russell, only son of the late F. Russell Apletree, esq.

Dec. 2. At Springfield, near Ryde, aged 47, Robert, youngest son of the late Capt. George Vinter, of the Royal Marines. Aged 33, George, second son of George Wedge, esq. Hurstbourne Tarrant.

Dec. 3. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 26, Charles, second son of the late Col. Mellor, of Derby.

At his son's, Portsmouth, aged 77, William Augustus Raper, esq.

Charles Wyatt, esq. son of the late William Wyatt, esq. of the New Forest.

HERTS.—Nov. 27. Aged 85, John Henry Peacock, esq. 60 years proprietor of the London and City of London taverns, and of Ayott cottage, near Welwyn.

KENT.—Nov. 14. At Margate, aged 20, Arthur-John, youngest son of the late Gibbon Rammell, esq. of Dent-de-Lion.

Nov. 18. Mrs. Passenger, wife of George Passenger, esq. of Crockham hill, Westerham.

Nov. 20. At Dover, aged 36, William, eldest son of the late Robert Mushet, esq. of the Royal Mint.

At Margate, aged 72, John Cramp, esq. late of Garlinge Farm, Isle of Thanet. The deceased was well known in East Kent as a speculative farmer, and for his able and spirited appeals in favour of the rights of agriculture.

Nov. 22. At Sydenham, aged 70, William Roberts, esq. surgeon, late of the 1st Royals.

At Sydenham, aged 80, Ann, relict of Henry Cookes, esq.

Nov. 26. In St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, aged 40, Samuel Kingsford, esq. well known for his great mechanical ingenuity, and especially for his invention of a ballot-box, which has secured the approbation of many of the Reform Leaders.

Nov. 27. At Southwood villa, Ramsgate, Mary, wife of Harry Wilson, esq. formerly Capt. in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and late of the 15th Light Dragoons.

Nov. 28. At Bapchild, aged 58, William Lake, esq.

Dec. 4. At Margate, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Latham Osborn, esq.

Dec. 9. At the Shrubbery, near Gravesend, aged 71, Major Thomas Pardoe.

Dec. 10. At Sandling Park, aged 54, Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Wm. Deedes, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, of small-pox, aged 43, David Jennings Vipan, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Vipan, esq. of Thetford.

LANCASHIRE.—Nov. 21. Aged 58, Mary, wife of John Samuels, esq. of Barton House, Manchester.

At Orrell Mount, near Wigan, Christopher Morris, esq. Justice of the Peace for Lancashire.

Dec. 6. At Liverpool, William Edward Scudamore, esq. eldest son of Lieut. Scudamore, R.N. and nephew of Dr. Scudamore, of Exeter; while in the act of stepping into a carriage to return to his residence at Prescott, a pistol which he had in his pocket suddenly exploded, and the contents passing through his groin, in less than an hour he was a corpse.

LEICESTERSH.—Dec. 4. Aged 48, Har-

riety, wife of the Rev. Cave Humfrey, Rector of Laughton.

LINCOLNSH.—*Nov. 12.* Aged 49, Mary, wife of Samuel Vessey, esq. Halton Holegate.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 8.* At Edmonton, aged 62, Robert Gossett, esq.

Nov. 13. At Hounslow, Sarah, relict of Michael Smith, esq.

Nov. 14. At Bydorp House, Hanwell, aged 42, Emily, wife of John Smith, esq.; and *Dec. 10.* Aged 13 months, Udall Palfrey, their infant son.

Dec. 2. At Hillingdon, aged 48, James Batt, esq.

Dec. 3. At Finchley, aged 80, Elizabeth Field, relict of Charles Ventris Field, esq. son of the late Sir Charles Ventris Field, Knight Banneret.

Dec. 5. At Tottenham, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of John Ramsbotham, esq. M.D. formerly of Broad-st. buildings.

MONMOUTH.—*Nov. 26.* At Newport, aged 73, Abraham Jones, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 11.* At Norwich, aged 48, Harcourt Master, esq. Lieut.-Col. unattached, late of the 4th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Harcourt Master, esq. of Catton, Norfolk, Lieut.-Col. and formerly of the 52nd Foot.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Nov. 13.* Aged 71, Mr. W. Percival, surgeon, Northampton.

Nov. 24. At Woodford, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. L. Batley, Rector of that place, and eldest dau. of the late George Henty, esq. of Ferring and Worthing, Sussex.

NOTTS.—*Nov. 24.* At Cotham, near Newark, Sarah, relict of George Hole, esq. of Manchester.

Dec. 2. At Nottingham, aged 16, Mary, dau. of William Armstrong, esq. late Capt. in the 10th Hussars, and previously of the Inniskillen Dragoons.

OXFORDSH.—*Nov. 22.* At Sandford Park, aged 54, Samuel Fortnom Cox, esq. late Capt. in the 1st Life Guards.

Nov. 25. At Shotover House, aged 72, George Vandeput Drury, esq. He was the son and heir of Richard Vere Drury, esq. by his first wife Frances, only dau. of Sir George Vandeput, Bart. and Mary, dau. of the Baron Augustus Schutz, of Shotover House; and married Charlotte-Jane eldest dau. of Henry Thompson, esq. of Kirby hall, co. York.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 10.* At Bath, aged 67, John Goulter, esq.

Lately. At the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Stadling, esq. Roseville, near Bridgwater, aged 79, Martha, relict of John Light, esq. of the Grove, Backwell. At Bath, aged 81, Wm. Stone, esq.

Dec. 6. At Clevedon, Lady Elton, relict of Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

She was Mary, eldest dau. of William Stewart, esq. of Castle Stewart, co. Wigtown, became the second wife of Sir Abraham Elton in 1823, and was left his widow in 1842.

Dec. 9. Aged 35, David-Jones, youngest son of John Protheroe, esq. of Clevedon.

Dec. 11. At her residence, Green Park-buildings, Bath, Lady Catherine Margaret Keith, third dau. of Anthony-Adrian sixth Earl of Kintore.

STAFFORDSH.—*Nov. 12.* At Tipton, in her 100th year, Mrs. Ellen Griffith.

Dec. 4. At Wolverhampton, aged 28, James, eldest son of William Hoof, esq. of Madeley House, Kensington.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct. 31.* At Beccles, suddenly, from disease of the heart, in her 78th year, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Lillistone, esq. merchant.

Lately. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 100, Sarah Newling. The deceased had five sons and daughters, and has left 150 great and great-great grandchildren.

SURREY.—*Oct. 20.* Aged 57, of cholera, the Rev. B. Haynes, pastor of the Methodist church at Perryhill near Guilford, and agent of the Surrey Mission Society. He has left a widow and six children, for whom a subscription is now being raised.

Nov. 11. At Upper Tooting, aged 86, Mrs. Christin.

Nov. 12. At Richmond, Lieut.-Col. James Rowles, H.E.I.C.S. He was of the Madras army, and retired in 1813.

Nov. 15. At Richmond, aged 86, Mrs. Millington, relict of Joseph Millington, esq.

Nov. 19. At Holmwood, near Dorking, Maxwell Wainright, esq. late Major 42d Regiment, formerly of the 47th, with which he served from 1808 to 1830.

Nov. 21. At the Royal Naval Asylum, Penge, aged 54, Sarah, widow of Stephen Fisher, esq. R.N.

Dec. 5. Aged 33, Sandford, son of William George Harrison, esq. of Hill House, Tooting Common.

At Woodlands, Bagshot, aged 78, Anne-Maria, wife of John Osborne, esq.

Dec. 8. Suddenly, at Epsom, aged 59, Henry Miller, esq. R.M. second son of the late Major-Gen. Miller, R.M.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 82, William Harding Bentley, esq.

Dec. 10. At Reigate-hill, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. J. S. Freeman, D.D. Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks.

Dec. 11. At Battersea, aged 80, Thomas Merrick, esq.

Dec. 12. Aged 41, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of Thomas Martin, esq. surgeon, Reigate.

SUSSEX.—*Nov. 14.* At Brighton, aged 70, Comm. Thomas Smith, R.N.

Nov. 15. At Brighton, Maria, widow of Richard Smith, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-sq. and dau. of the late Robert Smith, esq. of St. Anne's-hill, Wandsworth.

At Hastings, aged 75, John Dobell, esq. late of her Majesty's household.

Nov. 16. At Brighton, aged 59, Susanna, wife of William Smee, esq. of the Bank of England.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 86, Lucy-Eliza, widow of Alexander George Mackay, esq. late of Baythorpe-hall, Norfolk. She was the eldest lineal descendant of Sir William Fowler, Bart. of Harnage-grange, Shropshire.

Aged 86, Robert Batty, M.D. of Fairlight Lodge, near Hastings.

Nov. 17. At Worthing, aged 65, Miss Caroline Mary Hadley, of Leith-vale Lodge and Lewisham, Kent.

Nov. 29. At Brighton, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of William Cuthbertson, esq.

Dec. 2. At Brighton, Sarah Aird, of Cadogan-pl. youngest dau. of the late John Aird, esq. of Hackney.

Dec. 4. At Brighton, the wife of Thomas Steel, esq. of Tuddenham, near Mildenhall. They were married in London on the 1st inst.

Dec. 6. At Fishbourne, near Chichester, aged 61, George Dowell, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

At Hastings, aged 39, Thomas Lawson, esq. of Paris.

Dec. 7. At Midhurst, John Gorton, esq. late of Stone Castle, Kent.

Dec. 8. At Brighton, of consumption, aged 23, Charles Wilkie Baker, eldest son of Charles Baker, esq. merchant, of Southampton.

Dec. 10. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 67, Sir James Brabazon Urmston, formerly President of Supercargoes at Canton in China. He received the honour of knighthood by letters patent dated 28 April 1824.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 9.* At Newton House, near Tamworth, aged 78, William Princep, esq.

Nov. 13. At Farnborough, aged 51, Richard Bush, jun., esq.

Nov. 29. Aged 48, John Eyston, esq. late of Birmingham.

Dec. 8. At Coventry, William Wyatt, esq.

Dec. 10. At Leamington, Miss Adams, dau. of the late Richard Adams, esq. of Allesley.

WILTS.—*Nov. 13.* At the residence of her brother, H. R. Hodding, esq. solicitor, Salisbury, aged 29, Martha, youngest dau. of the late Henry Hodding, esq. of Odstock.

Nov. 27. At Devizes, aged 85, Miss Henrietta Webb.

Lately. At Salisbury, Miss Jane Tanner, who has bequeathed the following sums:—To the poor of Winterborne Gunner, and six persons of Winterborne Earl's, the annual dividend of 500*l.* stock, 3¼ per cents., (after deducting the annual expenses of keeping her monument, tombstone, &c., in good repair, and the annual sum of 1*l.* to the sexton to keep the whole clean,) at Christmas for clothing, blankets, and fuel, at the discretion of the rector or officiating minister for the time being; to the Missionary Society of the Established Church, 200*l.*; to the China Mission, 100*l.*; to the Salisbury Infirmary, 50*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Society in London, 30*l.*; to the Trinitarian Bible Society, 30*l.* to the Tract Society, 10*l.*; and, after the decease of a party now living—to the Church Missionary Society, 50*l.*; to the Salisbury Infirmary, 50*l.*; to the Disabled Missionary Fund, 50*l.* All free of legacy duty.

YORKSH.—*Sept. 16.* Aged 29, Phebe, wife of the Rev. R. H. Whitworth, curate of St. James's, Hull.

Dec. 10. Aged 49, Maria, wife of Henry Simpson, esq. of Bagdale, Whitby.

WALES.—*Nov. 12.* At Brynaber, near Bala, Thomas Greenwood, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Greenwood, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

Nov. 14. At Madryn Park, aged 14, Henry-Slingsby-Powell, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Jones Parry.

Nov. 15. At Brynog, aged 82, Jane, relict of John Vaughan Lloyd, esq. of Green Grove and Brynog, Cardiganshire.

Lately. At Tenby, aged 83, Wm. Lyons, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*July 13.* By a fall from a horse, when returning from fishing, near Dollar, co. Clackmannan, aged about 60, Mr. Andrew Bell, author of some mathematical treatises published by the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh.

Nov. 12. At Edinburgh, William Grove, esq. of Shenstone Park, Staffordshire.

Nov. 15. Aged 70, the Rev. Dr. Macfarlan, of Greenock. He had been 43 years a minister of the Christian religion. He was a staunch non-intrusionist, and, when the disruption took place, was found amongst the seceders.

In Edinburgh, Emma-Hay-Wemyss, dau. of Sir Wm. Bain, of Erith, Kent.

Nov. 20. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. John Scott, of Woll, late of the Madras Establishment.

Nov. 27. At Jedbank, Jedburgh, aged 30, Christina-Maitland, wife of John Craige, esq.

At Greenock, aged 32, George-James,

son of the late James Eccles, esq. Glasgow.

Lately. At Glasgow, Colonel Barnwell; he was long in active service, and passed through most of the Peninsular campaigns under the Duke of Wellington. For his services there the deceased received a medal with 13 clasps. Latterly he commanded the 9th Foot, which he left to fill the post of inspecting field officer at Glasgow, where he has been residing for the last 12 months.

IRELAND.—*Nov.* 20. Aged 82, R. O'Callaghan Newenham, esq. of Dundamor castle, co. Cork, a distinguished patron of the fine arts.

Nov. 27. At Hazlewood, co. Sligo, in her 37th year, Lady Anne Wynne, sister to the Marquess of Ormonde. She was married in 1838 to John Wynne, esq. eldest son of Owen Wynne, esq. and Lady Sarah Cole, daughter of the first Earl of Enniskillen.

Dec. 4. At Pilton house, co. Meath,

Thomas Brodigan, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the said county.

EAST INDIES.—*July* 25. At Landour, aged 38, Capt. J. E. Grounds, 46th N. I. son of Mr. Jeremiah Grounds, of Tholomass-grove, near Wisbech.

Aug. 20. At Cawnpore, aged 27, the Hon. Spencer Mildmay St. John, youngest son of Viscount Bolingbroke. He entered the Bengal army at an early age, and married, in 1842, Dora, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Clutterbuck, and had issue two children, a son, since deceased, and a daughter, born in 1844.

Sept. 6. At Aurungabad, aged 24, Jessey-Susanna, widow of Lieut. S. S. H. Freece, 33rd Regiment M.N.I. and dau. of the late Samuel Brooke, esq. formerly of Finchley.

Oct. 15. At Simla, aged 22, Lieut. Henry B. Pearson, H.E.I.C. 56th Bengal N. I. third son of the Rev. Richard Pearson, of Northborough, Northamptonshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec. 1 .	409	325	196	1	931	489	442	1291
„ 8 .	431	358	264	—	1053	539	514	1338
„ 15 .	440	336	226	—	1002	487	515	1309
„ 22 .	476	316	250	1	1043	530	513	1353

Weekly Autumnal average of the 5 years 1844—48, 1162 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
42 1	27 3	17 2	26 0	27 5	30 9

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 18*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 21.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 17, “the Great Day.”

Beasts	5,795	Sheep	24,930
Calves	103	Pigs	240

COAL MARKET, DEC. 21.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	35	36	32	29, 89	foggy, cloudy
27	28	35	27	30, 10	cloudy, fair
28	25	30	31	29, 97	foggy
29	35	39	40	, 93	cloudy
30	43	49	46	, 89	rain
D. 1	45	40	46	, 77	do. cloudy
2	45	51	46	, 47	constant rain
3	39	41	37	, 49	do. do.
4	33	37	30	, 53	cloudy
5	38	49	47	, 42	constant rain
6	43	50	45	, 74	cloudy, fair
7	43	48	44	, 55	do. do. slht. rn.
8	43	47	42	, 45	rain, cloudy
9	39	45	36	, 84	fair, foggy
10	38	42	40	30, 13	cloudy, sleet

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	38	40	35	30, 10	cdy. sleet, rain
12	33	37	36	29, 94	do.
13	33	37	36	, 85	do. fair
14	47	50	54	, 83	constant rain
15	49	58	50	, 90	rain, fair
16	50	54	51	, 73	do. cldy. rain
17	50	54	45	, 65	fair, do.
18	50	54	49	, 41	rain, do. do.
19	44	47	37	30, 06	fair, do.
20	39	48	37	, 28	do. do.
21	34	36	32	, 41	snow, rain
22	32	36	35	, 47	cdy. snow, do.
23	30	36	33	, 51	do. fair
24	30	35	33	, 37	foggy, rain
25	31	37	38	, 33	fr. cdy. slet. rn.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	200	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			261		44 48 pm.
29	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			262	81 83 pm.	45 48 pm.
30	201	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				84 pm.	47 50 pm.
1	200	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				81 pm.	46 49 pm.
3	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				84 pm.	49 46 pm.
4	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			263		46 49 pm.
5		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			264	81 84 pm.	47 50 pm.
6	203	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				85 83 pm.	47 50 pm.
7	201	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	108		87 84 pm.	50 54 pm.
8	203	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				85 88 pm.	51 54 pm.
10	203	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		107			53 pm.
11	203	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$			84 pm.	50 53 pm.
12		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				87 pm.	53 50 pm.
13	203	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$				51 54 pm.
14	203	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		98					83 pm.	51 54 pm.
15	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		98					88 pm.	51 54 pm.
17	202	96		98					86 pm.	54 51 pm.
18	203	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	8 $\frac{5}{8}$				86 89 pm.	51 54 pm.
19	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		98					87 90 pm.	52 56 pm.
20	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				88 90 pm.	54 57 pm.
21	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				88 90 pm.	57 54 pm.
22	203	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$						55 57 pm.
24	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$				87 88 pm.	55 58 pm.
26	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$				90 88 pm.	56 59 pm.
27		96 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$				88 90 pm.	61 59 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

FEBRUARY, 1850.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Peter Collinson—Dr. Thomlinson—Admiral Poyntz— “Battle of Life”—Mutineers of the Bounty—Shakspeare’s Grace before Meat	114
Address to our Readers	115
Sir Philip Sidney and American Discoveries: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A.	116
Lord Campbell’s Lives of the Chief Justices of England	121
Temple of the Dea Sequana: by C. Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.	127
The Present State of Architectural Literature: Freeman and Poole	130
Dr. William Harvey and Dr. Arthur Johnstone: by Peter Cunningham, Esq.	136
Windsor Castle in the reign of Elizabeth: by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	137
Deductions from the History of Words: by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.	143
Hanna’s Life of Thomas Chalmers, D.D.	148
Christian Iconography and Legendary Art: by J. G. Waller, Esq.	151
Merimée’s Life of Peter the Cruel	154
Worsaae’s Primeval Antiquities of Denmark (<i>with Cuts</i>).	161
Mrs. Green’s Lives of the Princesses of England	169
Intended Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art, A.D. 1850	174
Narrative of proceedings on the Proposal for a Statue of Howard the Philan- thropist, A.D. 1786: by John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	177
NOTES OF THE MONTH.—Mr. Fraser Tytler—Mr. Stapleton—Mr. Morier—Calen- dars of Contents of State Paper Office—Testimonial to Rev. Joseph Hunter—Sermons on the Death of Queen Adelaide—Dr. Cumming’s “God in History”—Spicilegium Solemense—Dr. Bialloblotzky’s Journey into Eastern Africa—Restoration of Chau- cer’s Tomb—Antiquarian Etching Club	180
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Landon’s General Ecclesiastical Dictionary, 183; Hun- ter’s Collections concerning the Founders of New Plymouth, Wetton’s Guide-Book to Northampton and its Vicinity, 185; Chamier’s Review of the French Revolution, 186; Eastern Sketches, History of the Picts Wall, Echyngham of Echyngham, Howson’s History of the Mediterranean, Putz’s Handbook of Mediæval Geography and His- tory, Shaw’s Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages	188
ARCHITECTURE.—Institute of British Architects	188
ANTQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries—Archæological Institute— Archæological Association—Numismatic Society—Society of Antiquaries of Scotland —Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire—Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute—Northern Antiquities—Scottish Canoe—Roman Antiquities at Saragossa. 190—197	
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Foreign News—Domestic Occurrences	198
Promotions and Preferments, 201; Births and Marriages	202
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of The Earl of Carnarvon; Admiral Lord Colville; Lord Alvanley; Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge; Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, Bart.; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.; Sir Charles Dalrymple; Sir M. I. Brunel; Sir Richard Mor- rison; Capt. James Couch, R.N.; Lt.-Col. Irvine, C.B.; Henry Seymour, Esq.; John Barker, Esq.; Edward Doubleday, Esq.; Denis C. Moylan, Esq.; D. J. Vipan, Esq.; Mr. Ebenezer Elliott; Lieut. Waghorn, R.N.; Rev. W. Hassall; Rev. T. B. Naylor 205—220	
CLERGY DECEASED	220
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	220
Registrar-General’s Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 231; Meteorolo- gical Diary—Stocks	232

Embellished with a View of WINDSOR CASTLE in the REIGN of ELIZABETH,
and Representation of various DANISH ANTIQUITIES.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Jesse inquires whether any of the correspondence of the well known PETER COLLINSON, the eminent naturalist and botanist, is in existence, and, if so, where it can be met with. We presume Mr. Jesse is acquainted with the letters of Collinson printed in the Correspondence of Linnæus, edited by Sir J. E. Smith, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

Mr. G. Bouchier Richardson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is engaged in editing the correspondence and compiling a memoir of ROBERT THOMLINSON, D.D. Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of Whickham, co. Durham, and Lecturer of St. Nicholas, Newcastle; and founder of the Thomlinson Library at Newcastle: and he is desirous to acquire fresh information for the purpose.

We have to explain, with very great regret for the mistake, that in our Magazine for September, 1847, (vol. XXVIII. p. 313,) in a biography of the late ADMIRAL POYNTZ, we were misled into a statement that "we believed" that gentleman to be a natural son of Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks. This was altogether a mistake. Admiral Poyntz, as we are now informed by Mr. Brace the husband of his only daughter, was a descendant of a senior branch of the old Poyntz family, and was the youngest son of the late James Poyntz, esq. by Mary his wife. Admiral Poyntz married Miss Frances Lydia Brace, not Brall, as stated in the article alluded to.

SUUM CUIQUE, who loves to trace the changes of popular language, wishes us to point out that the phrase "*The Battle of Life*," which is now common amongst us in every grade of life, from the street to the pulpit, although brought into use by Mr. Dickens, did not altogether derive its origin from his inventive genius. In his work entitled "*Past and Present*" (1843, 8vo.), Mr. Carlyle remarks, "Man is created to fight; he is perhaps best of all definable as a born soldier; his life is 'a battle and a march,' under the right general." (p. 257.)

Mr. T. T. Barrow, of Enfield, remarks, "There is a statement in Murray's edition of the *MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY*, that it does not appear in any of the accounts which have been given of this co-

lony (Pitcairn's Island), when or for what reason John Adams assumed that name, when his proper name was Alexander Smith. Now I rather suppose JOHN ADAMS was his proper name, and Smith the assumed. My reason for this supposition is, that I knew one of the mutineers, who was called Charles Churchill, which was an assumed name. If his real name would be of any service I could give the particulars, which I remember perfectly well, I being at the time he sailed about nine years of age, and perhaps no other person living knows anything concerning them."

Want of room prevents the insertion of the remaining series of "*LATIN INSCRIPTIONS*." The collected materials will appear elsewhere, in a different form.

R. T. is thanked for his communication. Inquiry is making on the subject.

N. E. asks if any of our readers can help him to find SHAKSPEARE'S GRACE BEFORE MEAT. In a speech in Act I. sc. ii. of Measure for Measure, assigned to "1st Gent." but probably belonging of right to Lucio, it is stated, "There's not a soldier of us all that in the thanksgiving before meat doth relish the petition well that prays for peace." What grace before meat is known which contains a petition for peace? Our correspondent has searched in vain for one which satisfactorily answers to Lucio's description. The only one that he has found which contains the word "peace," and he is not at all clear that that is the one referred to, is as follows: "Good Lord blesse us, blesse all thy creatures, send down thy holy spirit into our hearts, so to direct us, that we may looke for the spirituall food of our soules, and finally everlasting peace, through thy sonne Jesus Christ. Amen." This occurs in a very scarce little book, entitled "*Short questions and answeres concerning the summe of Christian Religion*." The edition of this book which has fallen under N. E.'s notice, is dated "London, printed by John Dawson, 1623, 8vo;" but it is clear, from the prefatory admonition addressed "To Christian Parents and godly householders," that the work was originally written "under the rule and government of our mercifull Queene" Elizabeth.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

TO OUR READERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE present number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE exhibits several alterations in the character and arrangement of its contents, which have been determined upon after due consideration of the present state of our literature.

Time was when the whole field of English literature was before us, and we were its only reapers. At that time the harvest was scarcely rich enough to supply materials for our monthly comment. One hundred and twenty years have produced a marvellous revolution. Our literature has grown and expanded, and been divided and subdivided, and has still gone on growing and increasing, until—such is its wonderful extent and fertility—every separate branch maintains its independent organ, and we ourselves, overpowered by a growth which we were the first to foster, have gradually been compelled by our limited space to allow one subject after another to drop from under our notice.

Still, amidst many minor alterations, we have kept an unweakened hold upon certain main subjects. HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and ARCHÆOLOGY have never been neglected, and our OBITUARY has grown into a record which, even we ourselves may say, has become a permanent and important portion of the literature of our country.

The changes we have now introduced have for their design a more strict adherence to what we look upon as our peculiar path. We shall henceforth devote ourselves more particularly—we may say almost exclusively—to the great subjects we have mentioned. Space that has been given to other matters will be curtailed, variations in type and arrangement will afford additional room, and all that can, in any way, be gained will be devoted to our main and peculiar purpose.

We have made arrangements to secure for our pages, by a liberal outlay, contributions from gentlemen most competent to write upon their respective subjects of study, and shall strive, more than ever, to be a worthy organ and representative of that most valuable and peculiarly interesting

branch of literature which has for its object the instruction of mankind by the study and the perpetuation of whatever is now doing, or whatever has been done in times past, which is worthy of being kept in remembrance. We shall endeavour to put forth a miscellany which will be attractive from its variety and from the skill with which its several subjects are treated, and will be permanently valuable from the importance of the matters to which it relates.

In principles and general tone of management we have nothing to retract, nothing to alter. History is Truth, or it is a mere delusion. The discovery and the establishment of Historical Truth, in all its branches, are our objects, and we shall continue to pursue them, as we have done in times past, faithfully and honestly, but, as we purpose and intend, more diligently and more undividedly.

Contributions should be addressed, as hitherto, to The Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, to the care of Messrs. Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND AMERICAN DISCOVERIES.

WITHOUT any preface respecting the importance belonging to the subject, or the interest attached to the man, my object is by some new and, as I venture to think, valuable information, to fill up a *hiatus* in the biography of Sir Philip Sidney, as regards his connexion with American discoveries.

Hitherto the subject has been only, as it were, glanced at by the various biographers of Sidney; and such as have condescended upon a date have assigned 1585 as the year when, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake, he projected a voyage to the western hemisphere. I shall make it quite clear that he was engaged in an undertaking for further discoveries three years earlier, and I shall furnish some particulars, in the shape of deeds and correspondence, not only not hitherto published, but I apprehend not hitherto in any way alluded to.

It will be well, in the first instance, to notice briefly what has heretofore been written and printed on the point, and I shall take the references in the order of date.

Fulk Greville Lord Brooke, the earliest biographer of Sidney, whose life of him was published with the date of 1652, but which came out (as ap-

pears by a manuscript note in the copy in the British Museum), in the latter end of 1651, thus adverts to the steps taken by Sidney to carry his design into execution, but he gives no direct date to the transaction.

"And in this project Sir Philip proceeded so far with the United Provinces, as they yielded to assist and second the ships of his Sovereign, under his charge, with a fleet of their own; which, besides a present addition of strength, he knew would lead in others by example.

"Again, for supply of these armies he had (out of that natural tribute which all free spirits acknowledge to superior worth) won thirty gentlemen, of great blood and state here in England, every man to sell one hundred pounds land, to second and countenance this first fleet with a stronger."
—Life of Sidney, p. 132.

Thus one fleet was to be despatched in the first instance, and to be followed by a second of greater power, to be fitted out by means of the money subscribed by thirty of the nobility and gentry. Lord Brooke adds a paragraph which is material with reference to the question—when it was that the subject of his memoir contemplated this enterprise?

"What the expectation of this voyage was the time past can best witness, but

what the success should have been ('till it be revived by some generous undertakers) lies hid in God's secret judgments, who did at once cut off this gentleman's life, and so much of our hope."

So that, according to this authority, the intention of Sidney to proceed to America, and to take possession of newly discovered territories there, not long preceded his early death.

Anthony Wood, resting himself probably upon this foundation, tells us that "in the beginning of 1585 Sidney designed an expedition with Sir Francis Drake into America, but being hindered by the Queen (in whose opinion he was so highly prized that she thought the court deficient without him), he was, in October following, made Governor of Flushing." *Ath. Oxon. edit. Bliss, i. 519.*

Collins, in his memoir of the Sidneys preceding his "Sidney Papers," thus speaks upon the subject, giving the same date as Wood had done before him:—

"In 1585 he projected an expedition into America, which he fashioned to become head of himself. And, as the scope of it was mixed both of land and sea service, so had it accordingly distinct officers, chosen by Sir Philip out of the chief persons of those martial times. The project was contrived between him and Sir Francis Drake, that they both should equally govern when they had left the shore of England. And while things were providing at home Sir Francis was to bear the name, and, by the credit of Sir Philip, all particulars were to be abundantly supplied. But this affair dropped, the Queen being unwilling to risk a person of his worth in an employment so remote, and of so hazardous a nature; and sent her royal command to him, delivered by a Peer of the realm, to quit the enterprise." *I. 103.*

Dr. Zouch refers to the grant to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, confirmed by statute, on which Sidney sat as one of a committee; and subjoins, that in 1585 he secretly intended to accompany Drake on his second voyage, but that the enterprise, so far as Sidney was concerned, was prevented by the peremptory orders of the Queen. *Life of Sidney, p. 226.*

Chalmers, whom it is almost unnecessary to notice, speaks (*Biogr. Dict. xxvii. 509.*) with his usual unsatisfactory generality on the subject. "About

this time Sir Philip formed, along with Sir Fulk Greville, a design of accompanying Sir Francis Drake in a voyage of discovery to America," &c.; but I think it no where appears that Greville intended to accompany the expedition, although, no doubt, he was one of the gentlemen who were willing each to sell "a hundred pounds land," in order to promote it.

Having adverted to what was previously known and stated regarding Sidney's connexion with American discoveries, we come now to our new information; which establishes that, at least as early as July 1582, Sidney had turned his thoughts towards the Western hemisphere, and had made an arrangement to appropriate to himself no fewer than "thirty hundred thousand acres of ground and wood, with all commodities, jurisdictions, and royalties, both by sea and land." Sir Francis Drake had returned from his first voyage in 1580, and according to Stowe he commenced his second voyage on 14th Sept. 1585; it was in this interval that Sidney entertained this intention.

The only hint we have hitherto possessed of the particular and personal interest taken by Sidney in these enterprises is contained in Hackluyt's Dedication to Sidney of his tract, called "Divers voyages touching the discoverie of America," &c. printed in 1582, which, after an argument in favour of establishing a lectureship in London on the art of navigation, and after various suggestions on other points relating to new plantations, &c. ends with expressing a hope "that your worshippe will continue and increase your accustomed favour towards these godly and honourable discoveries." Here we see that Sidney had evinced a disposition to aid such undertakings; but not that, in 1582, he had expressed any intention to join in them.

It is known that Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained from Queen Elizabeth certain letters patent, dated the 11th June in the 20th year of her reign, which is 1578, authorising him to discover and colonize remote and heathen lands. This was the first grant of the kind ever made by an English sovereign. It conferred upon Sir Humphrey Gilbert almost a monopoly of

the right of colonization, and gave him privileges and authorities for the government of his designed colonies of an almost indefinite extent. It now appears from an entry on the Close Roll of the 24th of Elizabeth, which has never been noticed before, that Sidney, fired with the desire of foreign adventure, and obviously meditating the foundation of a dominion in the far West, did not apply to the Queen for a grant to be made to himself, but took advantage of the extensive power already given to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and entered into an agreement with him, which is dated on the 7th July in the 24th of Elizabeth, that is, in the year 1582. The agreement was made between Sir Humphrey Gilbert, described as of Compton, in the county of Devon, knight, and Philip Sydney, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, esquire, and is to the following effect. After reciting the letters patent granted by the Queen to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Humphrey gave Sidney "full power and free liberty to search, find out, and view, anything not before discovered by Sir Humphrey or his assigns, and to enjoy such land, to the number of thirty hundred thousand acres of ground and wood, every acre to contain four pole in breadth and forty pole in length, and to allow sixteen feet to every pole; yielding and paying to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, for every thousand acres, after the end of the first seven years that the same should be possessed and manured, fifteen pence and two-fifth parts of all the gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones; the queen's part also to be allowed for; and also, yearly, one half-penny sterling to be levied for ever out of every acre, after the first ten years that any farm should be possessed and manured, for the maintenance of a navy and soldiers, and the sixtieth part of all lands of every temporal man, and the fortieth of those of every spiritual person, to be allowed for maintenance of maimed soldiers and learning." Sidney agreed to do his best to procure her majesty's license that those who should adventure with Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Thomas Garrard, Sir George Peckham, (who were probably already shareholders in the undertaking,) or himself, might freely travel to the new

settlements and return; and there were clauses in the agreement forbidding all piracy, and binding Sidney to support the authority of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.*

It does not appear what consideration was given to Gilbert by Sidney for this right-royal grant, nor at present is anything more known of the nature of the arrangements between them. This clue having been found, something more will probably soon appear.

At the expiration of twelve months Sidney had changed his intentions. Circumstances, which will be stated hereafter, probably effected an entire alteration in his views, and I have now to explain in what way, and to whom, Sidney in all probability disposed of the interests which he had acquired from Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

A deed, or draft of a deed, is extant in the State Paper Office between him and Sir George Peckham (who was subsequently imprisoned on suspicion of being a Papist), dated July 1583 (25th of Eliz.) It is to be lamented that this important document is not perfect, one sheet out of six being wanting, but enough remains to exhibit the nature of the dealing between Peckham and Sidney. As it has altogether escaped notice, I shall not hesitate to enter somewhat minutely into the particulars.

It consisted originally of six widely written sheets, one of which, as already observed, is unfortunately missing, and the indorsement upon the last is this—"To the worshipful S^r Phillip Sydney, Knight.—Articles agreed on between S^r Phillip Sydney and S^r G. Peckham;" and the title on the first sheet is in these terms:—

"Articles endented, concluded, and agreed upon, the — daye of Julye, in the xxvth yere of the reigne of our Sovereign Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Betwene S^r Phillip Sydney, of Penshurst in the County of Kent, Knight, on thone partye, and S^r George Peckham, of Denham in the Countie of Kent, Knight, on the other partye."

It opens with the following recital

* This is an abstract of the agreement as it is entered on the Close Roll 24th Elizabeth, part 7.

of the import of the letters patent in which Sir Philip Sidney had procured an interest by his agreement with Sir Humphrey Gilbert:—

“Imprimis, whereas the said Sr Phillip Sydney, by good and sufficient assurance in the lawe, from and under her Majesties Letters Patentes, knowledged and enrolled in the Chauncerye, is licensed and authorized to discover, search, find out, view, and inhabite certaine partes of America not yet discovered, and out of those contries by him, his heires, factors, or assignes, to have and enjoye, to him his heires and assignes for ever, such and so much quantytye of ground as shall amount to the number of thirty hundred thousand acres of ground, and wood, with all commodytyes, jurisdictions, and royaltyes, both sea and land; with full power and auctorityte, that yt shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Sr Phillip Sydney, his heires and assignes, at all times thereafter, to have, take and leade in the said voyage, to travell thitherwardes, or to inhabite there, with him or them, and every or any of them, such and so many her Majesties subjectes as shall willingly accompanie him and them, and every or any of them, with sufficient shipping and furniture for their transportation, as by the said Letters Patents and assuraunces, amongst divers other articles and liberties therein conteined, more at large appereth.”

The loss of what should seem to be the fourth sheet of the draft renders the precise nature of the transaction not very intelligible; but the third sheet goes on thus:—

“Now the said Sr Phillip Sidney, as well for the more spedye execution of her Majesties said graunt, and the enlargement of her Majesties domynions and governmentes, and for the better incoragement of the said Sr George Peckham and his associates in so worthy and commendable a purpose, as also for divers other causes and considerations him speciallye movinge, for him, his heires, executors, administrators and assignes, doth covenannt, promise, and agree to and with the said Sr George Peckham, his heires and assignes, by these presentes, that he the same Sr Phillip Sydney, his heires and assignes, shall and will at all tymes hereafter, upon the lawfull request of the same Sr George, his heires or assignes, make, or cause to be made, such good and sufficient assurance in the lawe, of the said xxx^m of land, lying within the said contries, unto all and every such person or persons, guyld, mystery, body polittique or corporate” * * * *

And here the third sheet abruptly concludes, leaving the sense imperfect, and omitting the consideration Sir Philip Sidney was to receive for the conveyance of the thirty hundred thousand (mistakenly written above and afterwards as only thirty thousand) acres of land. The fourth sheet, beginning with a broken sentence, is this:—

“his heires or assignes shall nominate or appointe in such large and ample manner and forme to the same person or persons, guyld, misterye, bodye polittique or corporate so to be nominated or appointed, his or their heires, successors or assignes, and every of them, as the said Sr Phillip, his heires or assignes, can or may convey or assure the said xxx^m of land, together with all the royalties, titles, preheminences, privileges, liberties and dignities thereunto belonging, to any person or persones, or to any use whatsoever, by vertue of the said assurance or the said Letters Patentes.”

Then, in the next and last sheet, we come to the mention of “the consideration aforesaid,” which consideration cannot be ascertained in consequence of the loss of the fourth sheet of the draft. It is this:—

“Item, the said Sr Phillip Sydney, for the consideration aforesaid, is contented and agreed, that all and every such somme or sommes of money, and other commodytyes whatsoever, which by the assignement shalbee procured, gotten, and received of any person or persones, guyld, mysterye, body pollytique or corporate aforesaid, adventuring for and towards the said discovery, shalbe paid to the same Sr George, his heires or assignes, for and towards his and their charges in furnishing and setting forth a supplye of shipping, victuall, men, munition, and other necessities into the said contries, without any accompte to be yelden therefore by the said Sr George, his heires or assignes, unto the said Sr Philip Sydney or his heyres. In witness.”

And so the draft terminates; the meaning of the whole, so far as we can collect from what is left, being, that Sir Philip Sidney having obtained, in the way I have mentioned, a right to take possession of three millions of acres of land (a quantity sufficiently large to be almost indefinite), assigned it for a valuable consideration to Sir George Peckham, who on his part stipulated to be at liberty to dispose

of the grant to any guild, mystery, or body politic or corporate, for such sum as he could procure, and for which he was to render no account to Sir Philip Sidney.

It can scarcely be doubted that Sir Philip Sidney originally contemplated a voyage to the Western hemisphere in his own person, and we now come to consider why, in July 1583, he was desirous to relinquish the enterprise.

At this date he was in his twenty-ninth year, and he was either then or soon afterwards married to the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham. Nicholas Faunt, writing a letter of news to Anthony Bacon, from the court at Greenwich, on 6th May, 1583, observes,—“Among other matches yet to be solemnized I had forgott to acquaint you with the full conclusion of that with Sir Phillip Sidney and my Master's only daughter and heyre, which, I thinke, shall not be solemnized before Michaelmas.” (Lambeth MSS. No. 647.) Whether, therefore, the ceremony was or was not performed before Michaelmas 1583, it is very certain that the whole matter had been fully concluded early in May of that year; and it is not to be supposed that Sidney, either in expectation of marriage or soon after the solemnization of it, would undertake an expedition so remote and hazardous. This, we apprehend, is the true explanation of the relinquishment in July 1583 of his patent right to Sir George Peckham for a consideration, the amount or nature of which does not appear, owing to the defect in the document we have already inserted.

A little before the date to which I am now adverting there seems to have been an intention to appoint Sidney to the Captainship of the Isle of Wight, which might very well have been contemplated if he were ere long to be married to Frances Walsingham, but could hardly have been thought of if it had then been supposed that he designed to make a voyage of discovery across the Atlantic. The following note from Sir Edward Dyer to the father of the lady has been preserved and has never been printed, and there the report that Sir Philip Sidney was likely to have the office in question is mentioned in such terms as to show that it was believed by the writer. The date is “27

of March 1583,” and it is addressed “To the right honorable Sr Frauncys Walsingham, knight, Principall Secretarie, &c. at the Court.”

“Right honorable Sr.—It is so generally spoken that Sr Philip Sydney is Captaine of the Ile, as I know not what to beleve, Only I have to lett your honour understand that in Sr Edward Horsey's Patent thear wear certeine imperfections great, which (if Sr Philip obtaine) I would see amended, if it please you to use my meanes and service. Thus humbly I take my leave, and pray for your like felicitie. At my lodging this 27 of March, 1583.

“Your honour's at Commaundment,
“EDWARD DIER.”

We do not find, as a matter of history, that Sidney was made Captain of the Isle of Wight, the office alluded to in the preceding note; but we need not doubt that such an important post at such a moment would not have been conferred upon him, and that he would not have been considered capable of holding it, if he had entertained any purpose of heading a separate expedition to America. To those who, like Dr. Zouch, contend that Sidney's intention was kept secret from the Queen, it may be answered that Fulk Greville not only says nothing of the kind, but that the very reverse is to be gathered from his statement; for he tells us that some of the Queen's ships were to go out with Sidney, and under his orders. Besides, the notion of secrecy is surely out of the question, when we see that he was acting throughout under the authority of a royal patent.

There is another document relating to Sidney and Peckham, and to the fitting out of an adventure by them to America, which I am anxious to introduce before I conclude my present paper. It is unquestionably of a date posterior to the agreement between Sidney and Peckham already quoted, and they are both mentioned in it. After Sidney had relinquished to Peckham his right, he continued, as we may gather, to allow his name to be employed, for the sake probably of the greater confidence that might be reposed in the undertaking; and in order to induce private parties or public bodies to join more readily in the enterprise, he procured Sir Francis Walsingham (perhaps at this date his father-in-law) to write a circular, encouraging them to

treat with Sidney and Peckham upon the subject, inasmuch as they were warranted by letters patent from the Queen. A draft of Walsingham's circular (for such it seems to have been), dated 1583, has been preserved in the State Paper Office, with the following indorsement: "Mⁱ of a letter touching the discovery in America. The Mynute of a letter from Mr. Secretary." It is in these terms:—

"After my hartie Commendations. Whereas I am informed by Mr. Anthonie Brigham, that upon some conference he findeth in you a very good inclination to the Western Discoveries, so as you maie be sufficientlie authorized so to doe, and have a Societie by your selves, without joigneing with anie gent. or anie other Citties or townes, other then such as your selfe shall make choise of, I am of opinion you shall doe well to herken unto such offer as S^r Phipp Sidney and S^r George Peckham will make unto you, who have sufficient authoritie, by and under her Majesties Letters Patentes, to performe the effect of your desire, no whit mistrusting but that this voiage will prove profitable to thadventurers in peticular, and generallie beneficiall to the whole realme. So, expecting your aunswere, I bidd you hartelie farewell, the — daie of — 1583. Your loving freind."

Walsingham's patronage of Hakluyt, and the interest he took in the success of various expeditions at this period, are so well known that it is needless to dwell upon them; and it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that they were especially encouraged and promoted by the distinguished individual, who became his son-in-law in the course of the year 1583. Upon this subject there remains some other matter, not known to the biographers of Sidney and Walsingham, yet to be communicated; but I must reserve it for a future paper, which will also contain some particulars in relation to an important public office Sidney filled in 1585 (of which no notice has been hitherto taken), a very curious and recently discovered communication respecting his Arcadia, and others regarding his death in the Low Countries, and his burial in London. I will not do the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine the injustice to suppose that I at all miscalculate the interest they feel in the conduct, character, and fate of such a man.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Kensington, 27 Dec. 1849.

LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND.*

WESTMINSTER HALL presents a singular example of an *imperium in imperio*. Amidst all the changes of modern days it remains still governed by its old unwritten customs, and regulated by its traditionary etiquette. Its brotherhood are still distinguished by their grotesque and obsolete costume, and still retain ancient peculiarities of language and pronunciation. Its functionaries claim by inheritance old rights and privileges; its calendar preserves high days of which the lay and ordinary world knows nothing; its conversation is rich with professional anecdotes and witticisms delivered down from generation to generation; in all ages it has had its own common-places, its own clap-traps, its own feuds and prejudices, its own heroes,

and—on some peculiar points—its own morality. The national importance of the worthies who assemble in this exclusive spot is admitted by every one. We look upon them as our great regulators and exemplars in the transaction of much important business. We remember that they have acted nobly in many a lofty scene, and have done the state good service in many a day of peril. But our deference to Westminster Hall is discriminating. Every now and then, when a great cause brings before the notice of the world some glib-tongued and ready-witted barrister, fighting, perhaps, an up-hill case with resolution that cannot be overcome, or expressing in powerful words the generous pity which the world is ever ready to feel for those

* "The Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest till the Death of Lord Mansfield. By John Lord Campbell." 2 vols. 8vo.

who are made criminal by hardship or ill-usage—at such times—the people pour forth their hearts in admiration. The flint is struck and yields a hasty spark; but the ordinary state of popular feeling towards the mere professional barrister is nearly as cold as the flint in its natural condition. It is deeply rooted in the minds and memories of the people that the barrister is a talker by trade; a talker not for truth or right, but for those who pay him—for the McGregors; that in every case in which he chances to be retained he is ready to act an interest which he does not feel; and there are few amongst us who have not in some relation, and at some period of life, had imprinted indelibly on our own individual memories the fact that substantial justice, the natural claim and right of every man, is often defeated by the contemptible cleverness which splits straws in argument, and raises subtle “points” which only the microscope of legal ingenuity can discover. These things lower the barrister in public estimation. We admire the boldness and freedom which he acquires by the practice of speaking in public, and the wide extent of general knowledge which he picks up, here a bit and there a bit, without studying anything thoroughly save law; but our admiration is tamed down, and in the long run neutralised, by the general and abiding conviction, that, after all, his chief excellence is found in that very mean and paltry thing, mere talk, talk for display and victory, talk of a person who is crammed with facts for the nonce, talk without much more reality of feeling than we attribute to an undertaker’s mute, an Irish keener, or an Italian singer of funeral chants.

Such is the feeling with which the people at large regard the mere pleader. Very different is the estimation of the Judge. In some of the particulars before glanced at, the judges are often as much to blame as the barristers. They are far too ready to allow justice to be defeated by quibbles. They are too willing to get rid of a difficult cause upon some point of form or technicality, rather than face the responsibility of laying down a principle. Cases of this kind excite a little temporary feeling from time to time as they occur,

but, in the main, there is no class of the community, no functionaries in Church or State, who are held in such entire respect and reverence as the members of the judicial bench. And this, we are persuaded, is but in a very small degree the result of the pomp and circumstance with which the administration of justice is surrounded. The dignity which looks so awful and so reverend in the eyes of the world is not the dignity of robes or tipstaves, of ermine or of attendance: it is the moral dignity which is inseparably united in idea with the office of Judge. He who is appointed amongst men to apply to the endless variety of human actions those principles which guide the conduct of the Most High; in whose voice reside life and death; under whose direction are determined those controversies which are always of the highest interest, and are often of the most tremendous moment, to the parties and their friends; he in whose *fiat* rests the declaration of what amongst men is to be considered right and wrong;—such an officer needs little aid from outward circumstances to invest his office and himself with dignity, to make men assemble in crowds wherever he holds his court, approach his presence with the deepest feelings of reverential awe, and observe his actions and listen to his words, as if he were an oracle. Happy, thrice happy, is it for the holders of this sacred office amongst ourselves, that they succeed to a long list of functionaries whose actions as well as whose dignities have earned for them every title to respect. The purity of our judicial seats since the Revolution of 1688 is a subject on which as a nation we may well feel pride. The vices which attach to the lower grade of the profession, and on which we have already commented, have seldom been exhibited in the judge. They are no longer fostered by situation, or presumed necessity, and therefore they naturally come to an end. The peculiar vices of the judge are susceptibility to bribes, and political subserviency. The former has died out amongst us entirely: it is never even suspected. The latter has seldom been exhibited of late years, and the only cases of suspicion within the memory of the present generation will probably be declared by posterity to be unfounded.

Unquestionable acquaintance with law, and an open manliness of character, united in many cases to much and varied learning, and especially to a knowledge of history and its cognate branches of study, have long rendered our judges the most agreeable as well as the most honoured of the community.

We apply these remarks to all the Judges: to those of the lower form as well as to the chiefs of the three common-law courts. And here we meet with Lord Campbell. We cannot at all coincide in the disparaging tone and spirit of his frequent allusions to the offices and judgments of the Puisne Judges. Throughout his work these important functionaries are treated with a superciliousness which excites our astonishment. This may be the tone of the aspiring politicians of Westminster Hall, but it is certainly not that of the public. The many eminent men who have occupied, and do at this time occupy, the seats of the puisne judges, share equally in the respect which is paid to the whole bench, and they are entitled so to share. They are not unfrequently distinguished by greater soundness of legal knowledge than their chief—the *princeps inter pares*; and their separation from the disturbances of party warfare gives a peculiar judge-like character to their position, which more than counterbalances, in the estimation of the public, some little difference in point of formal dignity. Those who look to judicial seats merely as prizes of political partizanship may consider that an Attorney-General “condescends” when he becomes a puisne Judge, or even a Chief Baron of the Exchequer. (ii. 196.) This may be the idea of the mere political section of Westminster Hall, but we doubt whether it is the judgment of the soundest of our lawyers, and we know that the matter is viewed very differently by the world without. The opinion gains ground amongst all thinking men, that the judge and the politician are too closely united in our political system, and that it is not less wise than it is just to uphold by all possible means the dignity and the respect which are due to those among our judicial magistrates who are the farthest removed from political and party strife.

This is not the only one of Lord Campbell's opinions by which we have been astonished in his present collection of biographies. We will give, as briefly as we can, a notion of its contents. It comprises some of the most eminent of those who have filled the exalted stations to which we have alluded. A subject more deserving of an author's attention can scarcely be imagined, nor one more attractive to a writer who combines legal as well as literary qualifications.

Lord Campbell starts with the Chief Justiciars, the officers who presided over the Curia Regis, once the supreme judicial tribunal of the country. These officers were introduced at the Conquest. Odo, one of the half-brothers of the Conqueror, and a well known Bishop of Bayeux, was the first of them. After about two centuries, we find that the Curia Regis had been split up, as it were, into the three ancient ordinary tribunals of the country, the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; the Justiciar had disappeared, and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench had succeeded to the greater part of the legal portion of his functions. Lord Campbell's first chapter comprises the Justiciars, and there is a great deal in it which looks like research. But all that is borrowed, partly from Lingard, partly from Mr. Foss, whose authorities are transferred into Lord Campbell's foot-notes, with such blunders and variations as are sure to be made by persons who do not understand what they are copying. Lord Campbell has in this place treated the History of Lingard, and the Lives of the Judges by Mr. Foss, as if they were briefs prepared for his special instruction. What he has written stands in the place of a speech spoken from a brief. It is cleverly done, in a kind of dashing off-hand way; but in like manner as, in the pleading before a court, the facts mentioned in the opening speech of the counsel have been previously gathered up and prepared, not by the counsel himself, but by the diligence of some one else, who is probably never alluded to, so in the books of Lord Campbell, the research is not his own, but that of some person whose name in several instances does not appear at all, but whose book has been to Lord

Campbell in the place of a brief. In the instance of the counsel and the preparer of the brief there is no cause of complaint. The brief-writer is paid for his labour, which he plies for the very end to which it is used. But we entertain great doubts of the fairness of this Westminster Hall mode of treating the works of literary men. If, as in the legal instance, Dr. Lingard, for example, had been employed and paid to gather facts for the learned Lord's narrative, out of original authorities which the learned Lord himself was unacquainted with, he might have used what he had bought, at his own will and pleasure; but we know no law, either of morals or of Westminster Hall, which entitles him to adorn his pages with such references as, "Will. Gem. vii. 3; viii. 37. Piet. 153, 211. Orderic. 255." (i. 4); or, "Sim. 47. Malm. 62. Chron. Sax. 184. Flor. 639," (p. 7); or, "Chron. Sax. 184. Flor. 641. Malm. 63. H. Hunt. 731. Angl. Sax. 1. 258," (p. 8); and many scores of similar proofs of the diligence and research of somebody, without letting us know that that somebody was not himself. Of course no one suspects that Lord Campbell desired to pass off such references as proofs of his own labour, but we have little doubt that many people who have turned over his pages, and have seen these references of Dr. Lingard printed without Dr. Lingard's name, have rejoiced in the discovery that we possess another Hallam in this learned Lord.

We judge these matters as literary men. There are two descriptions of fair historical labourers. One who picks up facts here and there, very often from extremely common sources, and weaves them into an amusing narration, interspersed with pleasant reflections and piquant stories. To that class belongs Lord Campbell. The other digs deep into the original sources of history, weighs authority against authority, threads his course amongst conflicting witnesses, and vouches his facts, and proves his labour, by his references. To that class belongs Dr. Lingard. The latter are the men of research of whom a country may be proud. Their patient toil makes little show, it is seldom appreciated, still seldomer rewarded, and not only its results, which are of course

given to the world, but even its very evidences and proofs, are often most unfairly appropriated; put forth, for instance, by mere copyists, as if they were vouchers of their own labour. We never scruple to condemn any unfair use by one *litterateur* of the diligence and learning of another, and we cannot allow that Westminster Hall or the House of Lords has any right or privilege in this matter other than what we possess towards one another.

Other men's plumes seldom sit gracefully upon a borrower, and certainly the instance of Lord Campbell is no exception. He shews continually that he knows very little of the authorities to which he helps himself so uncereemoniously. Proofs abound: for example, the *Textus Roffensis* of Ernulphus is for the most part a Latin compilation, of which a portion is printed in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. Lord Campbell refers to it as "Ex Ernulfi Hist. apud Ang. Sax." correcting, as he probably thought, Dr. Lingard's "*Ang. Sac.*" and shewing that the learned Lord supposed that Ernulphus had something to do with the Anglo-Saxons, but did not understand his connexion with the *Anglia Sacra*. That work has probably never come under his lordship's notice. In the last quotation of references which we have made above it will be seen that he mentions Wharton's collection as "*Angl. Sax.*"

Among the Justiciars, one of the most important was *Ranulph de Glanville*, the supposed author of the *Tractatus* [not *Tractus*, as in i. 29] *de Legibus*, and substantially of the Scottish *Regiam Majestatem*, not *Magistratum*, as in i. 25. The incidents of his life are related with vigour in the volumes before us, but one regrets that it did not fall within the plan of so eminent a lawyer as Lord Campbell to give a more satisfactory account of the *Tractatus*—the earliest actual law book of England. The reign of King John gives Lord Campbell an opportunity of referring to the Falconbridge legitimacy case, as reported by Shakspeare. He thinks the relation favours the supposition that the dramatist had at one time been employed in the law. "He is uniformly right," he remarks, "in his law and in his use of legal phraseology,

which no mere quickness of intuition can account for." (i. 43.)

Hubert de Burgh looks very strong in authorities, but they are mostly derived from Mr. Foss's recent *Lives of the Judges*, and occasionally misquoted with curious infelicity. It is a pity that Lord Campbell did not give a little time to the study of these things.

Under *Philip Basset* he tells us that "all the mandates on the Fine Roll are signed [signed!] by him. Rot. Fin. ii. 278—385," (i. 60.) in which assertion he blindly follows a blunder of Mr. Foss's (a very unusual thing with that gentleman), and adds a blunder of his own. Two pages before we find him actually concluding that the Chief Justiciar "seems to have held in his hand certain parchment rolls as the emblem of his office!" And this his Lordship infers from an authority which states, that on a certain occasion a king sent for a usurping Justiciar and Chancellor, and gave them his commands that the Great Seal and the Rolls of the Justiciary should be restored to him. Surely our author never saw a bundle of record-rolls, although he refers to them so freely; if he had, he could scarcely have dreamt of a Justiciar carrying his rolls about with him. Such a suggestion confesses as much as may be gathered from his Lordship's reference to the one hundredth and eleventh volume of *Roger de Wendover*! This is a plume borrowed from Mr. Foss. That gentleman refers to the third volume of the Latin original of the chronicler whom Mr. Bohn has rendered familiar to all readers, but he does so, thus, iii. 49, 129, 137, 173, 254, 271. His Lordship, not understanding the meaning of these six references, and misreading the type in which the volume is alluded to, supposing it to be Arabic and not Roman, totally destroyed Mr. Foss's meaning by lumping the whole bundle of six references together, thus—"exi. 49—273!"

But we have no desire to make Lord Campbell look ridiculous, and, therefore, instead of pursuing this minute criticism, will merely remark that it is dangerous for gentlemen who have never studied historical authorities to meddle with them until they have done so, however expert they may be in other matters.

Ralph de Hengham is the first Chief

Justice of the King's Bench in Lord Campbell's narrative, and from his time we pass rapidly along, much after the fashion of the spectators of our modern moving panoramas of celebrated streams. As those spectators come in sight, every now and then, of some well-known spot, the picture pauses for a moment or two, and they are shewn its appearance, its outward form and character, but very little is thoroughly investigated. All looks pretty, entertaining, interesting; the beholders travel on from scene to scene, and depart extremely amused and gratified, and, in some degree, instructed. Such is exactly Lord Campbell's book. It is smart writing, and agreeable reading. Its variety may be inferred from a brief catalogue of some of the persons to whom it relates. Passing by Gascoyne and Fortescue, we will enumerate the Judges of whom his Lordship treats from the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth. There are, *Fitzjames*, who was the legal authority on the trials of Fisher and More; *Montagu*, who tried the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Surrey, and drew the testamentary settlement of the crown, made by Edward the Sixth, in favour of Lady Jane Grey; *Dyer*, the reporter, conspicuous on the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1571; *Catlynne*, whom heraldic pedigrees deduce from Lucius Catiline, but whose principal celebrity was founded on his serjeant's feast; *Wray*, who tried Campion, Parry, and Babington; *Popham*, who was made prisoner by the Earl of Essex, but was certainly not confined by him in "a dungeon," as is stated by Lord Campbell (i. 220), but merely had the key of a back chamber (probably one of the chief apartments of the house, facing the river) locked upon him. The story of his liberation is related by Lord Campbell with equal inaccuracy. Popham tried Raleigh and the Gunpowder conspirators. *Fleming*, who, like so many of his brethren, was a mere lawyer, and not a legal gentleman, and therefore failed in the House of Commons, was succeeded by *Coke*, whose doings, whether as a patriot or a lawyer, are known to every one. The life is one which should have animated an eminent lawyer. It occupies a considerable space, and at any event enumerates all the great lawyer's faults. There are many mistakes in it of

places and things. Coke says himself that his first wife was buried, not at Huntingfield, but at Tittleshall, where he rests himself (v. 253). Prynne could not have been committed with Coke in 1621, as is stated at i. 318, nor was he in parliament for many years afterwards. In the account given from Coke's diary of the accident which hastened his death (i. 334), "sharp stubbles," should be "sharp stubbes," a very different thing. The book referred to (i. 347), as published by Roger Coke, was not his "Justice Vindicated," but his "Detection of the Court and State of England;" and there are many similar blunders.

Coke's successors were, *Sir Henry Montagu*, who awarded execution against Raleigh; *Ley*, who is apostrophised by Milton as—

"Once President
Of England's Council and her Treasury,
Who lived in both unstained with gold or
fee;"

Crewe, who was dismissed because he refused to sanction the illegalities of Charles the First; *Hyde*, who was appointed in order to carry out the views of the Court; *Richardson*, who put an end to torture, and got out of favour at court for his ordinance against Sunday-wakes and Church-ales; *Bramston*, called Brampston by Lord Campbell, who decided in favour of ship-money; *Heath*, a strong defender of all the most obnoxious measures of Charles the First; *Rolle*, *Glyn*, *Newdigate*, and *St. John*, the Commonwealth Chief Justices; *Foster*, who tried Sir Harry Vane; another *Hyde*, of little worth, and *Kelynge* of no worth at all. These bring us on to *Hale*, one of the greatest names on the roll of our judicial worthies.

Lord Campbell has devoted more than seventy pages to the life of Hale. They are, of course, written with that profound respect which it is impossible not to entertain for his exalted character. But Lord Campbell does not sufficiently make manifest a proper appreciation of the quiet virtues which constituted the greatest charm of Hale's disposition; nor does he, in our judgment, give due credit to the principles from which Hale's eminence proceeded. What, for example, can be more erroneous, or in worse taste, than to pronounce Hale to have been "cow-

ardly and selfish" (i. 520), because he refused to put shackles upon himself by being returned to the Long Parliament on the invitation of the leaders of a bitter and unscrupulous political party. If the all-embracing liberalism of modern times is unable to estimate a discretion so full of wisdom and prescience, we might have hoped that the expression of a judgment so uncharitable would have been restrained by modern civility. Hale was an example of what a religious man may be when placed in the office of a judge. The virtues of his private life exhibit the application of Christian principles to his own personal conduct; and his eminence as a magistrate, and especially as a law-reformer, arose from a similar application of the same principles—the true reforming element in society—to the public business which lay before him. Flaws there may have been in the brightness of his example—for what human lustre is without a speck? but there were emitted from his life and conversation—his walk and conduct in every relation in which he was placed—many a pure and brilliant ray of that light which is divine.

We must hasten to a close. Hale was succeeded by the gentle and inoffensive *Raynsford*. The Popish Plot required to be dealt with by another kind of instrument, and the dissolute and cruel *Scroggs* was put into Raynsford's place. When public indignation drove the filthy monster from the seat which he disgraced, *Pemberton*, the trimming judge who tried Lord William Russell, succeeded. *Saunders* came next, for whom, according to Lord Campbell, there is a "kind feeling among lawyers . . . in spite of his profligacy." *Jeffreys* followed, and left a name which is above every name for cruelty, and many other unjudicial vices. *Herbert*, son of a sufferer for Charles I., had scarcely purified the seat which had been contaminated by the odious hero of the campaign in the west, when he was called upon to follow his father's example, by going into exile with James II. The Chief Justiceship was again disgraced "by *Wright*, the lowest wretch that had ever appeared on the bench in England." He presided at the trial of the Seven Bishops, and was shortly afterwards committed to Newgate, where he died of gaol fever.

The Revolution of 1688 cleansed the bench by the appointment of *Holt*, a truly great judge, whose vigour and force of character are admirably delineated by Lord Campbell. *Parker* followed, afterwards Lord Chancellor Macclesfield; *Pratt*, father of Lord Camden; *Lord Raymond*; and *Sir Philip Yorke*, afterwards Lord Hardwicke. *Lee*, *Ryder*, *Willes*, and *Wilmut* bring down the succession to *Lord Mansfield*, with whom Lord Campbell concludes.

His life of Lord Mansfield is the *chef-d'œuvre* of his work. Lord Campbell tells us that he was impelled to take pains upon it by three considerations: 1. Because Lord Mansfield was the first Scotchman who gained distinction as an English lawyer; 2. because he feels proud, as a lawyer, of the rare example which Lord Mansfield affords of the union of a taste for elegant literature with profound knowledge of law; and, 3. because he is a connecting link between the reign of Queen Anne and our own times. "Having been the familiar friend of Pope," remarks Lord Campbell, "he was the familiar friend of my familiar friends." Inspired by these considerations, Lord Campbell dives into the heart of Lord Mansfield's personal history, and concludes his book with a most interesting biography. We are rather surprised that the traditions of Westminster Hall could not add more to what was previously known, and wonder now and then at the way in which some portions of Lord Mansfield's political conduct escape unfavourable comment from a gentleman of Lord Campbell's party; but the life,

on the whole, is most interesting. Its faults are on the surface, and, without containing anything that is very new—except the extracts from the accounts of Lord Mansfield's father's agent, which establish the facts of his early life—or very valuable, except that value which necessarily attaches to an eminent lawyer's comment upon the legal character of an eminent lawyer—we have no hesitation in pointing attention to it with hearty commendation.

During the long period of seven centuries, Lord Campbell steers down the stream of legal history with canvas spread to catch every breeze that may make his voyage interesting or prosperous. Many of the great events of our history come successively before him. He dashes past them in gallant style, leaving an impression of their character, neither deep nor peculiar for justness of critical acumen, but amusing and attractive. His style has little elegance, but it is free, easy, occasionally forcible, and seldom vulgar. In future editions we hope that he will see fit to omit all such expressions as, an advocate going the *whole hog* for his client, that he will qualify his contempt for the *puisnes*, rectify his attribution of cowardice and selfishness to Hale, correct some of his more glaring historical blunders (as, for example, that Henry VI. was confined for ten years in the Tower of London), and acknowledge with manly candour his obligations to the authors of research who have gone before him, or are running the same race with himself. When he has done these things, he will have written a book which will take high rank in the class to which it belongs.

CONTINENTAL DISCOVERIES OF ANTIQUITIES.

TEMPLE OF THE DEA SEQUANA.

MANY interesting and valuable discoveries are made from time to time in Germany, in France, and throughout the continent, which, although worthy of general attention, are but little known or noticed in this country. Accounts of them are often published in works of a restricted circulation, or in the proceedings of societies which are inaccessible to the generality of English antiquaries; and occasionally, it is to be feared, though that is not

often the case, they are passed over without being recorded anywhere. In many departments of archæological research ancient remains are more abundant on the continent than in England, and therefore when discoveries take place they do not excite that regard which would be paid them in England, where their novelty of itself would attract inquiry. It is with this impression, coupled with a conviction of the information which the

English antiquary would acquire in studying the antiquities of neighbouring countries, that notes will be occasionally offered, as opportunities present themselves, of some of the more remarkable continental discoveries, and particularly of such as afford points for comparison with our own remains of ancient times.

On the present occasion the example is selected of a singular discovery made a few years since at the sources of the river Seine, on which Monsieur Henri Baudôt, President of the Commission of Antiquities of the department of the *Côte-d'Or*, has published a report.

The principal sources of the Seine are three in number. They take their rise at the bottom of a small valley which separates the territories of the communes of Saint-Seine and Saint-Germain-la-Feuille, and are distant two kilomètres from the high road from Paris to Besançon, eight from Saint-Seine, and thirty-two from Dijon. The locality is retired and desolate, and remote from any habitation. This sequestered spot, it now appears, had been seized upon by the pagan priests as a favourable scene for the practice of those superstitions which in all ages have been so acceptable to the ignorant. Here, in a secluded glen, they established a temple to the *Dea Sequana*, erected habitations and offices for themselves, and filled the temple with all the paraphernalia which sacerdotal learning and art knew so well how to apply to the purposes of deception, or of misplaced devotion. Architectural decorations of no mean character gave an imposing air to the temple. It was flanked with woods, which added to the sacred mystery of the consecrated fane. Pleasing designs were painted in rich colours on the walls, and the floors were laid in elegant tessellated work. To this holy spot, now striking only for its wild and cheerless aspect, once flocked numerous devotees, from what period we know not, but certainly up to a late date; probably to the time when the Franks disturbed the quiet security of the priests, and profaned the shrine of the rural goddess.

The building was quadrilateral; the length about 58 yards, the width not fully ascertained; the chief *façade* was to the east. The interior was fitted

up with many *sacella*, or chapels, which present an analogy to the temple of Clitumnus, a river of Umbria, thus described by Pliny:—"At the source of this river is a temple, ancient and much venerated. There stands the god Clitumnus himself, habited in the Roman dress. The oracles denote the presence and the power of the goddess. Placed around are several little chapels, some of which are dedicated to certain gods, and to the fountains." (Epist. lib. viii. ep. 8.) Such was the arrangement in the temple of the goddess of the Seine. In the middle the sacred source flowed through a stone channel covered with flags. Here were found four columns of the Doric order, the bases of which were in their original places. Behind, two stone steps led to one of the chapels, in which probably was placed the statue of the goddess Sequana. The architectural fragments, the walls covered with marble slabs and paintings, and the floor with a tessellated pavement, showed superior taste and more costly decorations than were bestowed on the other chapels. Of the exterior decorations only fragments of shafts and Corinthian capitals were found, but the proportions indicated that they belonged to columns of considerable height.

We now proceed to describe the objects found in the interior of the temple.

Statues in stone of the size of nature.—

1. A draped figure of a female, sitting, the head and arms broken off, the left hand placed on the knee. M. Baudôt supposes this to have been a representation of the principal divinity of the place, the *Dea Sequana* herself.
2. Statue of Apollo, standing, in his right hand a bow, on the left side his staff, round which is entwined a serpent; the god is habited simply in the *chlamys*.
3. Naked male figure, much broken, the left arm resting upon a *cippus*.
4. Male figure clothed in the *sagum*, the head, hands, and feet wanting; this is of superior execution.
5. Fragments of a male and a female figure, both much mutilated, but of good work.
6. Figure of a man, in bas-relief, standing in a kind of niche. It is of disproportionate length, and the folds of the *sagum* which he wears are sculptured in a stiff harsh manner; the left hand, which is placed upon the

breast, holds a bag or purse. 7. A statue resembling the last, with the exception of the purse being held in the right hand.

Statues in bas-relief in stone smaller than the natural size.—1. Female, clothed in a tunic, carrying in the right hand a vase with two handles. The slab against which it stands is inscribed *DAE* for *deæ*; the remaining part of the inscription is obliterated. 2. Male figure, fully draped, carrying a rabbit, at his feet a basket of fruit. All the details of this statue are carefully worked, and in good taste. 3. Male figure standing beneath a triangular pediment, and holding an apple or some other kind of fruit, emblematical of an offering; the dress is the *sagum*, but round the neck is a twisted piece of drapery somewhat resembling a *torques*. 4. Figure of a boy carrying a bunch of grapes. 5. A small statue of a boy clad in a robe or gown which descends to the feet, the upper part folded in a kind of collar round the neck; on the breast is the *bullæ*, worn by children and youths as a talisman against evil influences. It is flat and circular, and is fastened with flat bands crossing before and behind, over the shoulders, and under the arms. These *bullæ*, which appear also on several of the other statues of children and youths, were usually of gold or silver. They are often alluded to by ancient writers: and Pacatus, in his panegyric on Theodosius, accuses Maximus, among other crimes, of robbing children of the *bullæ* from their necks. This figure supports in its arms a dog. 6. Several other statues of similar character; some bear before them dogs of various kinds, others animals which more resemble lambs, one a bird, and another what appears to be a musical instrument. 7. Five-and-thirty heads of statues, male and female, of different sizes and artistic merit, some rudely executed, others displaying good taste and finished workmanship.

The objects which have next to be noticed are a large quantity of votive hands, legs, single and in pairs, and feet, all in stone with the exception of one hand in marble, the fingers of which had been attached by means of iron nails. Most of these obviously never belonged to statues, but were manufactured for the purpose to which

they had been applied in the temple. One of the bas-reliefs represents six legs, side by side, probably a family offering. One of the single legs is inscribed *V.S.L.M. volum solvit libenter merito*, the ordinary formula which terminates votive inscriptions. On another leg is an inscription to the goddess Sequana.

With the foregoing may be classed numerous busts and torsoes, male and female, in stone; moreover, figures of children wrapt in swaddling bands, in various fashions. On the breast of one of these is a representation of the *bullæ*.

But the most remarkable of this extraordinary assemblage remains to be noticed. In one of the little chapels before mentioned, was discovered, just below the surface of the ground, a large earthen vase, the mouth of which was closely covered with a plate of lead. Around the neck ran an inscription indicating that the vase had been presented to the goddess of the Seine by a person named Rufus—*DEAE SEQVANA (sic) RVFVS DONAVIT*. This vase contained a small cup-shaped vessel with a handle in which were deposited 830 Roman coins, and round the cup were piled 120 *ex-votos* cut in thin bronze and silver, to represent a great variety of different parts of the human body; many of them of a kind which the decency of modern times forbids us to describe. On most of these there yet remained the small nails by which they had been fastened to the walls for exhibition. It is evident these plates were intended to show the various members in a state of disease. The coins range from Augustus to Magnus Maximus, (A.D. 383 to A.D. 388.) Two are in gold, the rest in billon and brass. Of the early emperors and empresses there are only from one to five specimens each; of Postumus, 137; of the Tetrici, 228; from Quintillus to Maximus, one to three, each.

For the numerous miscellaneous objects, many of which in themselves are extremely curious, but have no particular allusion to the destination of the building, reference must be made to M. Baudôt's *Rapport*, which is copiously illustrated; we pass on to two inscribed votive altars. One of these is too much defaced to be satisfactorily read; the inscription on the

other, in letters denoting a late period, announces that the monument was erected to the goddess Sequana in discharge of a vow made by Flavius or Flavianus, the son of Flavius, for the health and prosperity (*pro salute et fortunâ*) of his grandson. A gold ring, of octagonal shape, is also inscribed:—D . SEQVANE . CLE . IOLA . V.S.L.M.; the freshness of the engraving, and the perfect preservation of the ring, shows it had been expressly fabricated for the donor, *Iola*.

The most important point of view in which this discovery may be regarded, is that of affording an insight into the practices of the Romano-Gaulish priests, and the details of the arrangements and fittings-up of one of these temples. Formulæ of the ridiculous processes adopted for the cure of diseases are extant, which, collected, would far exceed in bulk a modern pharmacopœia. But so curious and numerous a quantity of visible monuments, so strikingly illustrative of popular curative superstition, has perhaps never before been brought to light, certainly not in this part of Europe; and we owe much to the good taste and liberality of the *Commission des Antiquités de la Côte-d'or* for defraying the expenses of excavations which have enabled M. Baudôt to contribute such materials towards the history of Roman Gaul. We are thus furnished with a view of the con-

tents of the temple of the goddess of the Seine as they existed at the period of its overthrow, which, from the evidence of the coins, we may place towards the end of the fourth century, when the provinces of Gaul and Britain were being overrun by successive invasions. On the emergency of some hostile and sudden inroad, it appears the priests buried their money and valuables, as well as the more portable votive offerings which had been exhibited on the walls in testimony of cures effected by the sacred stream, and never reclaimed them. It is questionable whether the statues of the divinities, and those deposited as offerings by persons in discharge of vows, were on this occasion mutilated and broken up. The systematic mode of destruction which it appears was adopted may probably bespeak a subsequent visitation made under the influence of Christianity.

There can be little doubt that the same superstition was practised in many other places in Gaul, and also in Britain; and the authenticated facts to which we have drawn attention will be extremely useful for reference and comparison, in relation to analogous objects often discovered in both countries, but severed from those connecting links in the chain of evidence which have been luckily preserved at the source of the Seine.

C. ROACH SMITH.

PRESENT STATE OF ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE.*

OF all the arts of design, none has of late years interested so large a company of refined and intelligent amateur critics as that of Architecture; and in none has the stock of elementary and historical knowledge acquired so great and such valuable accumulations. If we refer to any of the Encyclopedias of the early part of the present century, we shall see with wonder how narrow a view was then taken of this art. In theory it was

confined to the five orders,—Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite—the first and last of which, as we now learn, have never otherwise existed than in the schemes of pedantic theorists. But so extended are modern ideas on this art, that now, when a bookseller makes his arrangements† for “a History of Architecture,” he expressly stipulates that the work must include a review of the architectural forms of India, of Egypt, and of

* “A History of Architecture. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.” 8vo. pp. 456.

† History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. By the Rev. Geo. Ayliffe Poole.”

† Preface to Mr. Freeman’s volume.

America, and all other known varieties, as well as the familiar rules of the Greek and Roman orders; but more especially he knows that the public taste requires that a very large share of attention should be devoted to that most interesting style of architecture, which, growing out of those of Greece and Rome, and adopting the pointed arch from the Arabs or Saracens, has been brought to perfection in the Christian temples of our northern climes.

It was not without some occasional demonstrations of jealousy that professional architects found themselves outstripped in knowledge or in taste by authors who were merely volunteers in the field. But this was the feeling of a past day; it may now be said that the architectural profession in this country is wise enough to avail itself of this non-professional assistance, and is duly impressed with the general improvement in public taste which has been its result. The portico and colonnade, which belong to a southern climate, and are generally unsuited to our own, are now nearly banished from our new erections, a change no less accordant with true taste than with convenience, for they were continually employed as mere masks to features of totally different character, and were therefore false, deceptive, and unreal. Their relinquishment has led to a more substantial, more impressive, and more enriched style of domestic architecture, and at length there is some scope for originality of design, where before all was dull and uninteresting tautology. In Ecclesiastical Architecture it is now generally admitted that the pointed style is the most suitable, on several accounts, and that in rural sites especially it is decidedly preferable to any other; though we are not so bigoted as to deny that many Christian churches in other styles possess a dignity and a beauty equally worthy of their high purpose.

But, reverting again from architectural practice to architectural authorship, it is certainly remarkable how all

the best authors who have raised the estimation of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture to its present position, have been strangers to the profession. For the elucidation of the proportions of plan or construction, from which result the grandeur and magnificence, as well as the stability and permanence of the masterpieces of antiquity, we are chiefly indebted to Willis and to Whewell; for correct views of the beauty of form, the harmony of parts, and the propriety of design, we turn with most confidence to Hope and Petit; on the history and chronology of pointed architecture, and for all those questions of style or detail which form the documentary evidence for the illustration, either of the history of architecture itself, or for that of particular edifices, we habitually consult the pages of Bloxam and Parker. If we look somewhat further back to the antecedent advocates of our national style, to Carter, to Britton, or the elder Pugin, we find that these authors, if they called themselves architects, were not so by education or in actual practice, but merely by predilection and in ambition. Of all to whom Pointed Architecture is chiefly indebted for its revival, Rickman alone was a practical architect,—and it is remarkable that he, the first of the modern school to build a passably good church, was a member of the Society of Friends.

Among those with whom Architecture is a favourite pursuit, there is no doubt a variety of stimulative motive. Some few may feel most interest in the mathematical and constructional inquiries of Professor Willis, and this line of study is unquestionably the most useful to professional men, though beyond the inclination of the multitude. Others are interested in external forms, so far as familiarity with them may improve their own taste, or throw light on other branches of history: such, we take leave to say, are the motives which actuate the archaeological or antiquarian school, though Mr. Freeman, who seems to have taken some offence* at the archaeologists, will allow them only

* See a long diatribe in his p. 3, *et seq.* in which the following passages occur: "It is only in quite recent times that what deems itself a more enlightened archaeology has taken up a position which must be looked upon as distinctly and formally hostile to religion. . . . It is manifest that to the mere archaeologist the antiquity is every-

the latter motive; the former he would appropriate entirely to himself. These admirers of architecture for its own sake, started on their career long before its adoption as a fashionable pursuit, but they are now enabled, by the accumulation of well-founded evidence, to pursue their researches on a much more satisfactory and certain footing than heretofore, and therefore to much more useful results. But, after all, perhaps the busiest, if not the most numerous school of architecturalists, is that which is connected with the retrograde movement in the English Church, which, condemning the reformers of the sixteenth century as mere vulgar "puritans" and iconoclasts, aims at the revival of all that was then put aside, and determines the arrangement and ornaments of churches, not upon principles of taste, or propriety, or utility, but altogether upon the ritual precedents of ante-reformation times, or the still more fanciful notions of a mystic symbolism. These are the Ecclesiologists; who, although they may have done good-service to architecture, in their careful restoration of the material fabric of churches, and also, to a certain extent, in suggesting appropriate forms for new churches, yet have, at the same time, laid themselves open to the suspicion that their zeal for architecture is a part only of that external compliance with the forms of the Church of Rome, which has a ten-

dency to the substitution of ceremonies for spiritual worship, of show for sincerity, and of forms for faith. These are the gentlemen who would restore credences, and rood-screens, and brazen-gates to the chancel, which may shut off the congregation from their "sacrarium,"*—a claim, as it appears to us, of no less obvious tendency than the question—whether the communion-table should be made of stone or of wood—by which so much controversial excitement was roused a year or two ago.

The arrangement of Mr. Freeman's work consists of three main divisions,—a general Introduction, the architecture of the Entablature, and the architecture of the Arch. The "architecture of the Entablature" is subdivided into two parts, the former of which comprises the ruder forms of Pelasgian, early columnar (as in Central America, China, and Siam), Indian, Egyptian, and those of Central Asia (including Lycia, Persia, &c.); the second part treats of the classical architecture of Greece. The "architecture of the Arch" is also considered in two subdivisions, the former being that of the Round Arch, or Roman architecture, and the latter that of the Pointed Arch, or Gothic architecture; for Mr. Freeman does not reject the term Gothic, although he knows very well that it was "a name bestowed originally by the malice of enemies."†

thing and the art nothing; the charm is not found in beauty of form or richness of execution, but in the number of years which the specimen has existed." We would fain conclude that these, and some other less gross aspersions which follow, are among those passages which Mr. Freeman confesses to have found on reviewing his book, whose literal sense he would be sorry to have pressed too far." (p. xvi.)

* One of the newly-broached maxims of the Ecclesiologists is that the laity ought to be wholly excluded from chancels; and Mr. Freeman, who avows his sympathy with "their high and holy cause," (p. 4,) though we must do him the justice to admit that his book is free from much of the nonsense of the school, takes upon him to assert, that "the *fabric* of Ely and Westminster may be renewed, but while the laity throng the choir, . . . the *Church* is unrestored," (p. 451.) This is a revival of the doctrine expressed in the old monkish verses:—

Cancello laicos prohibet scriptura sedere,
Ne sibi presumant Christi secreta videre.

What the *Christi secreta* were is a mystery to us—as we suppose it was intended to be, nor can we recollect the *scriptura* professed to be quoted. We remember, indeed, a "scripture," in which Christ himself saith, "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c. and as little children are of course laics, together with many of those who best resemble those accepted "little children," we cannot admit the right of the clergy to convert the invitation into a prohibition;—"Stand off, I am holier than thou!"

† Mr. Freeman has quoted in a note a passage which appeared in the *Encyclopedia*

The terms "Christian" or "Pointed" are not sufficiently comprehensive, because so many Christian churches are in the Round or Romanesque style.

"But Gothic does most certainly express better than any other name the fact that the style so called was, in a stricter sense than any other, the peculiar heritage of the Teutonic race, that it came to its perfection among them alone, never flourishing among the Romance nations of the South; that it is the style of feudal and ecclesiastical Europe, of the days when the Gothic or Teutonic spirit animated all Western Christendom." (p. 298.)

In his depreciation of the Italian Gothic, which is hinted at in the preceding extract, Mr. Freeman follows Mr. Hope and Mr. Petit, but differs from two more recent authors, Mr. Webb, in his "Continental Ecclesiology," and Mr. Ruskin, in his "Seven Lamps of Architecture." His reasons seem founded on just principles: in the same way that the Portico and the Colonnade are suited only to Southern suns, so, on the other hand, "Gothic architecture is a style only to be employed in northern countries, and not to be introduced into lands where the necessities of the climate require a complete departure from its first principles." Mr. Freeman arrives at the conclusion that, with the single exception of Milan Cathedral, "Italian Gothic must really be considered the most lifeless, and, as far as art is concerned, the most worthless of all the styles."

He is ready, however, to do all justice to the Italian builders of the fifteenth century:—

"No sane person ever denied the intellectual powers, whatever we may think of their application, of Euripides, Ennius, Raphael, or Milton; and in like manner no name in architectural history can claim a higher place on the score of mere genius than that of Philip Brunelleschi. To him is owing that glorious and wonderful monument of the sublimest powers, the dome of Florence, which for vastness and grandeur, for greatness of conception and skill of execution, must rank among the

very noblest of human achievements. I speak not of its degraded details, but of the stupendous majesty of that vast octagon, with the subordinate apses and domes at once supporting it and cowering beneath its shadow. As spreading as St. Sophia, and almost as soaring as a Gothic spire, the cupola of Florence remains literally "the roof and crown of things," being in all dimensions the largest mass ever reared upon piers and arches, and rearing the triumphant cross to a height equal to that of the proudest steeples of the North. Before so glorious a pile one stops not to inquire whether Greek columns, Lombard arcades, or Flamboyant panelling enrich its vast circumference; it stands in its own unrivalled sublimity, the first and foremost of buildings of its own class, before which the boasted St. Peter's sinks into insignificance. Greater in every proportion, and with the super-added richness of the octagonal form, it is the most wonderful exhibition of mechanical skill, and one of the most glorious products of architectural genius, that the world has ever seen."

One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Freeman's book is that which treats "Of the early Romanesque of Ireland," derived from Mr. Petrie's magnificent book* on the architecture of that country; in whose recesses, so near and yet so little known, have been unexpectedly discovered—

"Buildings, themselves of the most venerable antiquity, the earliest existing Christian temples in Northern Europe, the representatives of others more venerable still; deriving their origin, not from the gorgeous basilicas of Constantine and Theodosius, but the direct offspring of the lowly temples of the days of persecution, the humble shrines where Cyprian bent in worship, and which Valerian and Diocletian swept from off the earth."

The investigation of these interesting remains has been found by Mr. Freeman to throw much light upon that which is the subject of his next chapter, "The early Romanesque of England, or Anglo-Saxon style." It is not many years ago since the existence of any relics whatever of the architecture of our Saxon ancestors

Britannica no longer ago than 1797, which as a monument of ancient prejudices is a great literary curiosity. After stating that the empire was entirely overrun by the Goths, who introduced *their own mode of building* (!) it proceeds to abuse them very heartily, and concludes by saying, that, "the Goths being totally destitute of genius, neither architecture nor any other art could be improved by them."

* Reviewed in our Magazine for February 1846, p. 175.

was considered doubtful. It had been ascertained that what was formerly called Saxon was really Norman, and where any real Saxon was to be seen no one could tell. At length Mr. Rickman identified a few Anglo-Saxon churches, and the number has considerably increased from subsequent researches. Three periods of Anglo-Saxon art are now distinguished by Mr. Freeman,—first, debased Roman; the second, most purely Saxon; the third, which has been designated by Mr. Paley (in his “Manual of Gothic Architecture”) ante-Norman; and he remarks that—

“The general character of the age, for at least a century preceding the Conquest, was not such as to lead us to expect any great improvements in art. Nor do we see in this later Anglo-Saxon style much direct approximation to Norman architecture. The general character and the main features remain the same as in the earlier style, but the distinctive features [imitative] of timber construction gradually sink into desuetude. This is only what was to be expected, as the habit of stone-building became more confirmed, and the builders brought their ideas into closer conformity with the new material. Thus the long-and-short work and the pilaster-strips are now less frequent, and less prominent where they are retained, and the balluster gives way to the shaft. It is only this last change, and the occasional introduction of the chevron and other similar ornaments, that can be considered a direct approach to foreign Romanesque, and the features in question are by no means distinctively Norman. Up to the days when the Normanized Confessor introduced the complete style of his adopted country, Saxon architecture remained, as before, pre-eminently flat and square, in complete opposition to Norman principles.”

The work of Mr. Poole, which we have also placed before us for review, preceded that of Mr. Freeman by a few months, and is devoted exclusively to the subject which has claimed so large a portion of the latter,—the Ecclesiastical Architecture of this country. These works, therefore, so far run parallel that, appearing nearly at the

same time, and in a form almost wholly alike,* they inevitably provoke some comparison. This is fortunately not unfavourable to the conception or the execution of either. Whilst Mr. Freeman has kept more closely in view the development and progress of style, and is therefore more strictly the historian of the art of architecture, Mr. Poole has borrowed the torch of History herself, and has followed with its aid the course of events, uniting the information thus obtained with the technical knowledge now amassed by the combined observations of so many labourers. In this respect he adopts the plan which has been pursued with great success by Professor Willis, in his essays on the cathedrals, written for the Archæological Institute; and, though it may seem impossible that sources of information at once so obvious and so indisputable should have been left for the discovery of these gentlemen, yet, certain it is that so much care and discrimination are even now required in their use, and so large an amount of practical attainment is required for their due application, that they have been scarcely available at an earlier stage of our architectural knowledge. Local historians, or the historians of individual cathedrals or churches, may have attempted to collate their existing fabrics with historical documents, but they have usually fallen into very considerable misapprehensions, or have even failed altogether. They have wanted that more extended experience with similar structures, and that minute comparison both of detail and construction, which lead to Mr. Willis's success. John Carter, though conversant with a wide range of examples, was deceived to the extent of three or four centuries when he assigned particular Saxon dates to the several parts of the abbey-church of Malmesbury, which now takes its acknowledged station late in the Norman æra.

Mr. Poole himself has not proceeded far before we find him tripping. After quoting Bede's narrative of the estab-

* Neither of these works is illustrated with plates: a circumstance not without its weight, as shewing that they rely alone on their literary merits; nor without its advantage, as saving the pocket of the purchaser as well as the publisher. The examples which most forcibly illustrate the progress of English architecture would have been almost entirely repetitions of former engravings, and can be readily procured elsewhere.

lishment of Christian worship at Canterbury by King Ethelbert and the missionary Augustine, he recapitulates the churches erected thus :

"S. Martin's first, and then the monastery founded by S. Augustine, and in which he was buried, and at length the cathedral, to which the bones of the first archbishop were eventually carried, are successively objects of interest to the archæologist, as well as to the general historian, or the Christian student. Ethelbert died in 616, and was buried in S. Martin's porch, in the church of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, where Bertha also, his queen, reposes."

We believe Mr. Poole will look in vain for his authority that the bones of Augustine were ever conveyed to the cathedral: and equally so for any porch dedicated to St. Martin at the abbey church. For "porch" we should read parish: the old chronicles specifying that the abbey had been erected within the precincts of the parish of St. Martin.

When again adverting to Canterbury with reference to the death of Becket (p. 143), Mr. Poole is not more accurate. He alludes to

"the murder of Thomas à Becket before the altar of S. Benedict in his own church; which has besides an importance in this history as the origin of a part of that cathedral which has no fellow elsewhere, and is called, from the prelate who thus fell, Becket's Chapel, and Becket's Crown."

But he will find that Becket was not slain before St. Benedict's nor any other altar;* and, though "Becket's Crown" is a feature of Canterbury cathedral not paralleled elsewhere, there is no part of the church that bears the name of Becket's Chapel. If the Holy Trinity chapel be meant, surely that exhibits no very distinct character from the eastern chapels of many other churches, although they were usually dedicated to Our Lady. Professor

Willis has remarked that its high state of magnificence was correspondent to that of other churches which contained the shrines of local saints.

In p. 31, when noticing the mission of Paulinus, Mr. Poole suggests that Campodunum, where that missionary built a church, was "perhaps West Tanfield, a place of great interest for the ecclesiologist;" not aware, we presume, that Mr. Hunter has shown, in his History of South Yorkshire, that the Campodonum of Bede, and the Donafelda of his Saxon translator, was certainly at Doncaster.

We have not space to pursue minute criticisms further; but we cannot conceal our surprise at meeting with the following note,† which seems more in piece with some vulgar romance than with a grave architectural treatise. It is appended to the statement that the monks of Durham placed the body of their patron saint within an arbour of boughs:—

"The church of S. Mary-le-Bow, or le Bough, close upon the banks of the Wear, and within the present city of Durham, is said to be built upon the spot occupied by this arbour of boughs."

Does not Mr. Poole know that bow was an old term for an arch? as the Stone Bow at Lincoln. The church of St. Mary-le-Bow in London was named after its arches, S. Maria de Arcubus, and so was Bow bridge, near "Stratford atte Bowe," and Bow bridge at Leicester.

On the whole, Mr. Poole's work is industriously compiled from a great variety of sources, and he fairly states his authorities, but we have been sometimes dissatisfied with their secondary character.‡ After having devoted his first two chapters to the Anglo-Roman and the Mythical periods, he pursues the stream of change through the Saxon, Norman, Early-English, Geometric, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles,

* See the examination of this event in Mr. J. G. Nichols's "Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham."

† A page or two after, it is stated that the death of Godfrey bishop of Durham was kept concealed "for three weeks," instead of three days,—from a misapprehension of the Latin term *feria*. We may also remark that, in p. 103, the names Lenniam and Jernemut, relieved of their Latin disguise, will be Lynn and Yarmouth.

‡ A frequent authority is Winkles. We are not aware that the descriptions to Winkles' plates of the Cathedrals have any original merit; but, if they have, we should be told the real name of their writer.

closing with some notices of the Post-Reformation period. Intervening chapters treat of Symbolism; Heraldry; Sculpture and Carving; Painting, Mosaic, and Glass-Painting. On these latter subjects his collections are interesting, though other writers have carried them to a greater extent. On symbolism his views are moderate, and calculated to correct the visionary fancies of those who have pursued that theory to excess. He vindicates their favourite author Durandus from having done more than preach moral lessons in allegorical language.

"If we read his words as those of a very pious man, accustomed to moralize all the offices and instruments of the Church, with which he was daily conversant, . . . if we learn with him to find 'sermons in stones, and good in everything,' we shall not quarrel with him because he does not either prove, or desire to prove, that every thing from which he draws a lesson was really intended to convey that lesson, or was, in the sense in which the term must be used in treating of ecclesiastical art, *symbolic*, or significant of Christian doctrine.

"We may imagine the different spirit in which Durandus, and some modern advocate of ecclesiastical symbolism, would discourse on the structure and details of a Gothic church. Durandus would be reading a lesson to his own soul from everything around him; from the pavement he would learn humility, because the

Psalmist saith, 'Adhæsit pavimento anima mea;' from the windows opening wide inward, but with a narrow aperture without, he would teach his senses to present the smallest possible surface to the world, but to diffuse more widely the materials of divine contemplation; from the roof he would preach to himself the exercise of charity, because charity covereth a multitude of sins. On the other hand, the more fanciful interpreter of ancient emblems would be using these and the like sentences to prove that the mediæval architects paved their churches, because a pavement symbolizes humility; made their windows with a wider splay within than without, because the Christian has made a covenant with his eyes and other senses, not to be too much conversant with worldly things; and covered their churches with a roof, because any covering may be made by an application of Holy Writ to symbolise charity. With Durandus, we would walk still in the House of our God, and seek no better guide than his Rationale; with his too apt pupil, we should scarcely pass the threshold of the sacred edifice without some misgivings of his fitness to read the mystic characters by which we were surrounded."

The same deficiency exists in both the volumes we have noticed. Though a countless number of buildings are described or characterised in their pages, yet no Index is provided to help the possessor of either work to refer readily to any object in which occasion of inquiry may arise.

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY AND DR. ARTHUR JOHNSTONE.

THE following documents connected with the lives of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Dr. Arthur Johnstone, the celebrated physician and Latin poet, have been hitherto unprinted and unknown. I copied them a few years ago from the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office. There is some obscurity about the dates and succession of Harvey's appointments, which these documents will serve in some measure to clear up.

I.

"CHARLES R. — Whereas wee have beene graciously pleased to admitt Doctor Harvey into the place of Phisic'on in ordinary to our royal person, our Will and Pleasure is that you give order for the setting a dyett of three dishes of meate a

meale, with all incidents thereunto belonging, upon him the said Doctor Harvey; and the same to begin from the seauenteenth day of July last past, and to continue during the time that the said Doctor Harvey shall hold and enjoy the sayd place of Phisic'on in ordinary to our royall p^{er}son, for w^{ch} this shal be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall the vjth of December, 1639.

"To our right trustie and welbeloued Councillors, S^r Henry Vane and S^r Thomas Jermyn, Kn^{ts}, Treasurer and Comptroller of our Household, or to either of them."

Harvey, thus promoted, was succeeded in his place of "Physician of our Household in Ordinary" by Dr. Arthur Johnstone:



Windsor Castle in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

II.

"CHARLES R.—Whereas we have been graciously pleased to admit Doctor Arthur Johnston to be the Physician of our Household in Ordinary, in the place of Doctor William Harvey, who heretofore enjoyed the same, our Will and Pleasure is that you give order for the settling of an Allowance of Two Hundred marks by the year upon him, the said Dr. Johnston, for his Wages and Board Wages, to be paid him out of such of our Treasure as from time to time shall be remaining in the hands of the Cofferer of our Household for the time being, at the four usual Feasts of the yeare, by even and equal portions. The first payment to beginne from the 17th day of July last past, for which this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall this 6th of December, 1639.

"To our Right Trustie and welbeloved Councillors, Sir Henry Vane and Sir Thomas Jermyn, Treasurer and Comptroller of our Household, or to either of them."

In the same collection of letters and warrants is a contemporary copy of a royal sign-manual warrant addressed to the Comptroller of the Household, and dated "at our manor of York, 25th September, 1640," by which the king gives 200*l.* a year to Doctor William Harvey for his diet. This was given in lieu of the three dishes of meat, which, in those troublous times, were not easily obtained. "York," and "1640," and "Charles I." suggest a thousand reflections to the reader of English history.

Harvey deserves to find a good biographer; the scattered materials for his life are not difficult of access or devoid of interest, and the history of his great discovery would give an importance to any volume in which it was set forth fully and clearly.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Victoria Road, Kensington,
12th January, 1850.

WINDSOR CASTLE IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

(With a Plate.)

Jam Windesoraē surgunt in culmine ripæ
Turrigeræ, celso lambentes vertice cœlum.

* * * *

Aerias moles, gradibus surgentia templa,
Ferratos postes, pinnas, vivaria, vere
Perpetuo lætos campos, Zephyroque colono
Florentes hortos, regum cunabula, regum
Auratos thalamos, regum præclara sepulchra,
Et quæcunque refero, nunc, Windesora referre
Desine. Cappadocis quamquam sic clara Georgi
Militia, procerum cohors chlamydata, &c.

* * * *

Desine mirari, lætari desine tandem,
Omnia concedunt uni, superatur in uno
Quicquid habes; tibi major honos, tibi gloria major
Accola quod nostræ ripæ siet incola vobis
ELIZABETHA suis Diva et Dea sola Britannis.

Thamesis et Isis Conjugium, a poem attributed to Camden.

IT is now some years ago since a series of views of several of our ancient Royal Palaces appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine.* Windsor Castle was not among them: our object being rather to present what was rare and curious than to include an edifice which, however pre-eminent its claims

to attention, is, in its general aspect, familiar to the eye, from a long succession of views taken in every stage of its existence, and from nearly every possible point of approach. And yet it may be generally remarked of views of Windsor Castle, even down to the present day, that accuracy is a quality of very uncommon occurrence,—the giant masses of building, placed at various elevations, the complication in their arrangement or distance, and the

* Theobalds in Feb. 1836; Nonesuch in Aug. 1837; Richmond in Jan. 1838; Greenwich in Jan. 1840.

town-like extent of the whole, have apparently proved too much for the ordinary powers or the ordinary industry of our draughtsmen of landscape; and when their too hasty or too careless productions have been translated by the engraver, he has frequently converted houses into towers, chimneys into turrets, and alcoves into gateways, and mixed the nearer and more distant features into indistinct and unintelligible confusion.

Several admirable views of Windsor Castle, etched by Wenceslaus Hollar, are contained in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, fol. 1672; and they are the more valuable from having been taken before the considerable mutations which were made during the reign of King Charles II. Not the least interesting is the "Prospect from the North," which bears the name of Christopher Wren as the draughtsman, and which was etched by Hollar in the year 1667.

Batty Langley the architect, in 1743, published four prints of Windsor Castle, showing its architectural plan and elevations. They profess to represent the structure as erected by Edward III., but really exhibit it as altered by Charles II., before whose time there were very few windows opened through the exterior walls.

There are some good modern views, lithographed, since the last alterations, and the magnificent work completed in 1841 under the title of *Illustrations of Windsor Castle*, by the late Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, R.A. (edited by Henry Ashton, architect), supplies all the information that can be required on its present architectural condition.

The North Front was the only one which had formerly many windows. It was here that additional buildings had been added successively by Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, and the latter had formed before it the magnificent terrace-walk which is now open to the public. This therefore became the principal exterior front, and was that which an artist was most likely to choose if about to take only a single view. Drawn by L. Knyff, this front was engraved on a large plate by J. Kip in the reign of Queen Anne; it is drawn in the reign of Charles II. in a picture attributed to Sir Peter Lely, where the King and a hunting party

are grouped in the foreground (engraved by R. Godfrey, 1775); still earlier, it is represented at the head of Speed's map of Berkshire; but, earliest of all, its aspect was first published to the world in Braun's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, from the pencil of George Hoefnagle of Antwerp, in the year 1573. It is from this very curious print, of which no copy has ever before been made, that we have derived the view of "Windsor Castle in the time of Elizabeth" which accompanies the present paper. The figures placed in the foreground were probably intended by the artist for the Queen herself and some of her attendants, though it is scarcely probable that he had authority for supposing that her Majesty was accustomed to rest on the arm of any of her gallant courtiers, even if she had at hand her special favourite the Earl of Leicester. But the greyhound which runs before the party seems to show that the artist was aware of that animal being one of the heraldic symbols of our monarchs, and represented in the same way on some of their great seals.

The North Terrace was formed by Queen Elizabeth immediately under the walls of the castle, and supported by wooden piles, in the manner shown in this view, and in this view only.* It extended towards the east some distance beyond the tower at the north-east angle of the Castle. There was here a bridge over the fosse, with a gate and steps leading down into the Home Park, and at the extreme end was a pavilion or banqueting-house, which appears in Speed's map with a smoking chimney, and in Norden's view is represented as an octagon building with a cupola. It was twenty-two feet in diameter, and had windows on every side. This was removed, probably, in the seventeenth century,

* Mr. Ashton says it was partly supported by cantalivers. It was probably this timber-work that suggested to the Latin poet his phrase "*ferratos postes*." Before the close of Elizabeth's reign, or in that of her successor, the wooden wall was supplied by one of stone, with buttresses, as shown in a bird's-eye view by John Norden the surveyor, in the MS. Harl. 3749, which is engraved as a vignette at the commencement of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's work.

and in Pote's plan of 1749 a dial stands at the termination of the terrace, and the same still remains near the spot.

The line of building, commencing from the east, is composed as follows. At the north-east corner was the Lyons' Court, a place where, no doubt, in ancient times some of those "royal beasts" were confined: on this very spot, now the State Dining-room, Queen Victoria entertains her most distinguished visitors. The next portion of the structure, which presented only a blank wall, contained apartments connected with the kitchen. The present front has here been erected by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville in advance of the original, by which means he formed between the modern and the ancient wall (which was left standing) a narrow gallery, in which is now deposited a very valuable armoury, chiefly collected by King George IV. but first arranged under the direction of H.R.H. Prince Albert. The next tower is that to which the name of the Cornwall Tower is now given, and which presents much the same outline at the present day: but its three windows have been replaced by a very large one with a pointed head, (perhaps more correctly belonging to ecclesiastical buildings,) in the centre of which stands the magnificent malachite vase presented to Her Majesty by the Emperor of Russia. This was the Guard Chamber of the old state apartments, and is now called the Saloon or Drawing-room. Next succeed the rooms which used to be called the Presence Chamber and the Audience Chamber. The more picturesque buildings of Henry VII. come next, and then a portion which is represented in no other view of the Castle but the present. On the spot where Queen Elizabeth erected her new Gallery, within a few years after this view was taken, there seems to have stood an ancient round tower and some other buildings of lower elevation. Lastly, we arrive at the gate of entrance of the Upper Ward, the arch of which is now the most ancient piece of masonry about the Castle, retaining its groove for the portcullis, and the tenons of its massive bolts.

From this point, immediately below the Round Tower, extends a portion of the curtain-wall, which also retains

some ancient features in its battlements and loop-holes. The remainder of Hoefnagle's view, which represents the buildings of the Lower Ward, St. George's Chapel, and the town of Windsor, we have deferred for a second Plate.

That part of the Castle which was added by Queen Elizabeth is now one of its most interesting features, though built on a scale of less magnificence than most other parts. Its exterior is well known, for the public passage to the North Terrace passes under it, but the interior is a more privileged place. It now contains a very valuable library, formed for the most part since George the Fourth made his munificent donation of the royal collection of books to the British Museum. The collection of engravings is also extensive. Her Majesty's librarian is J. H. Glover, esq. F.S.A.

It appears that important works* were in progress from the year 1570. A new gallery and banqueting-house were in contemplation in 1576, and erected shortly after. The latter was the pavilion at the east end of the terrace already mentioned. The gallery has had the singular good fortune to escape every successive alteration.

The author of the "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation" was in 1805 invited to Windsor to witness the demolition of the internal fittings of these apartments; and he states that he found several of them made bare to the walls, and the floors strewn with the Tudor ornaments and devices from the ceilings.† Mr. Ashton, however, assures us that these decorations "have been restored with scrupulous fidelity," and some of the original features have not been even "restored," particularly a fine Elizabethan chimney-piece, an engraving of which forms the title-page to the second volume of Britton's *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*. On its upper cornice is the date of its erection, disposed as follows on a range of small shields—

* Mr. Ashton has given a careful account, from documentary evidence, of the progress of the works in the reign of Elizabeth, to which we can only make this general reference.

† No. LXXXVI of *Pursuits of Architectural Innovation*, by John Carter, F.S.A. in the *Gent. Mag.* for July, 1805.

ÆTA TIS 50 REG NI 25 E. R. A^o D^o 1000 500 83.

Elizabeth was then in the fiftieth year of her age, and she had been for half her life a queen. The circumstance of her age being thus declared, is perhaps contrary to our customary ideas of the virgin monarch's wishes; and it is further remarkable, because in Mr. Britton's work the figures 50 are misprinted—SO. On the entablature immediately above the opening of the chimney is a series of ten of the heraldic beasts of the blood royal, viz. the lion, dragon, greyhound, antelope, bull, white hart, crowned falcon, boar, tiger (?), and swan. The crowned falcon (which belonged to the queen's mother, Anne Boleyn,) is four times repeated upon four square panels above.

The reign of Elizabeth did not pass without finding some writers willing and able to commemorate the glories of Windsor Castle. A Latin poet has been quoted at the head of this paper. Camden expatiates on the beauties of the situation with much eloquence. "Certainly," he says, "a royal residence could scarcely possess a more delightful site. Agreeably placed on a lofty hill, it enjoys the most beautiful prospect all around. In front it looks down upon a valley spreading far and wide, shining with cornfields, or verdant with meadows, here and there clothed with wood, and watered by the gentle Thames. Behind several hills rise, neither rugged nor very lofty, crowned with thickets, and devoted as if by nature herself to the chase."

In the remainder of his account of Windsor it is remarkable how closely Camden has followed the account given in Braun's *Civitates*, and which accompanies the engraving from which our Plate is copied. This account was furnished to the publisher by one Emmanuel Demetrius and by George Hoefnagle the draughtsman; and nearly five and twenty years later the traveller Hentzner copied the same more directly, combining with it some passages from Camden, and some original observations of his own. Of Hentzner's *Itinerary*, it will be recollected, a translation (so far as England was concerned) was published by the Hon. Horace Walpole. Not following that version literally, we shall translate for ourselves the descriptive portions of

the original account of 1575 as the most appropriate accompaniment to Hoefnagle's view:

"Windsor, a royal castle in England, supposed to have been originally founded in the reign of King Arthur,* and then enlarged with many buildings by Edward III., occupies a hill on a very agreeable site, eighteen miles from London, the capital of the kingdom. It is distant from the Thames one hundred and ten paces. It commands a pasture country of incredible sweetness, and so level that the eye can easily range for the distance of ten miles without any impediment: in which the hunter and the nobleman can enjoy the exercise of falconry or the chase. This Castle is most celebrated for its royal residence, its magnificent tombs of the kings, and the ceremony of the Companions of the Garter. (Here follows some account of the Most Noble Order.)

"There are three principal and very large Courts, which give great pleasure to the beholders: the first is inclosed with most elegant buildings of white stone, flat-roofed, and covered with lead; here the Knights of the Garter are lodged; † in the middle is a detached house, remarkable for its high towers, which the governor inhabits. In this is the public kitchen, well furnished with proper utensils, besides a spacious dining-room, where all the Poor Knights eat at the same table; for into this Society of the Garter the King and Sovereign elects, at his own choice, certain persons who must be Gentlemen of three descents, and such as, for their age and the straitness of their fortunes, are fitter for saying their prayers than for the service of war; to each of them is assigned a pension of 18*l.* per annum, and clothes; the chief institution

* For "King Arthur" we may fairly read William the Conqueror, who repurchased the town of Windsor from the monks of Westminster (to whom it had been given by the Confessor), and acknowledges in his charter that he did so "because that place appeared useful and convenient to him on account of its contiguity to water-carriage, to the forest for hunting, and in many other things convenient to kings, and especially to the royal residence (*regiæ perhendingationi*)."

The principal works of the original castle have been attributed to Henry I.
† The writer, it will be observed, confounded the Knights of the Garter with the Poor Knights; and the number of either class was then xxvi. not xviii.

of so magnificent a foundation is, that they should say their daily prayers to God for the King's safety, and the happy administration of the kingdom, to which purpose they attend the service, meeting twice every day at chapel. The left side of this Court is ornamented by a most magnificent Chapel, of 134 paces in length, and 16 in breadth; in this are 18 seats, fitted up in the time of Edward III. for an equal number of Knights. This venerable building is decorated with the noble monuments of Edward IV. Henry VI. and VIII. and of his wife Queen Jane. It receives from Royal liberality the annual income of 2,000*l.*; and that still much increased by the munificence of Edward III.* and Henry VII.

"The second Court stands upon higher ground, and is inclosed with walls of great strength, and beautified with fine buildings. It was an ancient castle, of which old annals speak in this manner:—King Edward, A. D. 1359, began a new building in the Castle of Windsor, his native place, for which reason he took care it should be decorated with larger and finer edifices than other places. In this part of the Castle were kept prisoners John king of France and David king of Scots, over whom Edward triumphed at one and the same time. It was by their advice, struck with the advantage of its situation, and out of the sums paid for their ransom, that by degrees this Castle stretched to such magnificence, as to appear no longer a fortress, but a town of proper extent, and impregnable to any human force; and this particular part of the Castle was built at the sole expense of the king of Scotland, except one tower, which, from its having been erected by the bishop of Winchester, prelate of the order of the Garter, is called Winchester Tower. There are a hundred steps to it, so ingeniously contrived, that horses can easily ascend them. It is an hundred and fifty paces in circuit, and within it are preserved all manner of arms necessary for the defence of the place.†

"The third Court is much the largest of any, built at the expense of the captive king of France: as it stands higher, so it greatly excels the two former in splendour and elegance; it extends 148 paces in length, and 97 in breadth. In the middle of it is a fountain of very clear water, brought under the ground at an excessive expense from the distance of four miles.

Towards the east are magnificent apartments destined for the royal household; towards the south is a tennis-court for the amusement of the court; on the north side are the Royal apartments, consisting of magnificent chambers, halls, and stoves,‡ and a private chapel § handsomely adorned.

"On this side, too, is that very large banqueting-room, 78 paces long and 30 wide, in which the Knights of the Garter annually celebrate the memory of their tutelar saint, St. George, with a solemn and most pompous service.

"From hence runs a walk of incredible beauty, 380 paces in length and 7 in breadth, sustained all along with wooden piles, set round, and forming a platform from whence the nobility and persons of distinction can watch || the coursing and hawking which take place in the wide area below; for the fields and meadows, clad with variety of plants and flowers, swell gradually into hills of perpetual verdure quite up to the castle walls, and beyond stretch out in an extended plain, that strikes the beholders with delight."

Such is the original account of Windsor Castle procured by Braun from Demetrius and Hoefnagle: but we have further a very interesting addition to it, made by Hentzner in the year 1598:

"Besides what has been already mentioned, there are worthy of notice here,—two rooms, ¶ ceiled and wainscoted with looking glass; the bedchamber in which Henry VI. was born; queen Elizabeth's bedchamber, where is a table of red marble with white streaks; a gallery everywhere ornamented with emblems and figures impressed in plaster,** &c.; a chamber in

‡ *Hypocaustis* in the original, probably meaning what the Germans call stoves, that is, rooms provided with fire-places. Britton has engraved two more ancient stone chimneypieces in the Castle, besides that already described.

§ Hentzner here adds, "the roof of which is embellished with golden roses and fleurs-de-lis."

|| The pleasure of deer-hunting was at that time derived as often from witnessing as following the chase; for which purpose standings were erected in parks.

¶ *Hypocausta* again, which Walpole has translated "bathing-rooms," but probably Hentzner meant only rooms with fireplaces.

** No doubt the gallery of Elizabeth's own building. Walpole omitted to translate the important words "gypso impressis."

* Evidently a mistake for Edward IV.

† This is a description of the Round Tower, which Hoefnagle confused with the Winchester Tower; and in his engraving the words "Winchester tour" are written in error against the former.

which are the royal beds of Henry VII. and his Queen, of Edward VI. of Henry VIII. and of Anne Boleyn, all of them eleven feet square, and furnished with hangings that glitter with gold and silver; queen Elizabeth's bed, with curious coverings of embroidery, but not quite so long or large as the others; a piece of tapestry, in which is represented Clovis king of France, and an angel presenting to him the *fleur-de-lis*, to be borne in his arms; for before that time the kings of France bore three toads in their shield, instead of which they afterwards placed three *fleurs-de-lis* on a blue field: this antique tapestry is said to have been taken from a king of France, while the English were masters there. We were shewn here, among other things, the horn of a unicorn, of above eight spans and a half in length, valued at above 100,000*l.*; the bird of paradise (of which he adds a very long description); and a cushion most curiously wrought by queen Elizabeth's own hands."

Our space will not suffice to trace with any minuteness the times and seasons of Queen Elizabeth's residence in Windsor Castle; but we may very briefly notice some of the more prominent memorials which are preserved in connection with it.

Among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum (12 A. XXX.) is preserved a small quarto volume, bound in vellum, and bearing on its gilded sides the royal arms, impressed in the quaint style of the times, which appears from its title * to have been presented to Elizabeth on her "long-wished-for arrival" in Windsor, in the year 1563; and if that was her *first* visit as Queen, she was not there at all for nearly five years after her accession.

In the following year, however, the Queen was resident in Windsor Castle at the time of the proclamation of peace with France, "and the same peace was proclaimed with sound of trumpet, before her Majestie in her Castle of Windsor, there being present the French ambassador." This took

place, we believe, on the 13th of April, the same day on which the peace was proclaimed in London.

The old historians of the Garter lament that Elizabeth did not keep its feasts with punctuality at Windsor. Very frequently she deputed one of her principal noblemen to be the lieutenant of the sovereign: and she was the first monarch who adopted the plan of celebrating St. George's day at her other palaces instead of its proper locality. We must not, however, omit to notice the very interesting picture in which she is represented as walking in procession with the knights of the order, which has a view of Windsor Castle in the background. This was drawn by Marcus Gerard in the year 1578, and was beautifully etched by Hollar in 1666, for Ashmole's History of the Order.

After Elizabeth had enlarged the royal lodgings in the way we have already described, she undoubtedly spent a greater portion of the year at Windsor than before. In the year 1586 she was certainly there for many weeks together; a fact which is recorded by a little book† which was put forth by one Edward Hake, who styles himself of Gray's Inn, and who was mayor of Windsor that year. On the Queen's arrival in the town on the 10th of August, this gentleman delivered a congratulatory speech, and at her departure, which was eleven weeks after, her highness sent to him her gracious thanks, not only for this but also for a longer oration which he had delivered in the guildhall on her birthday.

In several other years we find Queen Elizabeth staying at Windsor in the autumn after the conclusion of her more distant Progresses; but the last sojourn of hers which we shall notice is that of the year 1593, when she was there on the first of August, and remained till the month of November. On the 21st of the former month some alarm was excited from a page of Lady Scrope, who was a lady of the Queen's bedchamber, having died "of the sickness (*i. e.* the plague), and that in the keep within the Castle." A removal to Hampton Court was consequently talked of; but the alarm passed away,

* "De adventu gratissimo ac maximè exoptato Elizabethæ, nobilissimæ ac illustrissimæ Reginæ Angliæ, Franciæ, et HiBerniæ, Fidei Defensatricis, ad has arces Vindesorenses suas, Ætonensium Scholarium maximè triumphans ovatio, 1563." The volume is filled with more than seventy exercises, in Greek and Latin, of the "grex Ætonensis," all complimentary to the Queen.

† Reprinted in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth.

and her Majesty was glad to linger at this delightful residence. On the 10th of October, when prevented by the weather from riding abroad, she began a translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, and during the next few weeks, as she had similar leisure, she pursued this task to its conclusion. Mr. Bowyer, who was keeper of the records in the Tower, and it may be presumed her Majesty's assistant in this her learned work, has recorded a calculation, or rather two calculations, of the time it occupied. The second of them, and therefore it may be supposed the most correct, will be sufficient for our present purpose:

“The computation of the dayes and houres in which your Majestie began and finished the translation of Boethius: Your Majestie began your translation of Boethius the tenth day of October 1593, and ended it the fifth of November then next immediately following, which were fyve-and-twenty dayes in all. Out of which 25 dayes are to be taken, fowre Sondayes, three other holly dayes, and six dayes on

which your Majestie ryd abroad to take the ayre; and on those dayes did forbear to translate, amounting together to thirtene dayes. Which 13 being deducted from 25 remayneth then but twelve dayes. And then accompting two houres only bestowed every day one with another in the translating, the computation fallith out, that in fowre-and-twenty houres your Majestie began and ended your translation.”*

Such was Windsor Castle in the reign of Elizabeth, and such the manner in which her time was there spent. Having fulfilled all the duties of business or of state, she “rode abroad,” either on horseback or in an open chariot (as we see her in the view of Nonsuch palace), or, in the case of a rainy day, she occupied her time in “curious needlework,” or in the more intellectual employment of maintaining her skill in languages, recurring for that purpose, with a perseverance seldom witnessed, to the studies and exercises of her youthful days.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE HISTORY OF WORDS.

AS we examine more and more the condition of former days, the field of history widens upon us, until we are astonished at the variety and diversity of its materials. We feel more and more, at every step, that the slightest record or monument neglected is so much lost to our knowledge of the sentiments and motives which influenced the actions of people and individuals. There is a significant voice in vulgar superstitions, in popular tales, in fashions, in prejudices, in old sayings and phrases, even in bare words, to which the historian may listen with advantage. It has often struck me that the pages of a dry English vocabulary tell an interesting story of the manners and mutual relations of our countrymen during that period at which the two languages of which it is composed were uniting together.

It need hardly be stated—the fact is now so universally known—that after the Norman Conquest there existed in England two distinct and widely different languages, which an-

tiquaries and philologists have generally agreed in designating by the titles of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman, the former the Teutonic dialect natural to the English inhabitants, the latter the Neo-Latin or French dialect of the intruders; being thus the languages of two different families of nations. For more than a century these languages remained perfectly separate, scarcely mixing with each other; Anglo-Norman was the language of the higher classes; Anglo-Saxon of the lower; the races had made little progress towards blending with each other, and each individual spoke and wrote in the pure tongue of his forefathers. In the thirteenth century, the mixture of races was going on extensively and rapidly; the higher classes still spoke in pure

* Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, 2d edit. vol. iii. p. 564. This document was overlooked by Mr. Park in his edition of the *Royal and Noble Authors*, and the Queen's manuscript does not appear to have been discovered by any of our literary antiquaries.

Anglo-Norman, the lower in pure Saxon (I use the term *pure* with reference to the intermixture of foreign words); but we find a literature between the two extremes, in which the two languages are, without any rule, more or less mixed together, and which belonged to a middle class of society which spoke both languages, and which shared, to a certain degree and in the same indefinite proportion, the sentiments and manners of both races. In the fourteenth century the Anglo-Saxon principle seemed to have gained the upper hand, and the Anglo-Norman language, though still employed, was much more restricted in its use. The literature of England was now English, but the united language still varied in the proportions of the mixture in an extraordinary degree. In works intended for popular reading—such, for instance, as *Piers Ploughman*,—the language consists almost entirely of Anglo-Saxon words; while in the writings of such poets as Chaucer, the intermixture of Anglo-Norman is very large—in the one there is much more Saxon and in the other much more Norman than in the English language as now spoken. But between these two classes of writings, every one seems to have used as much or as little of each language as pleased him, and thus to have made a mixture to his own liking. In fact, the mixture was not as yet a determinate and definite one. During the fifteenth century the Anglo-Norman element of the language seemed to be gaining the preponderance, but the proportions still continued to vary until it became fixed in the age that produced Shakspeare.

Such was the general movement of the English language in the compounding of the two elements of which it consists. But it will appear evident to every reflecting inquirer that there must have been not only a general cause for the varying proportions of the composition, but also a particular cause why in the average and in the final settlement certain words and classes of words were retained from the Anglo-Saxon, and certain others from the Anglo-Norman. Why is any given object or idea expressed in English by a word derived from one of these languages in preference to a

word derived from the other? It must naturally arise from the circumstance that during the period when the two languages were gradually uniting those objects or ideas belonged more exclusively to one race than to the other, and that, when the difference between the two races was at length lost, the words which expressed the objects or ideas were retained from the language of that race to which they had particularly belonged. The Norman called every article to which he was accustomed by a name taken from his mother-tongue; many of these articles were either new to the Saxon and therefore he had no word to express them, or in his condition of subjection he was so long deprived of the use or knowledge of them that he had almost forgotten their names, and they were often accompanied with new associations which those names did not express. He was thus obliged, when he was again introduced to them, to adopt the names which the Norman had given to them. On the contrary, in most instances of things the use and knowledge of which were common to both races, it is the Anglo-Saxon word which was retained.

If, acting upon this consideration, we could discover in every case the exact reason why each word in our language was adopted from Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman, we should naturally obtain a very distinct view, not only of the condition of our forefathers, but of their intellectual history. It would indeed be equivalent to—it would in fact require—a minute and profound investigation of the moral and intellectual history of our country from the entry of the Normans to the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Such an inquiry would be long and laborious, and attended with many difficulties, but we may in a hasty sketch point out some of the general notions to which it would give rise.

In many cases the choice (if we may call choice what was in itself an involuntary act) appears at first sight capricious. Thus, we may wonder why, while the Saxon titles of *king* and *queen* remained, the principal signs of royalty, the *throne*, *crown*, and *sceptre*, should be designated by words of Anglo-Norman origin. The difficulty, however, is cleared up when we con-

sider that, for several ages, the king in his state was an object from which the mass of the Anglo-Saxon population was so far cut off, that, although the title was constantly in their mouths, they had perhaps almost forgotten these distinguishing marks of his office, till they were again made acquainted with them through the language of their Norman rulers. Perhaps, for a similar reason, most of the words indicating *superiority*, as that word itself, *power*, *dignity*, *rank*, *force*, &c. are Anglo-Norman, the language of the rulers, who almost alone exercised such qualities, although the Saxon peasant was still permitted to use his *strength*, which was often equal individually to that of his oppressors, though the Anglo-Norman origin of the words *courage*, *bravery*, *gallantry*, &c. would seem to show that those were attributes he was not allowed to possess. Yet the Anglo-Saxon titles *earl*, *lord*, *lady*, and *knight*, eventually superseded their Norman equivalents—they were the most popular titles in Anglo-Saxon society. Most other words of this class, such as *prince*, *duke*, *baron*, *peer*, *dame*, *damsel*, *esquire*, &c. are taken from the Anglo-Norman tongue, and originated in the manners of the Anglo-Norman aristocracy. The Anglo-Saxon ladies appear to have derived no especial title or rank from that of their noble husbands, and hence, though we have retained the Anglo-Saxon title of *earl*, we have been obliged to give his lady the Anglo-Norman name of *countess*.

A man's outward form and members were the same in the Norman as in the Saxon, and the Saxon names are almost universally preserved; but it is different with the artificial clothing that covered them. These varied more than almost any other class of objects, and the number of Anglo-Saxon words relating to them preserved in our language is very small, and is restricted to a few of the more indispensable articles of dress which the peasant retained, while the costume of his superiors was changing almost daily. A *shirt* for the man and *shift* for the woman, *breeches*, *hose*, *shoes*, *hat*, and *cloak*, seem to be almost the only Saxon names of garments in use; while *gown*, *coat* and its compounds, *boots*, *mantle*, *cap*, *bonnet*, and a variety of other names, are Anglo-Nor-

man. This is still more remarkably the case with regard to arms and weapons of defence. Almost the only objects belonging to this class which retain their Anglo-Saxon names are contained in the brief nomenclature, a *sword*, *spear*, *bow* and *arrow*, *dart*, and *shield*; nearly all the rest are Anglo-Norman, or belong to a still later period. In fact, military tactics have gone through so many and such entire changes, that most of the words in our language relating to them have been taken, at a comparatively recent date, from French or other foreign languages. Even the general term *war* is Anglo-Norman, and, although we retain the Anglo-Saxon term to *fight*, yet during the period subsequent to the Conquest the Normans alone marshalled an *army*, and arranged and directed it in that manner which was to produce success in a *battle*, and both those words are derived from them.

Let us turn to matters of a more peaceful and domestic character. The residences of the Normans were *palaces*, and *castles*, and *manors*, and *hostles*, and from them we derive all words of this kind; while we retain from the Saxon the general term of *house*. The hall was the principal part of a Saxon *house*, as it was the most important apartment of a Norman *mansion*; in both it was the place for feasting, where the possessor met his friends and dependants, and in the latter it was the place where the Norman landholder held his court of feudal justice. Hence with one race the whole house was commonly designated by the name of the *hall*, and with the other by that of the *court*; and we still retain the tradition of these two usages in the names of *hall* and *court*, commonly applied to the country mansions of our nobles and landed gentry. The other apartments in the Saxon house were not numerous; our *kitchen* appears to be a Saxon word, as well as the word *room*, though I am not aware of this latter word being used in early times for an apartment in a house. The hall seems to have been used as a place of sleeping in the Saxon houses, and perhaps in the smaller residences the only one. It was the Normans who introduced *chambers*, and *parlours*, and *galleries*, and *pantries*, and *laundries*, and *larders*, and all the other offices and adjuncts

whose names are derived from them. The names for those parts of the house which express the domesticity of home, such as *hearth* and *threshold*, are Anglo-Saxon; as well as those necessary parts without which a house could not exist, such as *wall*, *floor*, *roof*, *window*. *Chimney* is Anglo-Norman; perhaps during the ages following the Conquest the houses of the lower classes—the Saxon portion of the population—had no chimneys, although, in illuminated manuscripts, houses are almost always drawn with them.

In early times household furniture was scarce, and was only found in any quantity in palaces and castles. This was caused partly by the insecurity of moveable property, when no one was safe from being plundered and oppressed, and partly by the circumstance that the taxes of government were generally levied upon the value of the moveables. *Tables*, *chairs*, *couches*, *carpets*, *curtains*, and other articles of furniture which were found in the residences of the higher classes of society, were luxuries probably unknown to the mass of the Saxon population. They had *stools* and *benches* to sit upon; their table was literally a *board*; they seem to have had few utensils, for such words as *pot*, *basin*, *plate*, and even *box*, are Anglo-Norman; although *bed* is Saxon, as are also *bolster*, *pillow*, *sheets*.

The names of provisions throw some light upon the mode of living among the higher and lower classes of our population. *Bread*, with the common productions of the garden, such as *peas* and *beans*, *eggs*, and some other articles which might be produced in the cottage garden or yard, retain their Saxon names, and evidently formed the chief nourishment of the Saxon portion of the population. Of *meat*, though the word is Saxon, they ate probably little; for it is one of the most curious circumstances connected with the English language, that while the living animals are called by Anglo-Saxon names, as *oxen*, *calves*, *sheep*, *pigs*, *deer*, the flesh of those animals when prepared for the table is called by names which are all Anglo-Norman, *beef*, *veal*, *mutton*, *pork*, *venison*. The *butcher* who killed them is himself known by an Anglo-Norman name.* Even *fowls* when killed receive the Norman name of *poultry*. This can

only be explained by the circumstance that the Saxon population in general was only acquainted with the living animals, while their flesh was carried off to the castle and table of the Norman possessors of the land, who gave it names taken from their own language. Flesh meat, salted, was hoarded up in immense quantities in the Norman castles, and was distributed lavishly to the household and idle followers of the feudal possessors. Almost the only meat obtained by the peasantry, unless, if we believe old popular songs, by stealth, was *bacon*, and that also is still called by an Anglo-Norman name.

As the peasantry was entirely Saxon, we need not be surprised if almost everything connected with husbandry and a country life preserves an Anglo-Saxon name. There are a few exceptions, chiefly caused by the improvements and discoveries of comparatively modern times. The most remarkable exceptions relate to vegetable productions, and we might be surprised at first sight to find that purely Norman words with a general meaning have been preserved, such as *plants*, *herbs*, and *flowers*, while, of their Anglo-Saxon equivalents, *worts* has become obsolete, *weeds* is preserved only in a restricted and degraded sense, and *blossoms* is used only poetically, or applied to fruit-trees. However, this circumstance also receives an easy explanation. In the first place, the Anglo-Norman ladies appear to have been extremely fond of flowers: every castle and mansion had its garden and shrubberies, and in the spring and summer months the female part of the household spent much of their time in them, gathering the flowers, and weaving them into *garlands*, which also is an Anglo-Norman word. Hence they became a favourite object with the poets, and not only the general name *flowers*, but the particular Anglo-Norman names of those most in favour, obtained an established place in that class of popular literature which was most likely to preserve them. On the other hand, herbs and plants, as forming the principal ingredients of the medical remedies of the Middle Ages, were the peculiar province of the physicians, who, of course, gave them names derived from Latin or from

Anglo-Norman, which, in fact, was nearly the same thing. Thus, the *herbs* or *plants* (for these were the names they gave them), which were chiefly known for their medical qualities, as well as those which were cultivated in gardens for their beautiful flowers, have in most cases retained their Anglo-Norman names, while the wild-flowers of the fields, and the herbs which were cultivated in the garden of the cottager for domestic purposes, have more frequently retained names derived from the Anglo-Saxon. As examples, we may mention among flowers the *rose*, the *hyacinth*, the *pansy*, the *primrose*, the *violet*, which are all Anglo-Norman names; among medicinal herbs, *agrimony*, *camomile*, *dandelion*, *dittany*, *fumitory*, *lavender*, *germander*, *plantain*, *saffron*, *sage*, and a host of others, also with names of Anglo-Norman origin; of wild flowers and pot-herbs, *daisies*, *cowslips*, *honeysuckle*, *garlic*, and some others, are Anglo-Saxon. But some of the chief productions of the kitchen-garden, such as *lettuce*, *onions*, *celery*, *carrots*, &c. have preserved their Anglo-Norman names; and, from the reasons stated above, the names of plants are much more generally Norman than Saxon. It is different with the names of trees, which are mostly Saxon.

As the practice of the physician gave names to plants, so it was the cause of the preservation in the English language of many other Anglo-Norman words. It is curious that the physician himself continued, down to a comparatively late period, to be known by the pure Anglo-Saxon name of a *leech*. We have preserved the Anglo-Norman word to *cure*, and the Anglo-Saxon word to *heal*. The latter, however, is more frequently applied to wounds and sores, while the former is used with reference to organic diseases; and it is curious, as showing how the shades of meaning of nearly synonymous words arose, that, to judge from early medical manuscripts, the chief practice of the physician among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers consisted in wounds of various kinds, in sores arising from the bites of venomous animals (which seem to have been then much more numerous than now), and from hurts that arose from a variety of causes. A great number of the synonyms of our

language originated in the preservation of Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Saxon words having in the different languages the same meaning, modified only by the difference of character of the two races; and, by tracing the history and use of the synonyms, we should no doubt throw some light upon the peculiarities of the people in ancient times. An example of such synonyms we have in the words *feelings* and *sentiments*, the former of which is Anglo-Saxon and the latter Anglo-Norman. There is a certain idea of passiveness connected with the word *feelings*, which contrasts with the idea of activity implied in *sentiments*, in a manner that perhaps in some degree distinguished the character of the Saxon portion of the population from that of the Normans. The consideration of this class of words would, however, lead us into disquisitions too extensive for the limits of a brief paper like this, and I leave them to some other pen, or to a future opportunity.

I would merely add, at present, that there is one class of Anglo-Saxon words which is firmly established in our language—words which relate to the religious and superstitious feelings of the people, and even many of those which relate to the moral and metaphysical qualities of the mind. To distinguish the later from the same class of words derived from Anglo-Norman, and to explain the distinction, would require space and time. It is only necessary at present to observe that the words *God*, *heaven*, *hell*, *ghosts*, &c.; the names of some of our festivals, such as *Easter*; the names of the days of the week, which are derived from Saxon heathendom; and many other similar words, are all Anglo-Saxon. There are some curious apparent anomalies in this and some other classes of words. Of the names of the four seasons, three, *Spring*, *Summer*, and *Winter*, are Anglo-Saxon, and the other, *Autumn*, is Anglo-Norman. In the same way, of the *meals* of the day (this general term is Anglo-Saxon), one only, *breakfast*, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, while the others, *dinner* and *supper*, are Anglo-Norman. This, of course, would receive an explanation from the domestic life of the two races in the

period when there was a separation between them.

These observations might be continued to an indefinite extent, but I will pursue them no longer. Enough has, I think, been said to show the importance and curiosity of the subject, and the results to which a laborious investigation of this kind might be made to lead. Language is one of the

most strongly distinctive characters of the divided families of mankind, and its history must be that of the human race. The history of language is most intimately understood in the history of words; it is not a mere matter of what some would call dry philology—it is the history of the human mind in its varied workings.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

LIFE OF DR. CHALMERS.*

THE position which Dr. Chalmers will ultimately occupy in the ecclesiastical and moral history of the present time it is as yet too early to predict. We knew him as an eloquent and most impressive preacher, as a master in all the practical details of parochial management, as a leader in a great ecclesiastical revolution, as a writer fervid and persuasive, apt in illustration, conclusive in argument, and ever ready to defend whatever was noble, generous, and manly. In which of these characters he will be best known to posterity we cannot venture to determine. The business of the present time is to gather together the materials upon which, when party feuds have died away and the worth of actions can be tested by their results, a just and accurate judgment may be formed. As an important and valuable contribution to this good end we are glad to welcome the work before us. It is the commencement of a biography written by one who knew Dr. Chalmers well, and at whose command have been placed all the materials which are in the possession of his family and friends. Dr. Hanna, it should also be added, is a practised literary workman, and in that respect is fully competent to perform his task to the public satisfaction. Affection, knowledge, and capability, all united in the work of delineating to the life such a man as Dr. Chalmers, cannot fail to produce a book of very great interest and value.

THOMAS CHALMERS, the future Doctor, was born on the 17th March 1780 at Anstruther, a small borough town on the sea-coast of the county of Fife.

His father and grandfather were successively dyers and ship-owners in Anstruther, and his family had been connected with the county of Fife for several generations. His great-grandfather and his grand-uncle were ministers of some celebrity in the Established Church of Scotland. Thomas was the sixth child and fourth son in a family of fourteen, of whom only one died in childhood. His father was a man of unquestionable piety. Nothing is stated that leads to the inference that he inherited any of his subsequent eminent qualities from his mother. His education was commenced at the burgh school under a blind master, whose rigour and cruelty were counterbalanced by the easiness and indiscretion of his assistant. The latter passed the few last years of his life in an almshouse, where he was indebted to his eminent pupil for much good counsel as well as for pecuniary help—"many a pithy sentence and many a pound note." Thomas Chalmers was enrolled at the college of St. Andrew's in November 1791. Among his fellow students were the present Lord Campbell, and several of the zealous men who afterwards, as ministers of the Church of Scotland, co-operated with Dr. Chalmers in his future Free Church labours. In boyhood and youth he was volatile and idle, full of fun and frolic, and distinguished as much by good-humour as by a powerful, vigorous frame, and determined energy of character. His mental power was first exhibited in the study of mathematics; but from childhood he had

* "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. by his son-in-law the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D." Vol. I. 8vo,

imbibed or originated the idea that he would be a minister, and it is recollected that at a very early age he played at preaching on his half-holidays, a chair his pulpit, and his chosen friend among his school-fellows his solitary congregation. In his boyhood Godwin's Political Justice made him a sceptic. The study of Jonathan Edwards restored him to a faith in the Godhead and a feeling of respect for the Redeemer, but combined them with the doctrine of necessity. At this time the higher branches of the mathematics, and not theology, were the studies most attractive to him, and the time and attention bestowed upon them may be traced in every page of the most celebrated of his subsequent works. To ease the burthen which rested upon his father in the support of so large a family, he procured near the close of his academical course a situation as domestic tutor; but the result was most unsatisfactory. Chalmers seems to have been full of self-conceit, and the family in which he resided equally imbued with ignorant pride. The engagement soon terminated; and early in 1799 he passed his examination preparatory to being licensed as a preacher. He was passed as being "a lad o' pregnant pairs" some months before he had attained the customary age.

He went to Liverpool, where his eldest brother was established in business, immediately after he had obtained his licence to preach, and during that visit to England preached his first sermon at a Scotch church in Wigan on the 25th August 1799. His brother, after reporting the incident and giving an account of the sermon to their father, remarked that it was the opinion of those who pretend to be judges that Thomas would shine in the pulpit, "but as yet he is rather awkward in his appearance. We are at some pains adjusting his dress, &c. but he does not seem to pay any great regard to it himself." Thomas himself gave his father some further particulars of the same event, but such was his handwriting even at that time, and it is said that it became much worse afterwards, that his father deposited the unread letter in his desk, remarking that Thomas himself would read it to them when he came next to Anstruther.

On his return to Scotland he passed two Sessions at the University of Edinburgh. His faith was again unsettled by Mirabaud's System of Nature; but the published work of Beattie and the lectures of Dr. Robison came to his aid, and firmly fixed him in a belief in the Christian revelation, which was never afterwards shaken. His first appointment in the Church was that of assistant minister at Cavers, in Roxburghshire; but he had scarcely taken possession of it when some changes at St. Andrew's threw into his hands the living of Kilmany, in the north of Fife, conjoined for a time with what he regarded very much more—the appointment of assistant professor of mathematics. The latter appointment he lost after a little while, apparently in consequence of a domineering, overweening self-sufficiency, which at this period of his life was a very disagreeable feature of his character. We shall pass over the squabbles which ensued, and follow him to Kilmany, where he remained the ordained minister from the 12th May 1803 to the end of the year 1814.

When he took charge of the parish of Kilmany he had the lax notions which were then too common of the duties of a clergyman. He kept up a kindly, dignified intercourse with his flock, which consisted of 150 families, spread over an agricultural district of about six miles by four in extent, with its church and village placed nearly in the centre. He also occasionally astonished them with lectures on chemistry, and explanations, designed to be popular, of the wonders of modern science; and he gave them sermons in his own diffuse and gorgeous style, which must have rolled over the heads of the wondering clowns who formed the bulk of his congregation, but seldom have entered into their comprehensions, and still more seldom have touched their hearts. His reputation amongst them was that he was "naething short of a warlock." To distinguish him from other persons of his own name, he came to be popularly known as "Mr. Chalmers the mathematician." No one thought of him as "Mr. Chalmers the divine." He gave up two or three weeks in the year to a hurried house-to-house visitation of his parish (a practice worthy

of imitation in England), and he had about him good news-carriers, who brought him regularly the tittle-tattle of his neighbours, so that he knew pretty well what was going on. He devoted an hour or two on Saturday night, or occasionally on Sunday morning, to the consideration of his sermons, which he jotted down rapidly in shorthand; but as to any endeavour after the performance of efficient pastoral superintendence, he had no idea of it. Poetry alone gave him any notion of a preacher—

Who watch'd and wept, and pray'd and felt
for all.

The Bible was seldom in his hands. His heart was bent, not in alluring those around him to brighter worlds and leading himself the way, but in making a great literary display, in writing pamphlets which his friend Wilkie the painter was vainly striving to bring into notice in the metropolis, and in visits to London in which he made himself acquainted with all the sights from John Kemble in Coriolanus down to Greenwich fair.

But this was not to last. There was a heart and a mind in this man which were to be applied to holier purposes. His manse was ruinous, and he removed to a farm-house called Fin-craigs whilst it was being rebuilt. Fincraigs became memorable to him. During his residence there he suffered under a severe and long-protracted illness. His father's family had been visited, just previously, by many sore calamities. Death, which had been unknown among them for twenty years, had carried off two out of the fourteen brothers and sisters in consumption. Two others were threatened with the same fatal malady; and an uncle (from whom Thomas derived his Christian name) had been found by his bed-side gently translated in the very act of prayer. These had all died in the full possession of that comfort which was communicated from the pious father to all around him. The scholar and the mathematician, who seemed now about to follow them, was in the meanwhile wrapped up in his own self-sufficiency. He viewed these things at a distance, they captivated his imagination, but he scarcely felt their influence in his heart. His sen-

sitive temper was ruffled, and his pride disturbed, by the affectionate but, as respected himself, probably over-anxious piety of the humble household at Anstruther. On his bed of sickness, which he and all his family believed would be fatal, the world and the things of the world began to assume to his mind appearances which they had never worn before. He began to see his own individual position, and the nature of his duties, in their real character. He read Pascal's *Pensées*, and was deeply struck by the example of "a man of the richest endowments, and whose youth was signalised by his profound and original speculations in mathematical science, but who could stop short in the brilliant career of discovery, who could resign all the splendours of literary reputation, who could renounce without a sigh all the distinctions which are conferred upon genius, and resolve to devote every talent and every hour to the defence and illustration of the Gospel." The barb was in his heart; but it was long ere it did its work. By day the wasted invalid might be seen for months lying with the volumes of Lardner, Voltaire, and Pascal, strewn around him on his bed. In the evening some one read to him, or he strove to while away the hours with parish gossip or a game at cards. At length his illness passed over. After twelve months he resumed his pastoral duties; but altered, chastened, humbled. Again death came amongst them. Another beloved sister was removed, and again he was brought into near contact with the kindly and submissive piety of his bereaved father. It was at this time—at Christmas 1810—that Wilberforce's "Practical View" fell in his way. It does not appear how. God sent it, and "a very great transition of sentiment" was the result. He rose from a long period of darkness, doubt and conflict—which the editor likens to similar struggles in the lives of Loyola and Luther—determined to forsake all and follow the Master who had called him. We must refer to the volume before us for the minute particulars. To us the history of his mental transition is most interesting. Its gradual development is related in his own Journal with an undesigned minuteness which ap-

proaches to that of a narrative of the details of a philosophical experiment. Weak women, and what the world dreams to be silly tracts, were brought to bear upon him; the meaning of passages in the Bible which he had formerly "read with heedlessness and even with disgust" was gradually opened up to him; one by one his ancient strongholds, the pride of intellect and the power of his own strength, were relinquished. His feet touched the rock, and, standing upon a foundation which he felt to be the only one which would never fail, he went forth upon his duties, not the mere formal minister, but the anxious conscientious pastor of an erring flock.

He no longer rebuked his father for doubting whether one or two days a week were enough to be devoted to his pastoral duties, or viewed the lowly piety of the Anstruther household with ill temper and disdain. "Tell my father," he said, "that I have at length come into his opinion, that the peculiar business of his profession demands all the time, all the talents, and all the energy that any minister is possessed of." His parish gossipers now found him ever engaged in deep study of the Scriptures in the original languages, and too busy to listen to their silly tales; his home became a temple of family worship; his energies developed themselves in the support of all efforts of Christian philanthropy; his sermons soon began to touch the hearts of his people; his wife and himself (for he brought home a wife to his new manse) were indefatigable in parochial visitation; he established district cot-

tage lectures, and a general system of catechising; he held classes for the tuition of the young at his own house; he printed simple books for their instruction; and threw a power and persuasiveness into his pulpit appeals which were perfectly irresistible. His own mind and heart were worked upon and enlightened as much as those of his hearers. It was within himself that there was generated that electric spark which flew from one to another of all the anxious throng who soon assembled to listen to his powerful words. Such a light could not be hid under a bushel. Crowds flocked to hear him, not only from the surrounding parishes, but even from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at the end of the year 1814 a vacancy in the Tron Church in the latter city occasioned him to be summoned from the peaceful valley of Kilmany to the bustle and strife, and the largely increased usefulness, of a populous manufacturing and commercial community. He obeyed the call, and, on the 9th July 1815, took a pulpit farewell of his earliest and dearly beloved flock. Here the present volume closes. We shall look forward to its successor with great interest, and on its appearance shall resume our narrative, with an account of what a man whom his opponents ridiculed as a fanatic and a madman was enabled to accomplish in the good city of St. Mungo.

The present volume needs no recommendation from us. If it did, we could not say anything in its behalf more forcible than the brief narrative which we have compiled from it.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

1. *Sketch of the History of Art to the Close of the 12th Century.*

IT is proposed in the following and some future papers, to enter briefly into the subject of mythical art, as developed during the middle ages. This is a branch of archaeology which has been much neglected until lately, when the researches of Didron and Maury in France have thrown an intelligence into it before unknown. More recently, in this country, Mrs. Jameson, in her book on Sacred and Legendary

Art, has followed in the same course. Her work, however, although excellent and full of research, is mainly illustrated from the productions of the great masters, who, using the freedom of their genius, frequently deviate from those strict conventional attributes which strongly mark the mediæval artist, and render his works so valuable as a record of the traditions of iconography. On the present occasion a

different course will be taken. The examples referred to will be those found in illuminated MSS. paintings on the walls of our churches, mediæval sculptures, &c. It is not intended to write a complete treatise on the subject, which would be much too extensive for our limited space, but to endeavour to add to the research already given by offering to notice details which have escaped general observation, and by making information which can be found only in volumes which are in few hands, better known.

Art, in its great impulses, has been an instrument for the exemplification of national and religious ideas. Thus it appeared in Egypt, in India, in Greece, in Rome, and also in Europe during the middle ages. In ancient Greece it received its highest development; its aim being to exhibit physical beauty as an exponent of intellectual and moral excellence. To the working out of this idea even expression became subservient, although works of an exceptional kind are extant, and those of the highest character. Believing themselves descended from the gods, the Greeks delighted in those myths which flattered their vanity, at the same time that they illustrated their national and religious credence. Art became the means of publishing and impressing the legends and traditions of their national history and faith upon the public mind. The temple of the Parthenon at Athens was at once the grandest monument of Greek art, and the most complete example of the application of its principles. The pediments contained the embodiment of the two most important myths of Athenian tradition—the birth of Minerva and the contention between that goddess and Neptune for the tutelage of the city. The metopes displayed the exploits of their heroes and demigods, the combats with the Centaurs and Amazons, &c. The frieze within the portico exhibited the great religious ceremonial in honour of the goddess patron, who stood enshrined within, in all the glory of chryselephantine sculpture, fashioned by the hand of the greatest artist the world had ever seen. Thus was proudly presented before the Athenian people the most complete as well as the noblest monument of their religious and national culture.

In Egypt art took the same course, but acquired a different form. The national religion was dark, mystic, and profound; art received a corresponding impression and became symbolic, not appealing to the senses in a clear and universally intelligible tongue, but veiling its ideas in grotesque combinations, into which it required a secret initiation fully to comprehend the meaning. In the middle ages the two systems were in some measure combined, making a clearer appeal to the senses than the art of Egypt, but less so than that of Greece. The human figure was universally clothed, giving but little room for the display of the beauty of form; but the loss was endeavoured to be compensated by more attention to expression and sentiment, and that often at the expense of beauty of countenance. This may frequently be observed in the early representations of the Saviour by Byzantine artists, and indeed the remark applies principally, if not only, to that school; for latterly, when the influence of those early teachers became less apparent, we find the holy personages endowed with the highest material beauty to which the artist was capable of attaining. To this we owe the exquisite Holy Families and Madonnas of Raffaëlle, but even their beauty is distinct from the Greek, being less pure and deriving more of its effect from sentiment and expression: herein lies the distinction.

At the commencement of the Christian era, Greek art was in a state of gradual but certain decadence. Several noble and great productions are known to belong to that period, but they were the works of artists no longer assisted by national patronage, but dependent upon a strange people, to whom their once free country had become a mere province.

Greek art, however, was endowed with some qualities which were inextinguishable. After the founding of Constantinople, and the transference thither of the seat of the Roman empire, art naturally fixed its seat in that city, and for many ages we can trace its missionaries evidencing their skill and dispensing their knowledge throughout Europe.

Christianity had its origin among a people hostile to the plastic art. In

the construction of Solomon's temple, even the artificers were sought for in a neighbouring nation, and the prejudice was not likely to be weakened in the minds of converts, who were surrounded by the monuments of heathen idolatry. For some time, therefore, the arts were under proscription amongst the disciples of the new faith, nor was it until Christianity had largely extended itself among the heathen that art began to assume christian forms. Its first steps were timid and uncertain. It developed itself in symbols and mystic forms, and the same feeling predominated even when more direct representation was attempted. The cross and the monograms of the sacred name were produced in every variety, while the fish, the lamb, and the lion were all severally adopted as emblems of The Saviour. Nor was it Christ only who was represented under the form of a lamb. Moses and other personages of the Old Testament, as well as the Apostles, and St. John the Baptist, were all symbolized under the same figure. Every thing that might scandalize or offend the prejudices of converts was carefully avoided. It was long ere even the most exalted personages came to be distinguished by the *nimbus*. In the earliest efforts of Christian art the Saviour is delineated simply as "the good shepherd," and the representation is altogether natural and artless, without any attempt at dignity or elevation.

Sometimes he is represented as holding or playing upon a shepherd's pipe, and is generally youthful in figure and countenance, and rarely bearded. It was however much more usual for such subjects to be selected as were considered typical. Allegories became frequent, even to excess. The classic figure of Orpheus is often introduced, and the Phoenix, with representations of Daniel and of Jonah, were employed as allegorical of the Saviour's death and resurrection. In treating historical events of the life of Christ, the same reserve is maintained; for instance, there are works extant, of a date anterior to the seventh century, which represent the Crucifixion in a style altogether symbolic: viz. a bare cross; at the foot of it the bust of Jesus Christ; the two thieves impaled—the one on the right,

the other on the left; Adam and Eve on their knees—one on each side. The veil of allegory had become excessive, and productive of monstrous combinations. It threatened to establish a sort of mystic language, which might be productive of an infinity of theological errors. The council of Constantinople, held A.D. 692, repressed the wild excess of the painter and the ecclesiastics, and ordered that a preference should be given to natural representation, rather than to symbols—especially in the representation of the Crucifixion. Then followed the iconoclastic controversy, the proscription of art, and the persecution of artists, by Leo the Isaurian in 726, and their protection by the Pontiff, who distributed them into monasteries in Italy, and other parts of Europe. The second council of Nice formally determined the question, and fixed in a great measure the character of Christian art throughout the world. In the Eastern, or, as we now call it, the Greek church, the influence of the canons of that council is felt to this very hour. They deprived the artist of the exercise of that power which elevates him above the mechanic. Invention and composition were declared to be at an end, and the painter was to exercise his skill, not as his genius prompted, but solely in accordance with the received traditions of the church. Henceforth art became necessarily barren, and the decline, so long apparent, was considerably accelerated.

Another circumstance which now influenced the general decline of art was the popular delusion which imagined that the millennium would ensue at the end of the tenth century of the Christian era. The conviction that the end of the world was drawing nigh threw people into a state of universal apathy. No art was cultivated, public buildings were allowed to fall into decay, and the want of the hour was alone attended to. This was the period of the lowest depression of art. Immediately after the year 1000, society appears to have aroused itself; its terrors were demonstrated to be unreal; and henceforth we see arise an activity of mind in science and art, as well as in all the affairs of life.

In all its instincts and traditions, the art

of which we have spoken was the same as the heathen art from which it sprung. These were in a great measure preserved, down even to the dark period of which we have just made mention. To that time art had been imitative merely. In the time of the greatest darkness these traditions were so nearly lost in the extinction of art itself, that when the revival came new means of conveying intelligence were to be discovered and to be put into operation. From this period we may certainly date the origin of that art which we distinguish as mediæval. The works of the eleventh century are not numerous; towards its close, however, and at the commencement of the succeeding century, a large number of edifices arose, distinguished by profusely enriched and sculptured architecture, characterized by a wild licence in its details. No combination could be too grotesque or monstrous. Allegory was again called into operation, and gnostic emblems make their appearance in the sculpture of our fonts,* in the capitals of columns, and in other points of architectural decoration. The excess into which it ran called down the indignation of the eloquent St. Bernard, who accused the worshippers of contemplating these objects in the churches rather than giving attendance to the divine offices.

This era, however, was every way important. It was that of the Crusades. The East and West again became united. Commercial intercourse fol-

lowed in the steps of the fanatical armies. Byzantine influence was palpably felt in the sculpture, in the painting, and in other works of the time, and Greek artists became the masters of Cimabue, who was destined to lay the foundations of a cycle unrivalled since the days of Pericles. The art of the Greeks subsequent to the second Council of Nice was a strict convention. Subjects were treated according to a fixed rule, and, notwithstanding the many centuries which have rolled on, the artist-monks of Mount Athos, still faithful to the precepts of that Council, never deviate from the prescribed rule of their traditions. The starting point for art in Western Europe was at that period of time when it began gradually to free itself from the shackles of Byzantine influence. From that moment it progressively advanced under various auspices, not altogether discarding the traditions of its ancient school; on the contrary, maintaining a relation to its iconography, but rejecting its technical feebleness. This was the position of art at the close of the twelfth century: and here, for the present, we will come to a close. We have traced Art to the period of its lowest depression, and from that point to its revival.

In future papers we shall endeavour to develop its onward progress, until it is again arrested by religious and political convulsions.

J. G. WALLER.

PETER THE CRUEL.†

THE history of most of the kingdoms of the middle ages consists of a long involuntary struggle for what modern politicians have termed the balance of power. It was a perpetual warfare between casts and races, in which each party was merely struggling for its own aggrandisement, although the necessity of the contest arose from the want of the balance already alluded to. This resulted in a great measure

from the manner in which the so-called barbarian races had settled on the ruins of the Roman empire, and from the strong feelings of individual independence which characterised the great Teutonic family, with whom royalty was a precarious and not always well-defined power. There were two other powers within each state which acknowledged only a partial subjection to the crown: the feudal barons, under

* See an excellent example in the font at Darent church, Kent, engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for September 1837, and described by E. I. Carlos, esq.

† "The History of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon. By Prosper Mérimée. With additional notes." 2 vols. 12mo.

whatever title they were found, and the corporate towns. From circumstances which we cannot spare room here to enter upon, at a distance from the centre of the Roman power the feudal barons were most powerful, while nearer Italy the towns possessed more independence and strength. Between these two powerful classes, which were the foundation of the two great classes of aristocracy and commons which distinguish modern civilisation, there was a constant jealousy—the jealousy, perhaps, of conquerors and of those who had not been conquered. So long as the towns, left to themselves, contented themselves with defending their own interests and privileges, the crown lay in a manner at the mercy of the feudal barons, without whom, from the very circumstances of the feudal constitution, the king could do nothing, and he only became at times great and powerful by the skill with which he united the greater feudatories in his interest, or took advantage of their mutual jealousies to balance them against each other, thus producing a sort of balance of power, generally of very short duration. But the crown soon found the advantage of joining in alliance with the towns, who, employed in commercial enterprises, were less turbulent and changeable than the barons, as their interests were more permanent in character. This was bringing the commons into the political contest, and from this moment the crown became better established and more powerful, and was at last enabled to break down and destroy the strength of the feudal aristocracy. This, however, was not usually effected until after a long succession of revolutions, in the course of which at one time the throne was overthrown, at another the aristocracy was decimated, and at another the commons were trodden upon and oppressed by both.

In the course of these revolutions and changes much depended on the individual character of the monarch; and the activity of the latter was often provoked only by personal injuries. The royal reformers of past days were more frequently actuated by selfish feelings than by patriotism or by a sense of justice. Our Henry VIII. reformed the Church to obtain a new

wife. We are inclined to think that no feelings more worthy animated the hero of the work before us, who, for his sanguinary persecution of the feudal nobles of his kingdom of Castile, has obtained the popular appellation of Pedro or Peter the Cruel.

Don Pedro's father, Alfonso XI. a truly great king, had delivered his dominions from a state of anarchy under which they had groaned, and had reduced the feudal barons, or, as they were called in Spain, the *ricos hombres*, to a peaceful obedience to his laws. He died suddenly, in 1350, while engaged in an expedition against his Moorish neighbours, of the celebrated black plague, which was then ravaging Europe, leaving one legitimate son, Don Pedro, then fifteen years of age, and several natural sons by a favourite mistress, the eldest of whom was named Don Enrique. For nearly five years after Don Pedro's accession, from the March of 1350 to 1354, he gave himself up to the pleasures and pursuits which accorded with his youth, and left the government in the hands of his mother and his father's minister, Don Juan Alonso de Albuquerque. The old rivalry and feuds of the nobles had revived on the death of Don Alfonso, but the talents of Albuquerque enabled him to conquer them, and for a while hold them in the same subjection to which they had been reduced during the late reign. Don Pedro was a mere passive instrument in the hands of the minister and the queen mother, of her hatred of the late king's mistress and her children, and of Albuquerque's animosities against his rival nobles. At length the old politician Albuquerque, thinking to retain his influence by giving the king for mistress the celebrated Maria de Padilla, outwitted himself. The mistress, a woman of great beauty and great abilities, awoke in Don Pedro the energy which had hitherto lain dormant, and he threw off the tutorship of Albuquerque and the influence of his mother, and reconciled himself with his illegitimate brethren who had been proscribed and banished.

The young king had now thrown himself into antagonism with all the evil features of the middle ages. The factions of the nobles were revived

under the resentment of Albuquerque and the queen mother; and the insulting neglect Pedro had shewn to his young queen, Blanche of France, furnished a watchword for their insurrection. Don Pedro at first made great efforts to render himself popular, but fortune turned to the side of his enemies, for the bastard brothers, with whom he had been so recently reconciled, joined with the party of Albuquerque—the party, we might say, of the barons—and most of the nobles deserted one after another, until, although Albuquerque himself did not live to enjoy his triumph, Pedro became literally a prisoner in their hands, and they seemed to have regained their whole influence. But this triumph was not of long duration; the king made his escape, found numerous partisans among his subjects, who were shocked at the degradation of the crown, and succeeded in regaining his power.

Don Pedro was now resolved to be absolute master of his subjects, and by a series of treacheries and murders he succeeded in terrifying the barons into submission. He soon involved himself in a war with the King of Aragon, in the course of which, and in all their subsequent transactions, the two princes vied with each other in bad faith. If possible Don Pedro of Castile was more unreasonable and unconciliatory than Don Pedro of Aragon. New murders of his nobles followed this war, and increased the terror with which the king was now regarded throughout Castile. Suspicions of the designs which Don Enrique and his brothers were now gradually forming and drawing to maturity furnished the King of Castile with the occasion for fresh atrocities, to which one of the illegitimate princes fell a victim, and another narrowly escaped Don Pedro's vengeance. Several years following were spent in continual wars with Aragon, the king of which was constantly intriguing with the banished princes, with the Moorish kings of Granada, and with his own subjects, during which Pedro continued daily to merit more and more that title of "the Cruel" by which he began generally to be known, for the fame of his violent deeds had now been carried abroad to far countries which took but slight interest in the troubles

that tore his kingdom. In this latter, Pedro now ruled entirely by fear and not by love—it was his own boast that he did so—and his subjects only waited the moment when they could securely cast off the burthen which weighed so heavily upon them.

This opportunity was not long denied them. The eldest of his bastard brothers, Don Enrique, had for some time wandered in exile, and having joined the celebrated free companies which at this time devastated France, and sought employment for his activity in the scenes of outrage and plunder which then followed the conclusion of the English wars under the Black Prince, the French government, anxious to be rid of the scourge which it had not strength to suppress, willingly gave countenance to the project of carrying off the free companies to assist Don Enrique against his brother, and they were placed for this purpose under the command of the famous Duguesclin. Accompanied by these adventurers, Don Enrique marched into Castile in the spring of 1366, and the rapid defection of Don Pedro's subjects shewed how heartily he was detested. Within a few days the crown was placed on the head of the bastard prince, and his dethroned brother was a fugitive in his stead. Don Enrique proceeded immediately to strengthen himself by a show of moderation and clemency which contrasted strongly with the stern rule of his predecessor.

When Don Pedro fled from Castile he directed his course towards Gascony, to throw himself on the protection of the Prince of Wales, who held his court at Bordeaux. Jealousy of French influence likely to be raised in Spain by the success of Don Enrique, the love of enterprise, and a variety of other motives, urged the young English prince to espouse the cause of the fallen monarch. He met the royal fugitive at Cape Breton, received him as an ally, and conducted him back to Bayonne, which he had left to repair to the court of the English prince. Pedro had carried away with him part of his treasures and his jewels; the former were lavished upon the English prince's courtiers, and the latter were given to the prince as a deposit for the sums

he was expected to advance to support the Spaniard's cause. Many of the articles thus given or pledged found their way to England.

"Amongst other gifts of great value," Don Pedro "presented the Prince of Wales with a magnificent table, of most curious workmanship, and ornamented with gold and precious stones. This table was afterwards sold for the comparatively insignificant sum of three hundred marks to Dr. Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, who left it by will to his successors for ever."

We are not aware if this interesting relic be still preserved. Among the articles which came into the possession of the Princess and Prince of Wales were some of the valuable jewels which Don Pedro had taken from Abu Said, King of Granada.

"Among the gems specified in an Arabian manuscript, which was discovered by Gayangos in the British Museum, and which gives a contemporaneous account of Abu Said's ill-starred expedition and fate, is a huge ruby that Don Pedro presented to the Prince of Wales after the victory of Navarrete. 'This is,' says Mr. Ford, 'the fair ruby, great like a racket-ball, which Queen Elizabeth shewed to Mary of Scotland's ambassador, Melville, and which the canny chiel wanted her to give to his mistress; it is the identical gem which now adorns the royal crown of England in the Tower.'"

At this moment Don Pedro's history becomes more interesting in connection with our own. The Prince of Wales, having obtained the consent of his father to the war, displayed his usual energy and talents, but he ventured to give advice which shews that he was well aware of the conduct which had deprived the exile of the love of his subjects.

"Now that he had proved his devotion to the cause of the King of Castile by so many sacrifices, he believed he had acquired a right to give advice and speak to Don Pedro frankly and unreservedly. He represented to the king how ineffectual his past severity had proved in retaining his subjects in their duty, and conjured him to follow another course when he was re-seated on the throne. 'Treat your vassals kindly,' he said; 'unless you win their affection your crown will never be assured to you.' Don Pedro in his present position was careful not to reject these sage counsels. He appeared convinced,

and swore to pardon all the rebels, excepting only from the amnesty a small number of *ricos hombres* who had been pronounced traitors before the accession of the usurper. Whether this promise was sincere, or only wrung from him by necessity, it sufficed to satisfy the prince, and to lull the scruples which had been awakened in his generous heart by the recitals of such of his captains as had returned from Castile. Naturally prepossessed in favour of Don Enrique, or, perhaps, won over by his presents, witnesses moreover of the hatred borne by the nation at large to the exiled king, the English knights who had served under Duguesclin had brought back with them to Bordeaux most unfavourable reports touching Don Pedro's character."

About one third of the army which had placed Don Enrique on the throne consisted indeed of English adventurers and Gascon subjects of the English crown, and such of these as had not returned when the new king of Castile dismissed the main body of his auxiliaries to relieve his subjects from their depredations, left his service immediately they knew that the king of England was his enemy. There continued with him only a picked body of adventurers, in number about fifteen hundred, under the personal command of Duguesclin, who remained attached to his service, and with these and his own subjects Don Enrique prepared to meet the threatened invasion. But the decisive battle of Najera, or, as it was more popularly called, Navarrete, gained by the English on the 2nd of April, 1367, decided his fate. Half of the body of foreign adventurers, who had made the most resolute stand, were slain, and the remainder, with their commander, Duguesclin, were made prisoners. No sooner had the prince of Wales's victory thus restored Don Pedro to the throne of Castile, than he exhibited again all the dark shades of his character, and his cruelty and faithlessness soon disgusted his English allies. The contemporary historian of these scenes, who was present in many of them, has preserved an account of the conversation which passed between Pedro and the Black Prince upon this subject, after the Spanish prince had shown his disposition by murdering in cold blood with his own hands one of his nobles, Lopez de

Orozco, who had been taken prisoner, and it is thus related in the work before us:—

“Notwithstanding Edward’s indignation on hearing of the murder of Lopez de Orozco, Don Pedro suffered it to be seen that his thirst for vengeance was not yet appeased. On the morning succeeding the battle the prisoners were led by in review. Nearly all had surrendered to English or Gascon knights, and were consequently safe under the protection of chivalric honour. Don Pedro, however, required that the Castilians should be placed in his hands, offering to pay their ransoms at any price which might be agreed upon, and requesting the prince to be his guarantee to the knights to whom these prisoners belonged. ‘I will speak to them,’ he said, with a ferocious smile, ‘and will induce them to remain in my service; otherwise, should they escape or pay their ransom, I shall find them still the bitterest of my enemies.’ ‘Let not your majesty be displeased,’ replied the prince in a severe tone, ‘but you have no right to make this demand. These nobles, knights, or men-at-arms in my service, fought for honour, and their prisoners are at their disposal. For all the gold in the world my knights would not deliver them up to you, knowing well that your only motive for asking for these unfortunate men is, that you may put them to death. As for those knights, your vassals, against whom sentence of treason has been pronounced before the battle, I consent that they be given up to you.’ ‘If this be your determination,’ cried Don Pedro, ‘I hold my kingdom more lost to me than it was yesterday. If you let these men live, you have done nothing for me. Your alliance has been useless, and it is in vain that I have expended my treasure in paying your men-at-arms!’ ‘Sir cousin,’ returned Edward, ‘there are other means for recovering your kingdom than those by which you have thought to preserve Castile, and by which in fact you have lost it. Take my advice, renounce your past severity, and endeavour to win the love of the knights and commons of your realm. If you return to your former courses you will again peril your crown, and will be reduced to such a condition that neither my gracious liege, the king of England, nor myself, will be able to assist you, should we even have the will.’”

The prince’s counsels and his prophetic forebodings were equally thrown away upon the Castilian monarch. In spite of the ready submission of his

kingdom, he only became more recklessly and indiscriminately bloodthirsty:

“He had learnt nothing from adversity, had forgotten nothing. He perceived that his subjects feared him no longer, and he did not endeavour to win their love. Whether priest, noble, or burgher, whoever had manifested a marked eagerness to serve the usurper, found him as inexorable a judge as in the hour of his prosperity. Before quitting Burgos he ordered the execution of one of the principal caballeros, and one of the richest burghers of that city, as if to show he intended to decimate all classes equally. At Toledo he required hostages to be placed in his hands, as though it were a conquered city, and took them with him in his retinue to Andalusia. At Cordova he arrested sixteen hidalgos belonging to the first families, and shortly afterwards delivered them up to the executioners, on the ground of their having invited Don Enrique within their walls. Other executions, no less sanguinary, signalised his entrance into Seville. Some of these appear to have been just, such as the sentence passed upon Boccanegra the Genoese, on Martin Yanez, whose treachery had led to consequences so injurious to Don Pedro. But after the punishment of these great criminals, scaffolds were prepared indiscriminately for the magistrates and subaltern officers who had accepted inferior appointments under the usurper. It seemed as though misfortune had increased the king’s passion for cruelty; his blind vengeance now extended to the relatives of rebels, and, which was most revolting to the Castilians, not even women were spared. The execution of Dona Urraca de Osorio especially excited the public indignation. The only crime of this lady was that her son, Don Alfonso de Guzman, had refused to follow the king into exile; but, far from bearing arms against him, he had lived a retired life in Andalusia until after the battle of Najera; then, fearing the king’s resentment, he had sought refuge in the town of Albuquerque. That place, however, having become the general resort of the malcontents of the south, was then the focus of insurrection, and Don Pedro, unable to reduce these rebels to submission, wreaked his vengeance upon the mother of Don Alfonso, whom he accused of holding correspondence with them. Her punishment was most horrible. According to the chronicle of Seville, she was burnt alive outside the ramparts, on a spot which is now the public promenade. It is related that when Dona Urraca was placed on

the pile, and the executioners had just set fire to it, her clothes being disarranged, one of her women, named Leonor Davalos, threw herself into the midst of the flames, and, covering with her own body that of her unfortunate mistress, perished with her. These revolting executions, this insane thirst for vengeance, could only serve to augment the number of the malcontents, and to excite fresh conspiracies. Many nobles, who until then had been faithful to Don Pedro in his fallen fortunes, now withdrew from his service, as from a madman who was rushing headlong to his own destruction."

Don Pedro's career was now fast drawing towards its close. After the battle of Najera Don Enrique had made his escape to France, where he again found protection and encouragement. He soon prepared to take advantage of the general discontent of his countrymen, and marching with a small body of devoted followers, in the autumn of 1367, he was received in Castile with joy by the disaffected, and made himself master of the city of Burgos before the approach of winter. Town after town and fortress after fortress fell successively into his hands, and, in spite of the assistance of the Moors of Granada, the cause of Don Pedro was gradually giving way. The struggle, however, was protracted, owing chiefly to the obstinacy of the inhabitants of Toledo, in their loyalty to Pedro. While engaged in the siege of this city Don Enrique was joined by Duguesclin, who, having obtained his liberty, hastened to his assistance with a small body of chosen soldiers. In the middle of March 1369 Don Pedro was defeated in the battle of Montiel, and compelled with a small number of his followers to seek refuge in the castle near the scene of this disaster. He was lured thence by the treachery of Duguesclin, and betrayed into the power of Don Enrique, who slew him with his own hand. His death, which took place on the 23rd of March 1369, secured the throne to the conqueror.

Such was the monarch whose history has been undertaken by Prosper Mérimée, a French author, who has successively gained a reputation as a writer of light literature, an archæologist, and a historian. The principal authority for this eventful story is the

contemporary narrative of Pero Lopez de Ayala, a Castilian of distinction, who had been brought up at the court of Don Pedro, whose service he had quitted to enter that of Don Enrique, and who was an eye-witness of much that he relates. Don Pedro furnishes us with an instance of a monarch who, after having been during several generations an object of popular condemnation, became subsequently, in consequence of political changes, a character whom it was fashionable to laud. Doubt was in consequence thrown upon the narratives of the old chroniclers, and new writers flattered the sentiments of their time with histories in which they gave their own version of the events told by their predecessors, and thus substituted what really were prejudiced accounts, in place of those which they wished to be considered as such. There seemed to be a natural objection to the narrative of Ayala, arising from the circumstance that he had deserted Don Pedro to serve his rival, and it was supposed therefore that he must have had an inducement to flatter the latter at the expense of the former. Yet, after a candid examination, Ayala seems to be cleared of any intentional misrepresentation, and he appears only to have written a straightforward account of the occurrences of his time as he viewed them himself, or learned them from hearsay. He deserves no other blame than would be merited equally by every other old writer of contemporary history who acted or was interested in the events he records.

Although M. Mérimée defends to a certain degree the character of Ayala, and although he neither denies nor conceals the numerous atrocities committed by his hero, yet the aim and spirit of the book is to extenuate and palliate Don Pedro's crimes. It is assumed that these were in general rather the result of the character and circumstances of the times than of the king's natural disposition; that his worst excesses arose mainly from a sentiment, perhaps a mistaken one, of justice; and that they originated in a generous and patriotic resolution to crush the proud feudal oppressors of his commons, combined with a senti-

ment, which on one occasion M. Merimée describes in indulgent language as "a love of rude justice bordering upon ferocity."

"Whatever indignation or disgust (says M. Merimée, when recounting some of these sanguinary acts,) we feel at the recital of these continual executions, it is impossible to attribute them to an unthinking ferocity, or to that naturally cruel temperament which the majority of historians attribute to Don Pedro, when endeavouring to account for so many legalized murders following one another in such rapid succession. They appear to me rather the fatal consequences of the king's ambition struggling with the manners of his age. The prominent feature in his character is an inordinate love of power, which rendered him ever suspicious, ever uneasy; and which is, perhaps, excusable to a certain degree at such a period in a prince who having for a long time witnessed the evils of anarchy, conceived himself qualified to effect the regeneration of his country, and in the end believed his own despotism to be a kind of superhuman mission. Constantly betrayed, and the dupe of the most solemn oaths, he grew accustomed to suspect treason in all who surrounded him, and to pronounce sentence before conviction. The consciousness of a noble design made him view as acts of justice the severities with which he punished all disobedience to his will."

In his attempts to support this hypothesis, we cannot acquit M. Merimée of employing much specious reasoning, which is far from being solid or satisfactory. It is true, as he says, that they act wrong who judge of the past entirely according to the sentiments and manners of to-day. Men were actuated by convictions, prejudices, customs, and feelings which were peculiar to them, and which justified them individually in those acts, the character of which depends on the varying forms and conventions of society. It is true that men then often committed great crimes with impunity, because there was a greater power to act evil and less power to punish, but the crime itself was still the same—the

crime of the individual, and so it appeared in the eyes of his contemporaries. It seems to us that it is the voice of his own times—the voice, in fact, of the middle ages—which has pronounced the condemnation of this mediæval Nero. To this, we presume, his advocates or excusers would answer that the middle ages pronounced against him, because he was the enemy of the vices of the mediæval political and social system, which he had conceived the design of destroying. We have not room to discuss and examine the various incidents of Don Pedro's life on which such an answer might be founded, but we must certainly say that in none of them do we discover any traces of that intelligent resolution to combat the evils of feudalism, that patriotic wish for the regeneration of his country, which M. Merimée attributes to him, or a conviction on his part of any other mission than that of self-gratification and the indulgence of his personal resentments, which, restricted at first to a few individuals, gradually extended themselves, until at length they included nearly all his subjects.

This desire to palliate the conduct of his hero is, in our opinion, the great defect of M. Merimée's book. In other respects he has given us a clear, circumstantial, and attractive narrative of an episode in mediæval history which is not without its importance, and which is specially interesting to us from its connection with an eventful period of our own annals. His view of the middle ages appears to us to be not always profound or intelligent, nor are we inclined to place him in the first rank of historical writers. Yet he has many merits; and, although we do not always share in his opinions, or in his deductions, we must acknowledge that throughout his work he has given a vivid and a truthful narrative of facts, well arranged and agreeably written. It must be added that the English edition has been enriched with some important notes by the translator.

THE PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES OF DENMARK.*

A SCIENTIFIC investigation of those remains of early art which belong to nations to whom letters and written characters were unknown, must necessarily be attended with considerable labour and with many difficulties. The very term which has been applied to distinguish such remains from the works of more civilized times, the word *primeval*, bespeaks in itself a latitude and scope which are not admitted in the classification of monuments of later ages, respecting the appropriation of which there can be neither doubt nor hesitation. Such an investigation takes us back to the first industrial efforts of man emerging slowly from a state of savage life, when reason was but little in advance of instinct, when education was restricted to the supply of the simple animal wants, the providing of food and clothing for the living, and the digging of a grave for the dead. Ages may have elapsed, and generation after generation have passed away, before a single trace remained that man had ever been; before a fish had been hooked, or a stag speared; an earthen cup made for drinking, or a tree felled to build a hut.

In this wide and obscure field of research, it is not to be wondered that vague speculation and conjecture preceded the laborious and tedious process of practical investigation,—the slow and patient acquisition of knowledge by the means of careful inquiry and comparison,—that wild theories were for a long time accepted in the room of demonstration from collected facts. While the vulgar attributed the works of early times to fairies, giants, and demons, the learned, seizing upon descriptive passages in ancient writers, too hastily and indiscriminately misapplied them towards the illustration of monuments, the true use of which the modern antiquary has often been enabled to ascertain with ease, through those best of critics and com-

mentators, the pickaxe and the shovel. Even in the few cases in which observation and comparison have not succeeded in establishing what certain monuments really were, they have never failed to narrow the limits of subsequent investigation, and to approach the truth, if not to arrive at it, by proving what they were not.

Inquiry into the habits and customs of the early inhabitants of our own or of neighbouring countries is no trifling or useless employment; properly conducted, it is a study worthy the best attention of the philosopher and the historian. Whether we faintly discern the rude forefathers of our now civilized land wandering along the banks of rivers in search of fish, hunting wild animals for clothing and food, or feeding their flocks on the hills; or whether we see them graduating towards civilization and adopting the social and intellectual acquirements of other nations, they are equally important objects in the great study of the human race, and in the national division of the subject which most concerns ourselves.

The work before us was written, the author states, to aid the diffusion of useful knowledge, by proving the importance of archaeological researches. It was designed especially to do so, by shewing how the early history of a country may be read through its monuments. In this manner the author reasonably hoped to excite a more general interest for the preservation of ancient remains. The translator, animated by a like spirit, has thrown various materials for a comparison between the Danish and British antiquities into notes and illustrations, which will materially extend the influence of the work.

The system of classification adopted is that of three periods—the stone, the bronze, and the iron,—to which all the antiquities preceding the epoch of Christianity are referred. Although this arrangement may be open to ob-

* "The Primeval Antiquities of Denmark. By J. J. A. Worsaae. Translated, and applied to the Illustration of similar Remains in England. By William J. Thoms, F.S.A." 8vo.

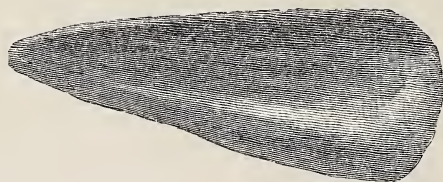
jections, it would, perhaps, be difficult to substitute a better, it being of course understood that objects which abound in one period may occasionally be found in another; thus weapons in stone may still have been used partially when generally superseded by those in metals; iron may from some accidental circumstance be found with bronze, and bronze occasionally with iron, without interfering with the correctness of the general rule; and the exceptions where they occur can usually be explained; so that there seems to be no reason for disturbing this proposed classification.

The Stone-period is first explained; and the author, remarking on the prevalent ignorance of the successive races which inhabited Denmark, and the consequent want of correct arrangement, observes:—

“It is well known that stones shaped by art into the form of wedges, hammers, chisels, knives, &c. are frequently exhumed from the earth. These, in the opinion of many, could certainly never have served as tools or implements, since it was impossible either to carve or cut with a stone; hence it was concluded, that they had formerly been employed by our forefathers in those sacrifices which were offered to idols during the prevalence of heathenism. Thus it was said the hammers of stone were used to strike the sacrifice on the forehead; and after the sacrificing priest with a chisel, likewise formed of stone, had stripped off the skin, the flesh was cut to pieces with knives of stone, &c. The cromlechs, cairns, and barrows in which such objects are found,

were conceived to have been partly places of sacrifice, partly temples and seats of justice. But when amidst the vast mass of antiquities of stone which had been gradually collected, several shewed obvious marks of having been much used and worn, doubts began to be entertained whether they really had been employed as instruments of sacrifice. At length attention was directed to the fact that even at the present day, in several of the islands of the South Seas and in other parts, there exist races of savages who, without knowing the use of metals, employ implements of stone which have the same shape and adaptation as those which are discovered in the earth in such quantities in Denmark, and further, it was shewn in what manner those savages made use of such simple and apparently such useless implements. No one after this could longer remain in doubt that our antiquities of stone were also actually used as tools in times when metals were either unknown or were so rare and costly that they were only in the possession of very few individuals. That this could not have been the case in this country while inhabited by our forefathers the Goths, is evident from all historical records, we must therefore seek for the origin of the antiquities of stone in an earlier time, in fact, as we shall soon perceive, among the first inhabitants of our native land.”

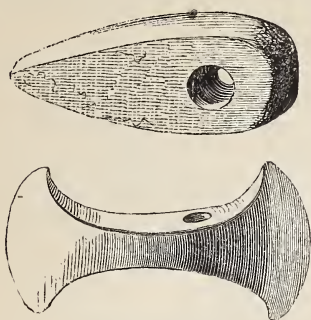
In this department the stone hatchets are first noticed. These implements, which are wedge-shaped, are mostly of flint. A broad kind, with the one end obtuse and the other sharp, is more common in Denmark than in England. The annexed cut exhibits a variety common to Denmark, England, and



Ireland. They are found of various sizes, sometimes roughly cut, sometimes finely polished. The mode of fastening these hatchets is illustrated by that which is still in use in the South Sea islands, and by a specimen found in the county of Tyrone. We who are provided with such admirable implements for felling trees cannot but wonder how such instruments as stone

hatchets could be effectually employed; but Mr. Worsaae explains how it was accomplished by the agency of fire, and adds, that in the peat bogs of Denmark old trunks of trees have been found which appear to have been felled by stone hatchets with the aid of fire. Next come the chisels and knives in flint, and mauls or hammers formed of softer kinds of stones, some

of which are termed axes. A specimen very similar to that represented in the first of the two following cuts was found a few years since in the bed of the

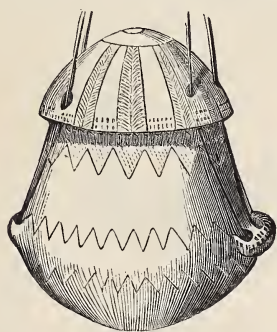


Thames near London. No implements have been met with from which it might be assumed that the aborigines of the north attended to agriculture, but implements for fishing and hunting abound. Among the weapons of the chase the arrow-heads formed of flint are remarkable for the finished manner in which they are made, some of them, indeed, may almost be termed elegant. Numbers of these are often discovered in our early barrows, and in a particular spot on the Bottesford moors, in Lincolnshire, so many fragments

have been found, that it is supposed the arrows were there manufactured. The arrows made of small pieces of bone with splinters of flint inserted, have not, as we are aware, been noticed in this country. Mr. Worsaae's description of the various weapons and implements used in hunting and fishing, and the modes in which they were used, will be read with peculiar interest. Not the least curious of these early inventions is the primitive fish-hook, of flint. Personal ornaments were made chiefly of amber shaped in the form of hammers and axes, or rounded and perforated like beads.

We now come to the graves :

"The bodies were not burned, but placed in chambers, which were formed of large flat stones within elevated mounds and barrows, together with the implements, weapons, and ornaments which the deceased when alive had most frequently used. Beside the bodies were also occasionally deposited vessels of burnt clay. The largest earthen vessels, it is supposed, were originally made for cooking ; what may have been the purpose of the smaller and more finely wrought specimens, which are only found in the tombs appertaining to the stone-period, is uncertain. They are for the most part only a few inches high, and are not formed for



standing upright, but have, near the mouth, small holes or handles by which they were probably suspended."

The neatness of workmanship of these vessels, and the ornamentation, shew an advancement in art, and indicate, probably, a rather late epoch in the stone-period. They present types which will be recognised as often met with in this country, and thus render apparent the obvious utility of the



translation of Mr. Worsaae's excellent manual. It will draw the attention of our archaeologists to a more careful comparison of the ancient remains of the two countries ; they will, we trust, set themselves to inquire how far the observations of our Danish colleague are confirmed by authenticated facts in the records of British antiquarian discoveries.

The chapter allotted to cromlechs

will be most acceptable, especially since the extraordinary discoveries made in the Channel Islands by Mr. Lukis, which Mr. Thoms has judiciously and happily compared with those of Denmark. In their general conclusions as to the destination of the larger cromlechs, and giants-chambers (as they are termed in Denmark), Mr. Worsaae and Mr. Lukis agree, and the altar and sacrifice theories, as well as the notion that cromlechs were erected as judgment-seats, or places of assembly for the living, must now be entirely abandoned.

Cromlechs "are most frequently met with on the coast, particularly on the north and west coast of Seeland, on the coasts of Fühnen, in the north of Jütland at the Lümfiord, particularly in the domain of Thisled, as well as along the east coasts of Jütland, Sleswig, and Holstein. They occur more rarely on the west coasts, and still more seldom in the interior of the country. They may be divided into two chief kinds; 1st, the long, and 2nd, the small round cromlechs (Langdysser og Runddysser). The term cromlech is here applied not only to the stone chamber, but to the whole monument. As the long cromlechs (one of which we here figure as



it is seen sideways) exist in great quantities in various districts of the country, their size is naturally very different. For the most part they are from sixty to a hundred and twenty feet in length, occasionally somewhat smaller, but there are instances of their being two hundred, and in some few cases four hundred, feet in length. Their breadth, on the other hand, is very inconsiderable; at most they are only from sixteen to twenty-four, and the very longest of all thirty to forty feet."

The chapter on analogous remains

in other countries is full of valuable information, exhibiting the comprehensive view which the author has taken of his subject, while at the same time it indicates how much yet remains to be investigated in a like intelligent and zealous spirit. Our limits will only admit of one extract:—

"The most remarkable places of interment in Sweden are unquestionably the ship barrows (Skibssætninger), as they are named. By this term is understood an



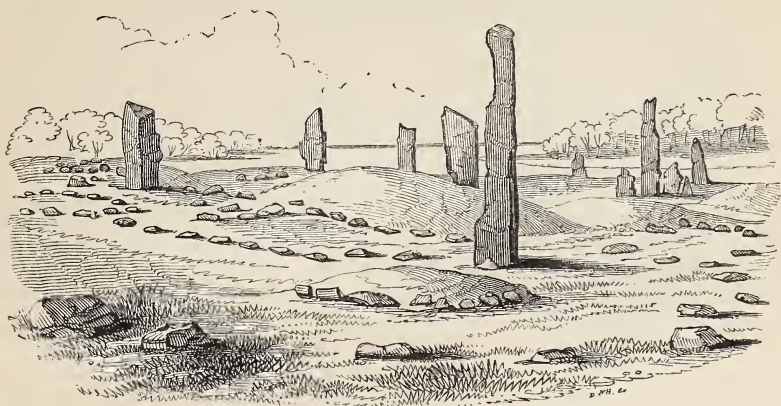
oblong enclosure of stones running to a point at the ends, which is filled with a heap of small stones mixed with earth, while occasionally the space enclosed is quite level. At each end is usually seen an upright stone, by which doubtless the stem and stern of a ship are indicated. The resemblance to a ship is still more obvious from the circumstance that there exist similar enclosures of stone, with a tall stone in the middle, in imitation of a mast, and with several rows of small stones which go across the enclosure, and represent banks of oars. They lie chiefly in

the neighbourhood of the sea, for instance in Gothland and Oeland, but in particular in Bleking, where they are met with in several places in considerable numbers, associated with round, square, and triangular graves; at the place called Listerby Aas alone are seen about a hundred, although many have perished in the course of time. They differ considerably as to size, occurring from eight to sixty paces long, and two to fifteen paces broad: in the larger ones the terminal stones are from twelve to sixteen feet in length. In general they are to be considered as burial-

places of the Vikings; * in single instances they may have been erected in memory of some engagement at sea."

Bauta-stones, that is, tall memorial

stones, are often found standing at the sides of barrows. The plate below represents an example existing at Hiortehammar.



The Bronze-period. — During this age civilization advanced rapidly, and we now have before us examples of wove cloth, implements and ornaments in bronze (copper and tin) as well as in gold, weapons, shields, helmets, and wind-instruments. Intercourse with more polished nations is apparent in the forms of various works of art, and also in their ornamentation. The bodies of the dead were burned, and the bones were placed in urns, which were deposited in stone cists, different in size and form from those of the cromlechs of preceding times.



One of the most common implements of bronze is the *paalstab*, which will be recognised by the annexed cut as of very frequent occurrence in this country, where it is called, indiscriminately with other implements in bronze and stone, by the appellation of *celt*. The term *paalstab*, though not strictly applicable,

has been applied to this particular object by the antiquaries of Scandinavia and Germany, and, as Mr. Thoms observes, it seems desirable, with the view of securing a fixed nomenclature, that it should be introduced into the archæology of England. It is Mr. Worsaae's opinion that the implement was used as a kind of axe or pickaxe, and not as a weapon.

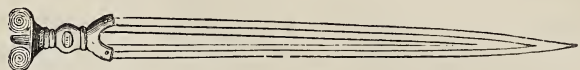
Celts are instruments hollowed to receive a handle, with an ear at the side to fasten it more securely by means of a thong. Both *paalstabs* and *celts* have excited much discussion among antiquaries, some considering them weapons of war, others, of the same opinion as Mr. Worsaae, believe them to have been workmen's tools. They may have served both purposes. It is observable



used in the construction of small ships or boats; so as almost to convert the supposition that such barrows have been the burial-places of Vikings into something like a certainty; and to confirm the assertion of the Sagas, that the bodies of these heroes were first burnt in their ships—that the ashes were then covered with earth, and the grave encircled with stones in the form of a ship.—T."

* "It appears from Mr. Worsaae's large and more important work, entitled "*Zur Alterthumskunde des Nordens*," 4to. Leipzig, 1847, p. 17, that there have been found in some of these ship-barrows tolerably large iron nails, such as are

that they are often found in England and in France, not only with unequal vocal tools, such as adzes and chisels, but also with swords.



Bronze swords are found in Denmark so plentifully that hundreds have been collected in one spot. The types represented above will show that they closely resemble the specimens found

in this country, and also those which are depicted or sculptured on Etruscan, Greek, and early Roman monuments. The ordinary form of the spear-head is exhibited in the accom-



panying cut. Some of the battle-axes are of large size, weighing not less than seven pounds, and elegantly decorated with spiral and other ornamental patterns. The shields or bucklers are of an equally costly and splendid cha-

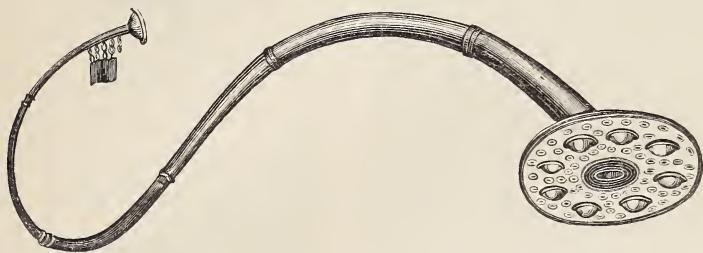
racter. "Three large round shields have been discovered made entirely of bronze, the smallest of which, as figured below, is about nineteen, the two others about twenty-four inches in diameter."



These shields are formed of somewhat thin plates of bronze, the edge being turned over a thick wire of metal to prevent the sword from penetrating too deeply. The handle is formed of a cross-bar, placed at the reverse side of the centre boss, which is hollowed out for the purpose of admitting the hand." The example given at the foot of the preceding page is of different

design from any found in this country, although the principle of construction is similar. The description and illustration of the war-trumpet will be particularly acceptable for comparison with those found in Ireland:

"Those remarkable objects designated Lures (*Luren*),* which were formed of molten bronze, must be regarded as war trumpets, with which the signal for attack



was given. If they were stretched out to their full length they would in general be about six feet in length; when bent they are about three feet and a half long. In all probability the trumpet was borne by the player over the shoulder in such a manner that he held the mouth-piece with his right hand while with his left he grasped the broad disk; and therefore this disk being to be prominently shewn, was adorned with circular elevations and ring ornaments. In one single instance a long chain of metal was attached to the lure, being fastened to the mouth-piece and to the opposite end, an arrangement which must have proved eminently serviceable when the player wished to rest, or had to

carry the instrument any great distance. Several of these lures are still in so good a state of preservation as to allow of being played upon, and their sound, which is something between the bugle and the trumpet, is not so dull as might be supposed."

The personal ornaments of the bronze age are various, many of them tasteful and rich. Such are the hair-pins, nearly a foot in length, "adorned with knobs, and inlaid with gold and all kinds of ornaments; combs, partly of bronze, partly of small pieces of bones rivetted together; rings for the hair of the most varied forms occasionally



with broad expanded ends; and finally the so-termed diadems, which, beyond all doubt, were fastened over the forehead, all show us that ornaments for the hair occupied no mean place among the trinkets of that time." Then follows an account of the spiral-shaped armlets, the modes of fastening the dresses of woollen stuff and skins, with

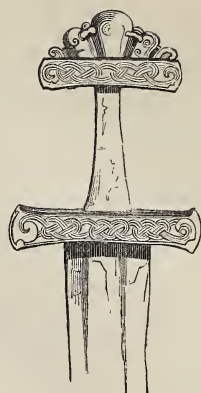
an example of the fibula, and a classi-



* "For an account of bronze trumpets found in Ireland, see Smith's *Cork*, vol. ii. and Gough's *Camden*, vol. iv. p. 231. The *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. ii. pp. 27—30, contains a valuable Paper on the subject by Mr. Petrie, but in which no mention is made of a find of bronze trumpets near Dunmanway, in the county of Cork, which took place about twenty-five years ago, and of which two specimens are in the collection of Mr. Crofton Croker.—T."

fication of the characteristic ornaments of the bronze period, the peculiarities of which designs, and their restriction to Denmark, furnish one of the author's main reasons for considering that the bronzes thus decorated were most probably of home manufacture.

The complete introduction into Denmark of the civilization connected with the *iron period* cannot, as Mr. Worsaae observes, be carried further back than the sixth and seventh centuries. The equivalent epoch in England, the Saxon, commenced much earlier. Both are strongly and clearly marked in the remains of the respective countries, not only in the change of the metal from bronze to iron, but also in form and in ornament, while at the same time they appeal to habits and customs in many respects totally different from those of the people of preceding ages. In England the Saxon remains, especially those of earlier date, exhibit frequently the influence of Roman art so powerfully that the antiquary is often forced to pause, and call to his assistance the evidence of established facts, which practical observation alone can supply, before he can positively assign them to either period. Thus Roman vases, coins, and other objects, may be found in graves, suggesting reasonably a Roman interment; but a weapon in iron may be noticed, and the inference then would be for the Saxon origin of the remains; not that iron was not used by the Romans, but because it was not usual with that people to inter weapons with their dead, while with the Saxons it was almost invariably the practice. In Denmark, as may naturally be inferred from a consideration of many circumstances, which are admirably discussed by Mr. Worsaae, the antiquities of the iron period present many points of dissimilarity with ours of the Saxon age, while, at the same time, in most of the general characteristics they accord. But Mr. Worsaae's volume, as regards this division, will be perhaps of greater use to the English antiquary, in enabling him to separate our Saxon remains from the Danish, to which they are analogous, and with which they are often confounded. Thus the type of the sword here annexed will be a guide to the archæologist in determining the appropriation of similar specimens when discovered



in this kingdom, not to the Saxons, but to the Danes, who in later times invaded this country.

"Among the usual weapons of defence," our author remarks, "the ancient Sagas mention helmets, coats of mail, armour, and shields. The fact that of the three first-named objects scarcely any relics at all have reached us is by no means difficult to explain. The helmets, which were furnished with crests, usually in the shape of animals, were probably in most cases only the skins of the heads of animals, drawn over a frame-work of wood or leather, as the coat of mail was usually of strong quilted linen, or thick woven cloth." In a note Mr. Thoms refers to Tacitus and to Beowulf respecting the hog having been used as an ensign or crest by the northern nations. We may also point out the curious confirmation of these historical statements in a recent discovery made by Mr. Bateman, the particulars of which are published in vol. iv. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. The Danish shields, though circular, like the Saxon, and like them made of wood and leather, differ materially in the form of the boss; and the fibulæ, or breast-



clasps, are totally unlike any discovered in the south or east of England, but resemble some which have been found in Orkney and in Ireland, where they were introduced by the pagan Norwegians, at the close of the ninth century. The gold trinkets and ornaments of the iron period though common in Denmark are rare in England, and it would be difficult to find instances of several which are figured or alluded to, such as the bracteate pendant shewn in the preceding cut, which is more analogous to a bracteate in bronze of comparative late date, found in Suffolk, and published in the journal mentioned above, than to the Bacton jewel, the workmanship of which is more allied to that of the early Saxon brooches found in Kent. Compare, also, fig. 11, pl. 2, of Boys's "Antiquities found at Ash near Sandwich," 1771.

In concluding our notice of Mr. Worsaae's volume, we must express a hope that the publisher will secure Mr. Thoms's valuable services for

translations of the author's other publications. The late king of Denmark, we understand, sent Mr. Worsaae on a special mission to examine the primeval antiquities of this kingdom, to see how far they would illustrate or explain those of Denmark, and on his return appointed him to a new office—that of Inspector of the Ancient National Monuments of Denmark. This is an example which should be held up for the admiration, if not the imitation of other countries, as one step towards a proper investigation of their antiquities. Whoever reflects on the value of what has already been done, must agree with Mr. Worsaae, "that a complete comparison of the antiquarian relics of different countries, with reference to the first peopling of Europe and the most ancient history of the human race (and indeed through all periods), will yield information of the extent and importance of which we are at present unable to form any adequate idea."

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND.*

IT is now four years since Mrs. Green, then Miss Wood, published a collection of Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain, in 3 vols. 8vo. That book was reviewed in our Magazine for September 1846, and, in the course of our remarks upon it, we stated, that we believed Miss Wood to be the first lady who, with respect to the character of the illustration which she had brought to bear upon the documents which she then published, had put herself upon a par with editors of the rougher sex, and that in research, and in acquaintance with the sources whence documentary illustration is to be derived, she had proved herself to be no whit behind the very best of them. We added, moreover, that Miss Wood had sought for materials far and wide, and had laid them before her readers in a fair, liberal, upright, honourable way, which we were delighted to commend, and to hold up as an example for imitation. We are now called upon

to notice a second work by the same lady, and it is a great pleasure to us to be able to say, that, for all the qualities which called forth our praise on the former occasion, the present work is, if possible, even more worthy of commendation. The sources of English history lie far and wide. An acquaintance with them is a science by itself. They are written in several languages, and are scattered about in all varieties of places. Some are printed, but in expensive books often difficult to be met with, and many, we regret to say that very many, still remain in manuscript, locked up from the perusal of common readers by peculiarities of hand-writing and varieties of contractions, and hedged round by ten thousand difficulties of access, which none but those who have encountered them can in any degree estimate or even imagine. All these obstacles have been overcome by Mrs. Green. This book is indeed altogether different from the various ladies' books of history with which we have

* *Lives of the Princesses of England from the Norman Conquest.* By Mary Anne Everett Green. Vols. i. and ii. 8vo.

of late years been made familiar. They are, for the most part, the most absurdly superficial things that can be conceived: full of true womanly cleverness, but also full of very unwomanly pretence and self-conceit; and, in regard to their value as works of history, certainly not worth the paper on which they are printed. Mrs. Green is an author who has no affinity or similarity whatever to these writers. She is an historical writer of unquestionable and singular research. There are few authors, even of those who are the most familiar with chronicles and records, who would not have shrunk before the labour which it is quite evident that this lady has undergone in the composition of the work before us. Many of the lives have been completely dug out of the records. They relate to persons of whom our ordinary historians have known absolutely nothing at all. In such cases Mrs. Green, deriving no help whatever from those who have gone before her, has traced the subjects of her biographies, through calendars and records, until she has come to quote "close roll," and "patent roll," "charter" and "liberate," and "inquisition post mortem," and "wardrobe book," and "jewel roll," and many similar authorities, which are all caviare to the multitude, even of authorlings and authors, and that not with the absurd splutter which is made about such things by those who on some solitary occasion look at them and discover that they are not able to read a word, but with all the nonchalance and familiarity of a practised hand. This is a great excellence, and we should neither satisfy our own consciences, nor do "our spiriting" honestly, if we did not point to it with all possible commendation.

And now for the subject of the work. It relates to some of the most unfortunate of womankind. There is scarcely a single misery of human life to which the female members of royal families, especially when they have brothers, are not peculiarly exposed. Brought up in a magnificence which it seldom happens that their subsequent fortunes enable them to sup-

port; educated principally with a view to their playing their parts with dignity on occasions of state and pageantry; cut off from free association with any but underlings and sycophants; placed in situations of the greatest temptation, and yet denied the freedom of their affections; bought, sold, bargained and trafficked for as political make-weights, without reference to their own opinions or desires; among the first to suffer by revolutions in the reduction or non-payment of their pecuniary allowances; and not unfrequently involved by national quarrels in positions the most painful to their natural feelings;—such are a few of the miseries which too frequently await the daughters of royalty. We cannot recal such lives as those of Margaret and Mary, daughters of Henry the Seventh; of Elizabeth, daughter of James the First; and some of times still nearer to our own, without having a glimpse of the troubles and vicissitudes by which these ladies are beset. As a class we should scarcely have thought their lives worth writing, but, if they are to be written, the circumstances to which we have alluded are sure to give variety and interest to the narrative. Those who have tears may expect to be called upon to shed them over tales of splendid suffering; those who feel delight in the wonders wrought by all-overpowering love, may indulge in the thrilling interest of plots, and runnings away, and secret marriages; and those to whom the excitement of adventures in "flood and field" give delight, will be gratified with "tales of war and captives taken," with the perils of flight and the troubles of exile.

The volumes now before us include lives of the daughters of William the Conqueror, six in number, including the supposititious Gundreda;* of the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry the First; of the two daughters of Stephen; the three daughters of Henry the Second; the three daughters of John; the three daughters of Henry the Third; and the six daughters of Edward the First. They are

* We suppose this part of Mrs. Green's book was written before Mr. Stapleton's paper about Gundreda was printed in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. iii.

twenty-four in all. Five died in infancy, and two in youth at ages not known. Seventeen reached the age of twenty, and the ages at which those seventeen died is remarkable. One died under thirty; eight between thirty and forty; two between forty and fifty; three between fifty and sixty; one between sixty and seventy; and the remaining two advanced a little way beyond the then almost impassable boundary of three score years and ten. Six of the seventeen appear distinctly to have been hurried to the grave by grief.

By way of shewing forth the character of Mrs. Green's book, we will relate the life of one of her heroines, and, as it is no delight to us to harrow up our own feelings or those of our readers, we will select, not one of the melancholy-lived ladies, but one whose life was an exception, almost a solitary one, to the general rule. This lady was Mary, the sixth daughter and ninth child of the great Plantagenet hero, Edward I. She was born at Windsor on the 11th March, 1278. At that time there was a way of getting over the difficulty of knowing what to do with superfluous daughters which has now fallen into disuse amongst ourselves. It was, to doom them from their birth to become nuns. This was the case with the little princess Mary. Mrs. Green has found that when the child was only four years old a correspondence took place between the English king, her father, and the abess of the royal abbey of Fontevraud, the burying place of so many of our early sovereigns, respecting the selection of a nunnery for the royal infant. Edward intimated to the abess that the little Mary was then under the care of her grandmother, Queen Eleanor of Provence, but that at some future time she should be consigned to Fontevraud. The fates interfered with the literal fulfilment of the royal promise. Whilst Mary remained with her grandmother, that royal lady visited the nunnery of Amesbury in Wiltshire, a branch of the establishment at Fontevraud, in which one of her granddaughters was already a member. Eleanor was taken ill at Amesbury, and during the pangs of sickness determined that she would herself assume the veil. She not only did so, but prevailed upon her iron-

hearted son to consent that little Mary might join the royal party which was thus formed within the walls of Amesbury. The princess Mary was formally received into the monastic community on the 15th August, 1285, being then of the mature age of seven years and five months. The transaction was a public one. Thirteen young ladies of noble birth were immolated with the princess, and the king and queen, with the whole court, and a great assemblage of the nobility, congregated at Amesbury to witness the affecting spectacle. But let not any one suppose that this ceremony brought with it, in Mary's case, a "complete disruption of all earthly ties, perpetual banishment from society, and weary confinement to a single solitary spot, which are now the inevitable concomitants of a conventual life." Far from it. In those days, "the monastic vow," as Mrs. Green remarks, "was rather one of perpetual chastity than of perpetual seclusion." The more wealthy nuns found no difficulty in obtaining licenses to absent themselves from their convents whenever they pleased, and even many of the poorer ones frequently flew off from their ark, upon one pretext or another, to visit the world which they had professedly forsaken. This, which will be a new fact in monastic history to many of our readers, will be made clear from a sketch of the nun-life of sister Mary Plantagenet.

The queen dowager died at Amesbury on the 24th June, 1291. This event freed the little Mary from the control which had been to her in the place of parental guidance. She was now her own mistress (subject to her vows), and received from the king, her father, an income sufficient to support a separate establishment; 200*l.* in money, forty oaks from Buckholt forest, delivered carriage free, for her firing, and twenty measures of wine for her table, from the king's stores at Southampton, were her annual allowances. Besides which, it seems to have been the rule, that all her travelling expenses, and all charges connected with medical attendance, should be paid out of the Exchequer. As she grew up towards womanhood the nun-princess began to exercise her liberty more freely. Mrs. Green has disinterred from household rolls and ward-

robe books, proofs of her travelling to Mitcham with a select company of her sister nuns to pay a visit to her brother Edward, and again, on another occasion, when the whole convent bore her company. But the great gadding of those days was not so frequently prompted by natural affection, or by a desire of change, as by motives which were partly devotional. To offer prayers, or to pay vows at the shrines of celebrated saints, was the object of most of the travelling of private persons. Whenever a lady or any of her family chanced to be sick, some pilgrimage or other was sure to be vowed, and, as these excursions presented almost the only opportunities which ladies possessed of seeing the world, their vows were generally pretty well kept. An *accouchement* was of course a great opportunity for laying the foundation of a pleasure-trip of this kind. Such an event seldom occurred without the attendant gossips setting on foot something of the sort. Princess Mary began with offerings to neighbouring saints. When increasing years enabled her to travel with more propriety, and use made her better acquainted with the pleasures of pilgrimage-making, she wandered further a-field, and not only went herself, but often managed to induce some of her royal relations to bear her company. Mary occupied the place in the royal family which is often filled in our own families by a maiden aunt. Whenever there was to be an *accouchement* at court, or if any of the royal children chanced to be ill, the nun was summoned from Amesbury to assist, and a pilgrimage was infallibly the result. In 1301 she led the Queen (the second wife of Edward I.) to a round of celebrated shrines—after the birth of Edmund of Woodstock—terminating at the cathedral of Hereford. In 1306 she went alone to Walsingham and Bury St. Edmund's, to entreat the sea-side Virgin and the Saxon martyr on behalf of an invalid infant princess. Merrily she mingled her pleasure and her devotion. She travelled in a litter escorted by a train of court ladies and attended by minstrels. Poetry and music beguiled the road of its weariness, and twenty-nine days were pleasantly spent in the journey from Northampton into Suf-

folk and Norfolk, and thence home to Amesbury. In the year following the king was seized with his mortal illness during his expedition against the Scots. He was taken ill at Carlisle, but insisted on moving forward towards his enemies, although scarcely able to travel even in a litter. Tidings of his danger reached the Queen at Northampton, where Mary was keeping her Majesty company during the absence of her lord. Now-a-days a wife's anxiety would have hurried her off to the bedside of the dying sufferer. At that time the same anxiety prompted a different course. The Queen and Princess Mary, with the King's two infant sons, posted off "with zealous haste" to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. Their intercession came too late. They left Northampton on their pious pilgrimage on the 5th July; the King expired at Burgh-on-the-Sands [not Carlisle, as stated ii. 430] on the 7th.

Edward II. was especially kind to his nun-sister. He confirmed his father's grants to her, distinguished her by magnificent presents, and never failed to summon her to all court braveries and ceremonies. There never was a wedding, or a funeral, to say nothing of lyings-in, but she was there. In 1315 we find her pilgrimage again to St. Thomas, in order to intercede with him on behalf of the soul of her sister Elizabeth, and buying Paris candles to burn before his hallowed shrine. On her return she stirred up the new queen to make a summer excursion to the same spot. Of course the ever ready Mary accompanied her royal sister-in-law as guide. This was a truly magnificent affair. The Queen's pilgrimage was a triumph. Cloth of gold and spices, saffron, and wax for tapers, were provided in large quantities for her Majesty's offerings at all the churches on the road, and no doubt St. Thomas came in for his share. Splendour of all kinds reigned around, and Mary must have been in her glory.

As time ran on the circle of ladies who were dependent upon the nun's kindness naturally enlarged. In 1317 she was summoned to the *accouchement* of a niece. When the event transpired Mary's valet carried the tidings to the king, and as soon as the

young mother was able to move, Mary hurried her off on a pilgrimage of thanksgiving to St. Thomas. On their return to London Mary fell in with her brother, the king, and no doubt attacked him on her favourite subject. His troubles had begun, and one cannot doubt what was his sister's *recipe* for their cure. Business, want of inclination, or lack of faith, stood in his way, and he compromised the matter, by going with Mary to the nearer shrine of good St. Alban.

This was the kind of life which the Lady Mary led; and she led it bravely. There was no idea mixed up with it that a nun, when engaged in peregrination for the sake of religion, should show her contempt for the vain pomps of the unsubstantial world. Wherever she went, save in the actual presence of royalty, Mary's equipage eclipsed the splendour of every body else. She herself travelled sometimes on horseback, sometimes in a litter; three harbingers preceded to prepare for her due reception on the road; thirty horses, provided for her damsels, give some notion of the number of her female attendants; besides which, she had four charioteers, six grooms, two sumpterers, and eight pages. That she might be secure against any accidental annoyance to a pampered palate, there followed in her train a waggon, drawn by three horses, and laden with a cooking apparatus. Her offerings bore a proportion to the splendour of her retinue. An ouché of gold, adorned with a garnet in the centre, and set round with six emeralds, is mentioned as her gift upon one occasion; and the nature of others may be inferred from the circumstance that she ruined her goldsmith, one Martin, who removed from Amesbury to London, by the amount she ran into his debt, and the length of time she obliged him to wait for his money.

In truth, she was over head and ears in debt all her life long, and that in spite, as Mrs. Green reminds us, of the protection against costliness in her own personal apparel which was afforded by the rules of her monastic order. In such matters, as in many others, where there is a will there is a way. Cut off from the display of scarlet mantles, cloth of gold and velvet, and also from personal orna-

ments and jewelry, still the uncontrollable passion for expense found a vent. Not only was she conspicuous, as may be inferred from what we have stated, for the luxuries of her table, and the beauty of her stud, but the furniture of her apartments, and the equipments of her household, were converted into admirable vehicles for spending money. "Her bed"—it is Mrs. Green that dares to tell us this—"Her bed was hung with velvet and tapestry, and furnished with the finest linen; and the green benches with which her apartment was surrounded on three sides were provided with cushions of the softest down." Linen for her table and her pantry poured in by hundreds of ells at a time; and, to mount to the climax of fooling away money at once, Mrs. Green is very sorry to say it, but the fact is unquestionable, the poor excitement-loving spinster-nun—did not quaff to excess her Rhenish or her Gascon, but she—gambled. Mrs. Green, with great prudence, avoids going into the *minutiæ*. She does not tell us even the game or the stakes. We admire her reserve, but should like to know a few of the particulars. If she will send them to us she may rely upon our discretion. Sylvanus and his Readers are safe against the contagion of a propensity which Mrs. Green is quite right to condemn in all young ladies.

One other little fact about the Princess Mary gives her, in the eyes of literary people, in spite of her gambling, something of the same kind of interest which Lord Campbell tells us that lawyers entertain for Chief Justice Saunders, in spite of his profligacy. She was a lover of minstrelsy, and a patron of literature. She even encouraged that particular branch of literature in which we feel so deep an interest. Nicholas Trivet wrote a chronicle for her use. It is a work distinct from the *Annales* published by Hall, (Oxford, 1719-1722,) and by the Historical Society, (ed. Hog. 8vo. 1845.) It is written in Norman-French, the fashionable language of the time, and comprises a brief history from "the first day of time," when "God created heaven and earth, and the angels of heaven," down to the time of Pope John XXII., who wore the tiara from 1316 to 1334. There is a MS. of this

unpublished work at Paris, two MSS. are at Oxford, and one is in the Brit. Mus. (Arundel MS. No. 56.) The last MS. commences thus:—"Ci commence les chronicles que frere Nichol Trivet escript a dame Marie la fille a mounsignour le roi Edward le fitz Henri." Trivet again makes mention of the princess in terms which, notwithstanding her gambling and her extravagance, we shall all heartily concur in hoping that she has long ago found to be true,

"The fourth [surviving] daughter of the king Edward, the son of Henry, was the lady Mary, of whom it has before been mentioned that she married the high king of Heaven; and therefore of her it may be truly said, '*Optimam partem elegit sibi Maria quæ non auferetur ab eâ*;' which is as much as to say, 'Mary hath chosen

the better part, and this part, which is God himself, shall never be taken from her.'" (fo. 76 b.)

Mary survived all her brothers and sisters of the whole blood, and died at Amesbury in 1332, in the 54th year of her age.

Mrs. Green's style occasionally wants terseness, her conclusions often extend far wider than her premises, and she is very careless in names of places. These are points in which she should strive to amend as she goes on. In diligence and research we can only advise her to continue as she has begun. If she does, she and her publisher may depend upon it that her work, when complete, will be of great interest and value, and cannot fail to take its stand in our permanent historical literature.

INTENDED EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART, A.D. 1850, WITH REFERENCE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, A.D. 1851.

AN event which is of the greatest interest to all persons who feel the value of those studies which relate to the past is about to take place in the metropolis in the course of a few weeks. Our readers are aware that a great exhibition of the manufactures of all nations is to be held under the highest auspices in the year 1851. The world is to be ransacked for whatever in the mechanical productions of modern times is the richest or the rarest, the most beautiful or the most elaborate, the most skilful or the most useful; and every work of industry which falls under any of these heads is to be gathered together, arranged, and classified, and the whole to be formed into one vast exhibition. Of course no building could be found capacious enough to accommodate either the numbers beyond all number of articles which will deserve a place in such an exhibition, or the multitudes of all nations and kindreds of mankind who will flock to inspect the congregated collection. A spot has therefore been chosen in Hyde Park, spacious and easy of access from all quarters of the metropolis, and there a vast temporary erection is to be raised.

A royal commission has been issued to carry out the scheme, committees are formed to aid it in all parts of the United Kingdom, and a subscription is opened to defray the necessary expenses, and to furnish large prizes by which the ingenuity and industry of all mankind are to be stimulated and set in motion. Her Majesty has subscribed 1,000*l*. Prince Albert 500*l*. and a very large sum will soon be collected. The design is a vast and noble one. It is worthy of the prince from whom it emanated, and will do lasting honour to his name. Already working men in many parts of the kingdom are awake to its stirring interest. In many a cottage and in the humble home of many an artizan and mechanic the excitement begins to stir; masters have called the attention of their labourers to the great opportunity which is afforded to both of them; practical genius has been stimulated; intermediate rewards have been offered by private persons for the production of new fabrics, or of new machinery, the discovery of new mechanical powers, or the application of old powers in new directions; experiments are on foot, and everything

betokens that the few intervening months will be a period of excitement and vigorous effort. "The genius and the mortal instruments are in council," and much good and much honour to our native country will, we hope, be the result. When the day of distribution shall come, nothing would be more universally gratifying than to see hard-handed sons of toil, from all quarters of the world, step forth to receive, perhaps even from the honour-giving hand of majesty itself, the noble rewards of pre-eminent mechanical genius.

The idea of this great exhibition originated, as we have before remarked, with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and, in the first instance, he communicated the scheme to the Society of Arts, of which His Royal Highness is the President. Before its adoption was finally determined upon, certain gentlemen connected with the Society of Arts were commissioned to visit the principal seats of manufacture in the United Kingdom, and to confer with the leading men resident amongst our working population as to the feasibility and advisableness of such an exhibition, and as to their willingness to give it their support.

Nothing could be more gratifying than the reception which the commissioners met with. Wherever they opened their budget the project was hailed with acclamation. No paltry jealousy of foreign nations interfered with the expression of a willingness on the part of our own manufacturers to enter into the generous rivalry. The design was received in the manly spirit of confidence in British ingenuity in which it was first proposed, and in that spirit we hope and trust it will be carried out. Let Great Britain exert herself—every nerve should be strained in the contest—but let justice and courtesy be shown to all exhibitors. To whatever race or family of man they may belong, let them all have not merely fair play, which is every man's right who breathes our air, but all possible consideration, respect, and kindness. We have no apprehension as to the result. It will either establish our own mechanical and artistic pre-eminence, or teach us the way to attain to it,—and perhaps the latter lesson will be the more valuable of the two.

In the course of their travels the commissioners visited Bradford, and there a circumstance occurred which brings this subject especially under our notice. A gentleman who is resident at that place, Mr. Edward Hailstone, well known to those who have been present at the summer meetings of the British Archæological Institute for the skill with which he has arranged the temporary museums which have formed so interesting a feature of those meetings, suggested to the commissioners that it would be a very useful preparation for the great Exhibition of 1851, if, during the present year, a preliminary exhibition were formed in London of works of Ancient and Mediæval Art. The reasons for such an exhibition, and the advantages to be derived from it, are obvious. Few of the processes and productions of modern art and manufacture are altogether new. They are for the most part mere recoveries or revivals of arts long ago practised, but since fallen into disuse. In some respects the modern revivals are extremely imperfect and partial, made by persons who have taken hasty glimpses, as it were, at the works of ancient times, and have caught somewhat of the spirit which predominates amongst them, but have yet much to learn, many a beautiful form to become acquainted with, many a process of manufacture yet to regain.

Mr. Hailstone's suggestion was submitted in due course by the commissioners to the Society of Arts and their Royal President, and was favourably received by both. To carry it out interfered a little with a modern exhibition previously determined upon by the Society of Arts, but the managers of that Society have the success of the Exhibition of 1851 at heart, and little difficulties were therefore soon overcome. Arrangements were made for the accommodation in their premises in the Adelphi of both exhibitions at one time; a committee was determined to be formed specially to manage the ancient and mediæval exhibition; of that committee His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously consented to be the chairman; several noblemen and gentlemen who are eminently skilled in matters of antiquity have been requested by the Society of Arts

to serve on that committee under His Royal Highness; and on the 1st March 1850 this exhibition will open (as we trust) with a collection of works of Ancient and Mediæval Art, the like of which was never seen in one place, or at one time, in this world before.

Conversant as our Magazine has been, for a period of now close upon one hundred and twenty years complete, with the very subjects of which this exhibition is about to be composed, we cannot view this event with any other feeling than one of the very deepest interest. The study which we were the first among English periodicals to encourage, and which we have consistently upheld throughout the whole of our long course, has now an opportunity afforded to it of lifting up its head in the face of all the world, and of proving itself to be, what we have always contended for, the best, if not the only source of knowledge;

For out of the old fieldes, as men saithe,
Cometh all this new corne, fro yere to yere,
And out of old bookes, in good faithe,
Cometh all this new science that men lere.

We know that the mere fact of disuse is regarded by many people as a sufficient proof of uselessness. But nothing can be more unphilosophical, or more contradictory to the experience of every day; especially in reference to the productions of mechanical industry and art. Who that has lived to one-half, or even to one-fourth of the age of Sylvanus Urban, has not observed the production of many an ingenious article of manufacture, the result of some peculiar mechanical process, which, for a time, has been admired by every body, has been in every body's hands, has lived its day, and then been superseded, not by something better, but by something new. Such productions are the scraps with which Time fills his wallet, things "forgot as soon as done," and reinvented and reproduced, with vast loss of time and labour, from age to age, as novelties. No one who is acquainted with the skill of ancient times will deny what we have stated. If any one is ignorant of the fact, he may be safely referred to the forthcoming exhibition. There, we doubt not, will be found many works of manufacturing art in past time which could not be reproduced at the present moment.

No amount of money could obtain them. Whilst we write, we have in mind processes of enamelling and vitrification productive of a delicacy and richness of effect unknown in modern manufactures, and work in metals of incomparable grace and beauty.

But we would address ourselves, on this occasion, not so much to those who do not know or believe these things, as to our readers, and to all other students in the common school of antiquarianism, who are well acquainted with them, and we would say to them:—"This is a time and an opportunity which it especially behoves you not to let pass unimproved. The world undervalues your pursuits. It believes them to be useless. Such opinions are narrow-minded, but they are natural. You have now an opportunity of refuting them. Bring forth the choicest proofs you possess of the arts and manufactures of ancient times. Establish to the conviction of every body that the subjects of your study are not dead, worthless things, which it is folly to pore over, and time lost to endeavour to understand, but that there is a life in them and a practical reality; that they have a bearing upon the business of life; that modern manufactures are beautiful and excellent in proportion as the mind which conceives and the hand which fabricates them are imbued with a knowledge of what was done in times of old; and that the partial improvement which has lately taken place in modern decorative art results from the application of a principle which may be carried much further than it has yet been; the principle, namely,

— "that new-born gauds
"Are made and fashioned from things past."

Nor is it solely with a view to the credit of antiquarian studies that we think this exhibition should be encouraged. A higher feeling than even the love or the vindication of such studies should conduce to the same end. The rivalry into which our manufacturers are about to enter is one in which they peculiarly stand in need of the aid which may be derived from the study of Ancient Art. In several countries of Europe, and especially in France, museums of antiquities exist in all towns of any importance, and

even in many which are of very inferior rank. The frequent inspection of these museums has familiarized the people of those countries with ancient forms and ancient ornaments, has educated their taste, refined their judgment, and tutored them into an acquaintance with elegance of design and correctness of proportion. Hence in some degree arise the tastefulness and the fine perception of what is truly beautiful which distinguish our neighbours the French. They enter upon the pending competition with all the advantages which can be derived from long previous knowledge of "things past." Our manufacturers, on the contrary, have no such advantage. Few museums of antiquities exist in our own country, and those which may be found in certain of our largest towns are of recent establishment, and are consequently too imperfect to be of much service. On this ground, therefore, as well as for the more special reason which we have assigned before, we express our decided conviction that all possessors of the required works of art should seek a place among the supporters of this laudable design.

The number of works in Great Britain of the required class is extraordinarily large. Within the metropolis alone there are articles enough to form twenty exhibitions, even without including the royal collections, although portions of them may probably be placed at the service of the Committee by the royal chairman. It is not unlikely that the Cellini plate from Windsor may form part of the exhibition. Several of the city companies possess proper articles of great value, and those which are in the possession of societies and private persons are innumerable. Every one, we doubt not,

will be pleased to place whatever he possesses at the service of His Royal Highness and the Committee. Oxford and Cambridge are full of such articles, and there are scattered over the country in the houses of noblemen and gentlemen more of them than any one can, without inquiry, suppose or imagine.

Respecting the articles which it will be desirable to offer or forward to this exhibition, we may remark that mere antiquarian curiosities are not the things which are wanted. Those have a use, and often a very important use; but what are now desired are articles which exhibit ancient artistic or mechanical skill; articles which illustrate or exemplify the mechanical processes employed in goldsmith's work; in enamelling; in the fabrication of *nielli*; in embroidery; in carving, whether in ivory, metal, or wood; in the engraving of seals; in wire-drawing and fillagree-work; in the manufacture of cloth-of-gold, whether actually woven of gold thread or embroidered; in armourers'-work, from chain-mail downwards, and whether of horse or man; in bookbinding, whether in metal, board, or leather; in painted glass; in the illumination of MSS.; all the various processes employed in the fabrication of articles of domestic use, or furniture, or personal ornaments;—but the enumeration would be endless. Ancient mechanical skill and artistic taste are the things to be illustrated; the objects which will answer the purpose are infinite. The time is short, and possessors of anything of the kind should immediately communicate with the Secretary of the Society of Arts. It will hereafter be an honourable distinction to have had one's name in the list of exhibitors.

PROPOSAL FOR A STATUE OF HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST.

A. D. 1786.

MR. URBAN,

MR. HEPWORTH DIXON, in his eloquent Memoir of HOWARD, reviewed in your January Magazine, makes mention—not in terms of commendation—of a proposal which was put forth in the year 1786, for the erection of a statue to the honour of
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

the subject of his biography. Such a proposal was a testimony of inestimable value to the general respect which was entertained for Howard, a burst of honest and spontaneous enthusiasm for his public virtues; and, upon further consideration, it probably will occur to Mr. Dixon, that, viewed in that

light, it should scarcely have been treated by Howard's biographer in a tone of disparagement. I may be permitted to add, with all possible respect for Mr. Dixon, that in my opinion the proposal was equally honourable to the gentleman with whom it originated, and to the many distinguished persons by whom it was promoted and encouraged, and that the way in which it was received by the public speaks well for the spirit of the age. We raise statues to warriors and statesmen, why should we not raise them to the heroes of philanthropy?

"The Gentleman's Magazine" had so large a share in drawing public attention to this subject, that it might be sufficient to refer generally to your volumes from 1786 to 1796, to shew the progress of this public testimony, from its first suggestion to the final erection of the statue in St. Paul's Cathedral. But perhaps you will allow me to detail the circumstances, from authentic documents in my possession.

The idea of erecting a statue to Howard was first suggested by the Rev. Dr. John Warner, in a letter signed "Anglus," published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1786 (p. 360). Dr. Warner was an excellent scholar, a man of the strictest integrity, and warm and even enthusiastic in his friendships. He had lately been introduced to Howard, at Rome; and was anxious to have the statue erected before the Philanthropist's return to his native country, "or his humble sense of his own merits would certainly prevent it."

The late Mr. John Nichols, the Editor and Printer of the Magazine, seconded most warmly Dr. Warner's proposition, volunteered to receive subscriptions, and became Secretary to the Howardian Fund.

Dr. Warren's letter was followed by others, inserted in subsequent months, and written by many benevolent characters, among whom may be enumerated Dr. J. C. Lettsom,* Dr. W.

Hawes, S. P. Wolferstan, Esq., Philip Thicknesse, Esq. (Polyxena), Sir John Call, Bart., the very learned Dr. S. Parr, Rev. B. N. Turner, Rev. J. Greene (Fidus), James Forbes of Stanmore, Dr. Loveday of Oxford, the Rev. S. Denne, &c.

The subscription had been much benefited by a fine poem, written anonymously, entitled "The Triumph of Benevolence,"† but afterwards acknowledged by Samuel Jackson Pratt, Esq.

The celebrated Richard Porson, under the final letters of his names, D. N. (Aug. 1786, p. 630,) was the first to suggest that the statue should be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and observes "that the intention is a noble one, and reflects as much honour on this country as it does on Mr. Howard."

Mr. Porson in the next number, p. 789, under his well-known signature of Cantabrigiensis, addressed the following Ode to the Author of "The Triumph of Benevolence."

"What Muse sublime, of angel birth,
Rides the pure sunbeam down to earth?
Doth GRAY forsake the Seraph choir,
To strike again the lofty lyre?
Or he to whom that lyre was given
When Gray's blest spirit sought its heaven,
MASON, doth Mason pour the lay,
Congenial to his darling Gray?"

in St. Paul's Cathedral," and inserts some of the letters which originated the design from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with others addressed to the Committee; including the letter from the Marquess of Lansdowne, recommending that the monument should be a single statue in St. Paul's Cathedral. Whilst concealing his own great exertions in the erection of the monument, Dr. Lettsom thus notices the other two most prominent supporters of it. "To the exertions of John Nichols, and those of the late Dr. Warner, this national monument owes its existence. The latter, who venerated a Howard on earth, may associate their kindred souls in empyræum. The former, from whose undeviating friendship I have derived many of the most grateful and rational enjoyments of life, may, I hope, long continue an ornament to society; the liberal friend to merit, and an example of beneficence to every avenue of human distress." Dr. Lettsom affixed to this essay a silhouette of his friend Mr. Nichols.

† Inserted in the *Magazine* 1787, p. 783.

* It is with great pleasure that I refer to this benevolent Physician's "Hints to promote Benevolence, Temperance, and Medical Science;" in which work he devotes a chapter to "Hints respecting the Monument erected to John Howard

Or doth Philanthropy herself descend,
To grace 'the prisoner and the mourner's
friend?'

Ah, Muse sublime, all hail thy art,
Which triumphs o'er the yielding heart!
Ah, Muse sublime, whose angel wing
Drops dew from a celestial spring!
O Helicon surpassing thee,
Pure fountain of humanity!
The Spirit of the Isle shall rise,
And greet thy passage from the skies;
And fair Benevolence herself reward
The tuneful triumphs of her Howard's
Bard."*

On the 22d of November 1786 a general meeting of the subscribers was held, at which Mr. Nichols, to whose indefatigable zeal the fund was so much indebted, explained at length the progress of the undertaking, as may be seen very fully in the *Magazine* for 1786, p. 992. Mr. Nichols still hoped that "Mr. Howard would see the singular honour intended to be paid to Virtue in his person, by distinguishing between the request of an individual and the collective voice of the community. Nearly 1,500*l.* had been subscribed, 1,000*l.* of which had been funded."

It was found, however, as had been from the first anticipated by many of Mr. Howard's private friends, that he absolutely forbade the erection of the statue; and in Feb. 1787 two letters appear in your *Magazine* (p. 101), one from Vienna, Feb. 17 (which lies before me), and the second dated in London, Feb. 16, 1787, where the *Philanthropist* was safely arrived. The latter letter was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—You are entitled to all the gratitude I can express for the testimony of approbation you have intended me, and I am truly sensible of the honour done me; but at the same time you must permit me to inform you that I cannot, without violating all my feelings, consent to it, and that the execution of your design would be a cruel

punishment to me: it is therefore my earnest request, that those friends who wish my happiness and future comfort in life, would withdraw their names from the subscription, and that the execution of your design may be laid aside for ever.

"I shall always think the reforms now going on in several of the jails of this kingdom, and which I hope will become general, the greatest honour, and the most ample reward, I can possibly receive.

"I must further inform you, that I cannot permit the fund, which in my absence, and without my consent, hath been called the Howardian Fund, to go in future by that name; and that I will have no concern in the disposal of the money subscribed; my situation and various pursuits rendering it impossible for me to pay any attention to such a general plan, which can only be carried into due effect in particular districts, by a constant attention and a constant residence. I am, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient and faithful humble servant,

"JOHN HOWARD.

"London, Feb. 16, 1787."

In the same *Magazine* (p. 102) Mr. Nichols inserted a letter from an unknown Correspondent (since ascertained to be the benevolent Benjamin Hawes, esq. of Worthing, great-uncle to the present Under Secretary of State), informing him "that 365 guineas were lodged at his banker's, being a London Tradesman's one year's profit, and who wished it to be disposed of by the Visitor of Prisons, but which Mr. Howard declined to do, hoping for the kind assistance of the printer of the *Magazine*, and only begging for secrecy, as the loss of the money would not be attended with half the concern as a discovery." The printer says, he will submit it to the Howardian Committee. It is probable that the money was not called for within the seven weeks allowed for consideration.

Defeated in their wish to erect a Statue, several of the committee adopted the proposal of Dr. Lettsom, communicated to the *Magazine* for 1787, p. 464, that a Medal should be struck in honour of Mr. Howard. It then appeared that 609 persons had subscribed, and that offers had been made to the subscribers to return their money, of which 126 persons had availed themselves. The following seven were appointed a committee to prepare a medal; Ald. Boydell, Sir

* Your reviewer (in your last number, p. 21.) has quoted some beautiful lines from the "Grave of Howard," by a venerable poet still living. It may be mentioned that Mr. Bowles also published, during Mr. Howard's life, another poem, entitled, "Verses to John Howard, Esq. on his State of Prisons and Lazarettos," 4to. pp. 14, dedicated to his old master at Winchester, Dr. Joseph Warton, 4to. 1789,

Joshua Reynolds, John Call, esq. Wm. Hayley, esq. Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Warner, and Mr. Nichols. The medal was not proceeded with; and in June 1788, 200*l.* of the fund was applied for the relief of 55 small debtors in the gaols of the metropolis, in aid of a fund proposed for that purpose by Mr. Sheriff Bloxam.

In the early part of 1790 the melancholy intelligence reached this country that the great Philanthropist was no more, having died at Cherson on the 27th of February. The committee were now at liberty to fulfil their original intention, and on May 10, 1790, resolved to erect a statue or monument "suitable to the greatness of Mr. Howard's character, and the dignity and gratitude of the British empire."

The idea of a statue was strongly enforced by a communication from the Marquess of Lansdowne, signed L., which is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1790, p. 395. It is too long for transcription, but is well worthy of perusal, as, whilst recommending Mr. Howard's statue to be placed in St. Paul's, it points out how to guard against the cathedral being disfigured and misapplied in the manner of Westminster Abbey.

In June, 1791, the public were informed that the Dean and Chapter had consented to receive the proposed monument in St. Paul's; and that Mr. John Bacon was engaged in the undertaking; that the figure would be 7 feet 8 inches high; and that he proposed to execute it for 1,300 guineas. From

this time Samuel Whitbread, esq. the relative of Mr. Howard, and his son S. Whitbread, jun. the eminent statesman, took a lively interest in the erection of the monument, the former subscribing 300*l.* and his son 30 guineas.

In Feb. 1796, the monument was opened to the public, and the committee passed votes of thanks: "1. to Mr. Bacon, for the manner in which he had executed their intentions; 2. to the Dean and Chapter, for the liberal manner in which they had admitted the monument into their cathedral; a favour the more valuable, as it was the first instance in which it had been conferred; and, 3. to Mr. Nichols, for his indefatigable zeal and attention in the progress of this business."

I will conclude with an extract of a letter from Mr. Whitbread, jun. to my father, as I believe it is not generally known who was the writer of the inscription, but there is no longer any reason for concealment.

*"Lower Grosvenor Street,
Feb. 26, 1776.*

"Sir,—I much approve of the engraving of the monument.* I must trouble you with one, and that *an earnest*, request, that my name may not appear in the Magazine as author of the Inscription. I am highly flattered by your approbation of it, and that of the Committee; and if the publick should coincide in your opinion, it will be an additional gratification to me that it should be commended without the name of its author being known.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
"S. WHITBREAD."

Yours, &c. J. B. NICHOLS.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The close of 1849 and the opening of the year 1850 were distinguished by two announcements of melancholy interest to all lovers of History and Antiquities; the deaths of Mr. PATRICK FRASER TYTLER and Mr. THOMAS STAPLETON, under circumstances, we believe, of singular similarity. We hope, in a month or two, to be able to furnish biographies of both these gentlemen. Mr. Tytler's eminence as an historian, and Mr. Stapleton's talent as an historical and genealogical antiquary, we have often benefited from, and as often been pleased to acknowledge. We shall

be happy to receive communications in aid of our intended biographical notices.†

Among recent events of a more pleasing

* See the print of the monument, and the inscription by Mr. Whitbread, in the Magazine for March 1796, p. 181.

† Another gentleman (longer ago deceased) of whom we should be happy to receive any particulars, is Mr. MORIER, the celebrated Eastern traveller, novelist, and historian. The author of *Hajji Baba* ought not to pass away without a befitting record,

character, two are especially worthy of our notice. The first is the announcement of an intention on the part of the State Paper Commissioners to publish CALENDARS of the earliest contents of THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, beginning with the reign of James I. This will be one of the greatest boons conferred upon historical literature in our time. We trust it will be carried into execution with all possible expedition. Time flies, and, even if prosecuted with greater speed than ever yet characterised such work, it will be of little use to many of the best historical workmen of the present generation. We shall probably recur to this subject in an early Number.—The second event to which we have alluded is a proposal for a TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER. An influential meeting has been lately held at Sheffield, Mr. Hunter's native place. Resolutions were passed declaratory of the honour which he had conferred upon that town and neighbourhood by his Histories of Hallamshire and the Deanery of Doncaster; and a subscription was opened for the purpose of procuring a Portrait, to be painted by a first-rate artist, and to be placed in the Cutlers' Hall among other memorials of the worthies of that town and neighbourhood. A Committee, consisting of 57 gentlemen of Sheffield, headed by the Mayor and Master-Cutler, was formed for carrying out the proposal. We need scarcely say that it meets with our hearty concurrence. We know the value of Mr. Hunter's historical labours, and shall be happy to see him receive any token of respect which his friends or the public can bestow upon him. It will give us pleasure to co-operate with the local committee in promoting their object. If agreeable to them, we have no doubt that the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries would receive subscriptions for them in London. We trust that it is part of their scheme to engrave the Portrait.

Much of the Historical Literature of the month will be found noticed in our present number, but the length to which several of our articles has run has compelled the postponement of some valuable papers,—one upon *Southey's Correspondence* by that eminent pen which has so long adorned our pages. We regret greatly that the present number unavoidably goes out without it. We have also been obliged to postpone articles by Mr. Thoms and Mr. Bruce, a paper on *Jones's Recollections of Chantrey*, and a communication of notes from the Log Book of the Bellerophon respecting the *Battle of Trafalgar*; with several others. In addition to these we shall next month have the pleasure to lay before our readers notices of the Diary of

Isaac Casaubon; Dyer's Life of Calvin; King's Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Dykes; Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature; Stowell's Life of Dr. Hamilton; Craik's Romance of the Peerage; Milman's Life of Tasso, &c. &c. All new Historical and Biographical books will be noticed as soon as possible after we receive them.

Among recent publications which do not ordinarily fall within the scope of our new arrangements there are some which claim our notice at this time, on account of peculiar and special circumstances. We allude to two SERMONS ON THE DEATH OF QUEEN ADELAIDE,* some passages of which well deserve to be transferred to our pages, as valuable contributions to historical biography.

Dr. Wordsworth relates that when in 1846 a plan was formed for effecting more complete pastoral superintendence, and for building additional schools, in Westminster, Lord Howe returned in answer to his letter to Queen Adelaide, that she felt the case to be so very strong, and was so well acquainted with the state of fearful destitution in which the lower orders of Westminster were plunged, that her Majesty could not hesitate for an instant in following the example set by others, and gladly contributed one thousand pounds, Lord Howe himself giving 200*l.* to the same purposes.

In reference to Stanmore, the place in which her Majesty passed the last months of her life, where she breathed her last, and the church of which will speedily be rebuilt, mainly through her beneficent example, Dr. Wordsworth introduces a striking communication received from the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, the pastor of that parish: "It might, perhaps, be imagined (he observed) that some individuals in a royal retinue might at times give occasion for disquiet or disorder in a small village like ours. But this is far from the case. The presence of the Queen Dowager and of her household is a blessing to us all. Not only is her Majesty regular and constant in her own person in the discharge of the duties of religion, but such is the effect of her example, that every servant of her household appears to be guided by the same rule."

Dr. Wordsworth afterwards states that

* "She is not dead, but sleepeth. A Sermon at Westminster Abbey, Dec. 9, 1849, by Chr. Wordsworth, D.D. Canon of Westminster."

"Christ the Resurrection and the Life, a Sermon at St. George's, Brighton, by the Rev. James S. M. Anderson, M.A. one of the Chaplains to her late Majesty, &c."

her Majesty appeared to find peculiar satisfaction and delight in the religious services of the venerable church of Westminster, where she was on various occasions an attendant :

"The last time that her Majesty was present in this place, she was accompanied by an illustrious personage—one made pre-eminent by grandeur and misfortune, one whose princely brother (the Duc de Montpensier) sleeps in this sacred fabric, this last *long home* of kings—King Louis Philippe. This was in the summer of last year. The king was then attended by his queen, and by other members of his family. The royal strangers paid marked attention to our service. I was then on duty here as Canon in residence, and, when I had the honour of accompanying the royal visitors to the west door, the king expressed the gratification he had derived from the service; and the Queen of France graciously said, 'Sir, I have *had peculiar pleasure in attending the prayers here with your good Queen.*'"

Mr. Anderson, also, is able to speak of Queen Adelaide as a fellow-worshipper. "Some of you may call to mind," he remarks, "the time when, beneath this very roof, for several years, the Queen joined with you in your services of prayer and praise. Others may picture to themselves the day on which, with the King her husband, she crossed the threshold of the Hospital, and visited its wards, and spake words of kindness and of comfort to the poor patients. Others may cherish, with grateful remembrance, the many other evidences of kind and generous interest which she manifested with respect to the most valuable institutions of this town, as often as it became the residence of the court, and the assistance which then and afterwards she cheerfully continued to give them." The continuance of Queen Adelaide's bounty to places with which her connection had ceased was certainly something beyond an ordinary and formal charity. In another place Mr. Anderson remarks, "It needed not the special intervention of any officer of the court or the household to gain a hearing, or a familiarity with the arts of polished language to make that hearing successful. However rudely the story of distress were told, let truth have been on its side, and it was never told in vain. I have seen letters addressed to her of whom I now speak penned by the most unskilful hands, and transmitted only through the ordinary channels of public communication, yet carefully and patiently examined; the means which they supplied of verifying their own statements immediately employed; and, wheresoever the inquiry jus-

tified it, the desired succour has inevitably found its way to the house of poverty and care."

We may also mention, although chiefly of a theological character, DR. CUMMING'S *GOD IN HISTORY*, which is a reprint, with large additions, of an eloquent lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a vindication of the presence and providence of God, as exhibited in the Reformation, and in other striking passages of human history.

A scheme is put forth by the Benedictines of the Abbey of Solesme, for the publication of a work which promises to range with the celebrated collections of Mabillon and Montfaucon. It will be entitled *SPICILEGIUM SOLESMENSE*, and will comprise, in ten volumes large quarto, about 150 authors, ranging from some unpublished fragments of the 2nd century to complete works of the 12th. The *Annals of St. Vedast*, an historical monument of great value, and the *Chartulary of St. Florent of Saumur*, the latter from the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. are mentioned among the works intended for publication. The collection will be divided into two equal series, which will be proceeded with simultaneously. Subscriptions, at 10s. per volume, are received for either series.

Dr. Beke has addressed a circular to the subscribers to DR. BIALLOBLOTZKY'S projected exploratory *JOURNEY INTO EASTERN AFRICA*, announcing that he has remitted to the latter the funds necessary to enable him to return to Europe, and informing them that the church missionaries stationed at Rabbai Empia, near Mombas, seem likely to realize the objects contemplated by the expedition of Dr. Bialloblotzky.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. writes to us respecting the *RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF CHAUCER*, in Westminster Abbey, and the removal of the old inscription. He says that he has recently had the honour of bringing the subject under the notice of the present Dean, Dr. Buckland, who is quite favourable to the undertaking. "Lately," he remarks, "a slab, with a suitable inscription from Tickell, inserted in lasting letters of brass, has been placed over the grave of *Addison*, at the expense of Lord Ellesmere; to his honour be it recorded. With such an example before us, let us gladly hasten to rescue from decay the tomb of the great father of English poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer. Nicholas Brigham, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, from a love to the great poet's memory, and 'in the name of the Muses,' caused a monument to be erected. What is desired is, that

this should be kept up and repaired; not altered. Three centuries have done their work in obliterating what in Brigham's day was doubtless a labour of love. All that is now required is some slight repair of the ornamental portion, and of the marble slab, with the re-engraving of the inscription. This may be done for a sum of twelve or thirteen pounds." Mr. Shepherd hopes, and we hope so too, that it will not remain undone for the want of so insignificant a sum. The suggestion is not new to us. We know that other persons have entertained the same views, and a proposal was very recently about to be made public for some repairs of a rather more extensive kind

than Mr. Shepherd seems to contemplate. Mr. Shepherd is the first to put the subject forward in a tangible form. We hope it will not be lost sight of. We are ready to aid it in any way in our power.

A Club has been formed called the ANTIQUARIAN ETCHING CLUB, which proposes to publish etchings of ancient remains executed by the members. Mr. A. H. Burkitt of Clapham is the Hon. Sec. If they can put forth respectably executed works of art we shall wish them every success. Time and what is called restoration carry on so perpetual a war against every thing old, that all endeavours to represent the monuments of the past as they really are deserve encouragement.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A New General Ecclesiastical Dictionary. By the Rev. Edward H. Landon, M.A. author of "*A Manual of Councils.*" Vol. I. A-Ban. 12mo. pp. 724.—This book stands greatly in need of a more communicative title-page, or of an explanatory preface. It contains accounts of many episcopal sees, with the succession of their bishops; of many writers upon theology; of many saints canonized by the church of Rome; of many persons and things mentioned in the Holy Scriptures; of many ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies; of many heads of ecclesiastical law. Now a dictionary of such things would be very useful if carefully compiled from the innumerable volumes—many of them ponderous folios without indexes—which are the best authorities on such points. But it should be compiled upon a consistent plan, and with competent knowledge. In the book before us we are at a loss to discover any definite plan. With reference to the succession of bishops in the episcopal sees, in some cases we have lists which are complete up to the present time; in others lists which extend no further than the beginning of the present century; in others lists which stop short in the last century; in the instance of some sees there are no such lists at all. Again, notices of many writers upon theological subjects of the very lowest possible degree of merit and reputation, long forgotten Spanish and Italian monks and friars, abound throughout the work, whilst others of whom the world would fain learn something, such men, for example, as Isaac Ambrose and Dr. Arnold, are altogether unnoticed. Again, our author notices many saints, some obscure enough, and some altogether fabulous; but where are St. Ansano of Siena, St. Adelaide of Ber-

gamo, and others? The scriptural names which are commented upon seem confined to those in the New Testament; but why may we not look in a General Ecclesiastical Dictionary for articles upon Adam, and Abraham, and Arahnah, and Ahaziah, and Athaliah, as well as upon Anna and Agabus? Nor is the work more correct in execution than complete in design. With reference to the last-mentioned name, Agabus, we are referred to Acts xi. 28, and the tradition that Agabus was one of the Seventy, and are told that nothing further is known of the life of Agabus. The writer had forgotten the very striking and important circumstance recorded in Acts xxi. 8—12.

We have examined a great many of the articles here and there, and have found them all extremely incomplete and inaccurate. For example:—

"Addison, Lancelot. The father of the celebrated Addison; born in 1632, in Westmoreland, and educated at Oxford. Obligated, by the tyranny of the republican faction, to retract the loyal sentiments contained in a public thesis which he delivered in 1658, he quitted Oxford in disgust. He proved himself, all through the rebellion, a warm supporter of the King's rights, and obtained of Charles II. the miserable reward of the chaplaincy of Dunkirk, from whence he went to Tangier. In 1689, however, he was made Dean of Lichfield, and died in 1703. He wrote, (1.) An account of the Revolutions which had taken place in Fez and Morocco. Printed in 1674. (2.) An account of the Present State of the Jews. (3.) A Modest Apology for the Clergy.—*Biog. Univers.* vol. i. *Life of Aldhelm by William of Malmesbury.* Ang. Sac. vol. ii. p. 20."

Now what are the facts? Lancelot

Addison, born 1632, was sent at the age of 18, that is, in 1650, more than twelve months after Charles I. was beheaded, to Queen's college, Oxford. He took his degree of B.A. 25th January, 1654, and that of M.A. 4th July, 1657. In the year following, perhaps shortly before the death of Cromwell, the young Master of Arts affronted the dominant party in the state and the university, by some smart jokes uttered publicly in an academical exercise. He was compelled to ask pardon on his knees. He then retired to a village near Petworth, where he remained in seclusion until the Restoration, that is, a little more than twelve months. This is what entitles him, according to our author, to the character of being a warm supporter of the King's rights *all through the rebellion!* One act of probably youthful folly constituted the whole of that claim to the gratitude of Charles II. which is held to have been miserably rewarded by the chaplaincy of Dunkirk. Many better claims, we fear, were less attended to. The list of Lancelot Addison's books is a specimen of the unscientific manner in which such lists are made up throughout the book, and we can say as little for its accuracy as for its bibliographical science. The first book mentioned was entitled "West Barbary; or, a short narrative of the revolutions of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco; with an account of the present customs, sacred, civil, and domestic." It was published, not in 1674, but at Oxford, 1671, 8vo. and is reprinted in the fifteenth volume of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels. His next work was "The present state of the Jews, &c." London, 1675, 8vo. His "Modest Plea (not Apology) for the Clergy," was published, London, 1677. 8vo. He wrote also, a "Life of Mahomet," a "Discourse of Tangier," and many other books equally worthy of notice with those which our editor has commemorated. What may be the meaning of the editor's concluding reference to William of Malmesbury's Life of Aldhelm we cannot divine. It slipped in, we suppose, by some absurd and unaccountable carelessness. It cannot have any possible connection with Lancelot Addison.

The same explanation is all that can be offered, we suppose, for 1660 being the date assigned for archbishop Anselm's admission into the abbey of Bec (p. 392); and 1672 for that of the synod of Jerusalem (p. 682); and for its being stated that bishop Andrewes (spelt Andrews) was born "September 25th, 1555, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth" (p. 357).

In all bibliographical matters the editor has evidently relied upon old and often

very inaccurate authorities, and has little knowledge of his own. For example, under the head of Arnulphus, he mentions that Wharton "gives" the *Collectanea* of Arnulphus, known as the *Textus Roffensis*, in his *Anglia Sacra*. Wharton indeed printed eleven pages of extracts from it, but it should have been mentioned that nearly the whole of the MS. was printed by Hearne, Oxford, 1720. 8vo.

Of bishop Andrewes's beautiful little book of *Private Devotions*, we are told that it was "first published in 1648, and lately in English by the Rev. S. Hall, 1839." There are few books a total unacquaintance with which is more extraordinary in an English divine. The MS. was found after the bishop's death "worn in pieces by his fingers, and wet with his tears." The original was not published until 1675, when it was printed at Oxford, but an English translation was published as early as 1647, London, 24mo. In 1730 a new translation, made by Dean Stanhope, was published after his death. This translation has been frequently reprinted, once with alterations by Bishop Horne. In 1830, not 1839, another new translation was published by the Rev. Peter, not the Rev. S. Hall, London, 12mo; and yet another, by the Rev. J. H. Newman, was published first in the *Oxford Tracts*, and afterwards, separately, in two parts, Oxford, 1842, 8vo.

Under *Bishop Aylmer* there is no mention of his *Harborowe* for faithful Subjects; under *Alfred*, no allusion to his translation of *Boethius*; under *Atto*, no mention of Mai's "*Scriptorum veterum nova collectio*;" and *Vercelli* is termed *Vercell*.

The article *Atterbury* is a melancholy specimen of confusion and unacquaintance with our most ordinary constitutional forms. Such ignorance is excusable enough in the *Biographie Universelle*, from which the editor has copied, but quite the contrary in an English writer, who compiles a General Ecclesiastical Dictionary. From the same authority the writer has probably derived his notions of the validity of the succession of the House of Brunswick in the place of "the Pretender, as it was the custom to style him" (p. 609). His theological opinions may be inferred from the article on Archbishop *Abbot*, in which he alludes to "the glorious efforts of his sainted successor, the martyr Laud."

A volume of this kind, the first of a contemplated long series, is of great importance. We trust that if the work is to be continued more pains will be bestowed upon it. Every part of the present volume which we have examined, and we have

looked through a great deal of it, is full of all kinds of mistakes. The editor has evidently undertaken a task infinitely beyond his strength.

Collections concerning the early history of the Founders of New Plymouth. By Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 8vo.—This is the first published (although designated No. II.) of a contemplated series of works to be entitled “Mr. Hunter’s Critical and Historical Tracts.” It relates to “the Pilgrim Fathers” who embarked from Delft on board the *May Flower* on the 2nd July, 1620, and founded, at New Plymouth, that great empire which now looms so grandly across the Atlantic. Mr. Hunter answers, more satisfactorily than it has been answered before, the question, “Who were the leaders of these pilgrims?” and answers, moreover, for the first time, the question, “In what exact part of England had they previously resided?” Mr. Hunter traces the prime mover to the village of Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, about a mile and a half south of Bawtry. There, in an old “manor-place,” which anciently belonged to the see of York, and was one of the properties alienated by the disgraceful nepotism of Archbishop Sandys, lived a family of the name of Brewster. In Queen Elizabeth’s time one William Brewster, of this family, after studying at Cambridge, entered the service of Secretary Davison. Brewster accompanied Davison on his mission to the Low Countries in 1585; a journey which probably exercised great influence over his future life, not only in tending to confirm his previous leaning to Puritanism, but also in making him aware of the completeness of that liberty of conscience which, in case of evil befalling the professors of his faith in England, they could obtain in the dominions of the United Provinces. Whilst in Davison’s employ George Cranmer, fellow pupil of Hooker with Edwin Sandys, and so beautifully commemorated by Isaac Walton, was Brewster’s companion. Both were steadfast to their old master in his troubles. Upon his final fall Brewster, satisfied with his experience of the trickery and falsehood of the Court, retired to Scrooby, where, after about twenty years, he absented himself from the communion of the Church of England, and formed a separate congregation, which kept religious meetings “many Sabbaths, in one place or another.” Being persecuted, they retired, with considerable difficulty, to the Low Countries, whence they ultimately sailed to America, as we have before mentioned. Brewster was never ordained, but filled the office of an elder in the

church which he had gathered round him; the ministry was principally in the hands of John Smith, [called Smyth by other writers,] Richard Clifton, and John Robinson; the second and third of whom Mr. Hunter has traced as having been possessors of livings in England. The first is stated by Brook, in his *Lives of the Puritans*, ii. 195, to have been a “fellow of Christ’s college, Cambridge.” Brook has also gathered together most of the particulars previously known of all these persons, and a comparison with his pages will shew what Mr. Hunter has added. A layman who played a conspicuous part amongst them, and was, in fact, co-leader with Brewster, was William Bradford, long governor of the new colony. He was the author of several books relating to the doings of himself and his companions, which have been republished with great respect in America. He was also uncle to Nathaniel Morton, the author of the first history of the colony, entitled “*New England’s Memorial*” (1669, 4to. Cambridge, N. E.) Bradford has been stated to have emigrated from a place in England called Ansterfield, and there has been great search for this place in various quarters. Mr. Hunter identifies the spot with Ansterfield, a village “about as far to the north-east of Bawtry as Scrooby is to the south.” This is one of the most important novelties in Mr. Hunter’s tract. It gives a new interest to the neighbourhood of which Bawtry is the centre, and shews in what way the little leaven of Brewster’s Puritanism leavened a whole district around him, and imparted to its inhabitants the tone and character which led first to the formation of a separate church, then to the abandonment of their native land, and finally to their settlement in the far West. We shall look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the succeeding numbers of these tracts. The present one relates to subjects which are naught to many persons in this country, but it will find readers even here amongst thoughtful, earnest people, and will be perused with the deepest interest in far-distant lands.

Wetton’s Guide-Book to Northampton and its Vicinity; with an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town and Neighbourhood. 12mo.—There has been of late years a general improvement in local guide-books, and the present is not inferior to any we have seen. It contains many historical and descriptive particulars, assembled with considerable research. The volumes of that long-established journal, the *Northampton Mercury*, have been

explored to good purpose; the architectural notes are up to the mark; and in other respects an intelligent spirit in matters of antiquity is displayed. Views are given of all the churches in Northampton, and a beautiful print of the Queen's Cross. We think, however, that not enough is said on the latter very interesting feature of the town. Mr. Hartshorne's "Memoirs of Northampton," read in connexion with our Review (July 1848, p. 628), would have furnished further particulars. To the latter we particularly refer, because we believe the accounts for the building of queen Alianor's crosses, and the technical names they contain, have not been elsewhere explained. We may also take the opportunity to allude to our correspondent Mr. Post's explanation (in March 1848) of the singularly-inscribed obelisk.

. . . V Q^{uo} CORRUIT HOSTIS
. . . CERE VICTVS ERAT

which, it is stated in a postscript to this book, was dug out of Green's Field adjoining the Lunatic Asylum. It was evidently the monument of some victory; but whether of a public one may be doubtful: possibly it related to one of those legal duels which were anciently decided by wager of battle, and which would be very characteristically commemorated in the verses of a monkish poet, particularly if the property of his own community had been assailed. The only parallel obelisk we recollect is that called the Croyland boundary-stone, which also bore for its inscription an hexameter verse:—

AIO HANC PETRAM GVTHLACVS HABET
SIBI METAM

More than half the volume is devoted to the parishes within a circuit of ten miles round Northampton, in number eighty-six: in which the author has paid particular attention to their ecclesiastical antiquities; following in the wake of Mr. Baker, so far as his very excellent History extends, or in that of his predecessor Bridges, and adding the discoveries and observations of more recent times. In one instance a blunder in Bridges has failed to receive its correction. Bridges says, that at Old or Wold, in the east window of the chancel is a portrait of a man in a blue gown lined with fur, with a scrip by his side, and the devil on his back, with this inscription, on a label, over his head:—

“All clatterers I the knyght . . schall
naw pow for pow warght.”

The explanation is obvious: with a trifling correction it would read in modern pelling (*Diabolus loquitur*)—

All clatterers in the church
I shall have you for your work.

The inscription on the porch at Ecton

a^o dⁿⁱ m^o. cccc^o.
ſt ſj, edificatu:

is rendered unintelligible (p. 126) by a misprint (*r* for *et*): it merely means “built in the year 1406.”

A Review of the French Revolution of 1848; from the 24th of February to the election of the first President. By Capt. Chamier, R.N. 2 vols. 8vo.—The author tells us that, during the year 1848, he never quitted Paris for one day; he was familiar with every scene and “assisted” at every fête; he passed days and days in the National Assembly, and watched, “without being prejudiced,” the great phases of the revolution. All this is perfectly consistent with entire unacquaintance with the real character of the succession of stirring incidents which passed before him. For example, our author may have been present in the Chamber of Deputies on the famous 24th February (although, if he was, it is a pity that he relied altogether upon the Moniteur for his account of that celebrated scene); he may have witnessed the turmoil and hubbub which destroyed the legislative and even the deliberative character of that meeting; he may have seen every thing that was actually visible to human eyes, but unless he was also partaker of the knowledge which resided in the breast of him who sat aloof, quietly watching for the moment when his *fiat* should end the farce and (as previously arranged with his eight as yet unnamed confederates) proclaim the Republic: unless he knew this—he was utterly ignorant of the actual nature of what was going on. He may have seen all that was outward and visible, but the Revolution was the result of decisions formed in the minds of a few leading men. Of them and of their real movements our author knew nothing. He is quite mistaken in supposing that “History is but a compilation of facts.” Even a newspaper is something more than that.

Materials for the real history of the French Revolution of 1848 are beginning to creep forth. The revelations of Lamartine and his companions disclose something of its real nature. Ere long others of the actors will add their quotas of information. When we have obtained all that can be got in this way, we may begin to think we understand it, and talk of writing its History. In the mean time, those who desire to know as much as can be told by a mere spectator may have re-

course to the work of our author. He expresses his opinions freely. Their value may be judged from the following example :—"A Frenchman is altogether an indescribable animal ; his heart is in his heels. Nature formed him for a caperer ; he appears quite incapable of sincerity, and will swear fidelity and allegiance to half a hundred kings, without the smallest intention of keeping his promise."

Eastern Sketches, containing Sketches of the Nestorian, Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and Abyssinian Communities. By the Author of Proposals for Christian Union. 8vo. pp. 123.—A compilation from Dr. Grant's Nestorians, Etheridge's Syrian Churches, Buchanan's and Jowett's Christian Researches, and Perkins's Residence in Persia, with occasional extracts from Lane, Warburton, and Curzon. The author would have found a good deal of recent matter which would have been of use to him in Layard's Nineveh. The readers of that book have later tidings respecting the Nestorians than our author. He acknowledges his obligations fairly, and writes in a kind spirit.

A History of the Picts' or Romano-British Wall, and of the Roman Stations and Valium ; with an account of their present state. 8vo. pp. 78.—Our readers are aware of the "pilgrimage" which was made last year from Newcastle to Carlisle along the line of the famous Wall, which, as the early historians of our island relate, was erected by the Romanized Britons in order to protect their territory from the incursions of their less civilised neighbours of the north. This archaeological pilgrimage was accomplished in the month of June, much to the satisfaction of all the parties engaged, who seem to have enjoyed at once the excitement of travelling, the interest of the monuments they explored, and the courtesies and hospitalities they received on their route. The whole number of pilgrims, it appears, was twenty-three gentlemen and three ladies : of whom Richard Abbatt, esq. of Stoke Newington, and Mrs. Abbatt, were the only two from London or its vicinity. To this gentleman (a member of the Society of Friends) we find ourselves indebted for the compilation before us. It is in fact his diary of the journey, rather than a history of the Picts' Wall. As an historical or antiquarian publication we cannot compliment him upon it ; but it proves that he entered into the spirit of the excursion, intellectually as well as physically. The subject of the Wall will shortly be treated by the projector and leader of "the pilgrimage," the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, of

Newcastle, who has the advantage of a longer acquaintance with the locality, and greater opportunities and means of arriving at well-grounded conclusions.

Echyngnam of Echyngnam. By Spencer Hall. 8vo.—The place "Echyngnam," or as it is now spelt "Etchingham," is a village in the county of Sussex, situate on the Rother, about eight miles from Battle, and a mile and a half from Hurst Green. The family of Echyngnam occupies a brief space in Dugdale's Baronage (ii. 60), sufficient to record the existence of a Simon de Echyngnam, who was sheriff of Sussex in the 18th Henry III. with the names of several other Echyngnams from that time to the 2nd Edward III. ; two of them having been summoned to parliament. Dugdale knew little of the relative connexion between the several Echyngnams whom he names, and very honestly states as much ; we trust all modern pedigree-makers do the same when placed in similar circumstances. Mr. Hall, put upon the investigation by some brasses which he found in Echyngnam church, has gone to the inquiries and other sources of accurate information, and has established the pedigree with tolerable certainty from 1176 to 1482, when the male branch of the family came to an end. This handsome little treatise, which is privately printed, is therefore in the nature of a supplement to Dugdale, and in that character will be very acceptable to all genealogists and antiquaries, and especially to those interested in the county of Sussex. Mr. Hall tells a tale respecting Echyngnam church, in which we hope there is some mistake. It appears from one of the brasses which he has published, that the church was rebuilt by a William de Echyngnam, who lived in the fourteenth century. Mr. Hall states, that the windows throughout were decorated by the pious rebuilder with stained glass. He further states, that "although perfect in 1784, when Grimm made his Sussex drawings, and even so late as 1818, scarcely a vestige of them (the stained glass in the windows) now remains." If this is the case, the rural dean ought to make inquiry into the circumstances. Plunder so recent ought to be exposed, if it cannot be remedied.

The History of the Mediterranean ; a Lecture read at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. By the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A. 8vo.—Earnest, eloquent, tasteful. It contains a spirited sketch of the history of the several nations who have reigned supreme on the Mediterranean : the Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Romans, with a glance at the Saracen and the Crusader.

Handbook of Mediæval Geography and History. By William Pütz. Translated from the German, by the Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A. 12mo.—A useful and accurate little book. It is one of the series published by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, but has been translated and edited by Mr. Paul, in consequence of the long illness of Mr. Arnold.

The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. No. I. Imp. 4to. and 8vo.—It is with great pleasure we welcome a new work by Mr. Shaw, recalling those feelings of delight and admiration with which we used to open the numbers of his former plates of mediæval decoration. The celebrity of this artist for a minute and finished accuracy of pencil is now widely diffused and generally admitted, whilst his taste has been matured by a long experience, which enables him not merely to discriminate between the genuine and the false, but to assign the works of antiquity to their right period, and to select the best of every time. It is proposed to form the present work with much deliberation in the latter respect. No mere curiosities are to be introduced, nor objects that derive their chief interest from their association with persons or places; but in every instance the best representatives of a particular period that can be found will be exhibited. At a time when the attention of the public will be especially directed to the productions of mediæval art by the proposed Exhibition at the Society of Arts, such a work cannot fail to receive all the success which the beauty of its execution deserves. The subjects of the first number belong to the classes of Jewellery, Stained Glass, Embroidery, and Ironwork. The first is illustrated by a most beautiful cup, ornamented with the initials

and motto of Queen Jane Seymour; the original design of which, drawn by Hans Holbein, was formerly in the collection of Mr. Beckford, and is now in the British Museum. The Stained Glass is a brilliant example of the thirteenth century in the cathedral of Chartres. The embroidery is taken from the fine picture of Queen Mary in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, which was painted by Lucas de Heere in the year 1554, and in which all the details of her very gorgeous costume are delineated with the utmost minuteness. The ironwork is that of the tomb of Queen Alianor of Castile, in Westminster Abbey, which, after narrowly escaping destruction when removed upon the coronation of George the Fourth, has recently been restored by the present Dean. It is (according to the conditions we have already intimated) not merely a curiosity, but highly elegant in its design. The history of its manufacture has been recovered: "it is of wrought iron riveted; and was made by Thomas de Leghtone, smith, at Leighton Buzzard, in the years 1293 and 1294." We must not conclude without remarking that the accompanying descriptions display much intelligence and good taste. The work is to be completed in twenty-four Parts, and on its completion a classed arrangement of the subjects will be given, when each class will be preceded by a short account of its origin and progress, together with the various processes by which the primitive materials have been changed by chemical action, or combined by manipulative skill, into the beautiful objects represented. It is also proposed, in a prefatory introduction, to analyze the peculiarities of style observable in decorative art, and to describe its various changes during the period comprised in the work.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 17. S. Smirke, esq. V.P. in the chair.—The Honorary Secretary read a memoir of the late W. F. Pocock.

Prof. Donaldson read a paper "On the Manufacture of Glass, and its application to Architectural Purposes." After a few observations on the original introduction into Great Britain of this useful material (for architectural purposes)—which appears to have taken place in the seventh century of the Christian era—Mr. Donaldson proceeded to describe the different materials and their proportionate quantities as employed in making glass.

He then gave a very elaborate description of the various processes connected with the manufacture of the several qualities known as flint or crystal, crown, sheet and German sheet, bottle or common green, and plate glass. A number of drawings illustrative of each stage of the manufacture were exhibited. Mr. Donaldson particularly alluded to the extensive use of the "rough plate glass" for roof lighting, either in the form of tiles or of "lunette domes:"—some of which were exhibited, being 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, from the establishment of Messrs. Swinburne. The Vene-

tian plate, impressed with a diamond pattern, was also mentioned as a beautiful and useful article for transmitting the light without allowing objects to be seen through it. The ventilating glass for windows, called the "patent perforated," is an admirable invention; the glass panes being perforated at regular intervals, and thus admitting the air while transmitting the light. As an auxiliary to the sanitary improvement of dwellings it may prove valuable, and become generally used. In allusion to the colour acquired by plate glass on exposure to the atmosphere, Mr. Donaldson observed that some experiments by Mr. Faraday had proved the cause to be the presence of metallic oxides, which were thus influenced by the atmosphere, and imparted the blue and purple tinge so frequently observable in window panes. Some specimens of glass silvered by a new process patented by Mr. Thompson, of Berners Street, were exhibited, and a deposit of pure silver is obtained by aid of saccharine solutions. The expense of this process has been reduced within such limits as give every prospect of its adaptation to a multitude of useful and ornamental purposes. The effect of gold, bronze, steel, &c. is readily given by the application of this process to coloured glass.—A discussion arose from an objection raised by Mr. Tite as to the correctness of the term "plate" being applied to glass which was *blown*. The question is one on which much difference of opinion exists, but Mr. Swinburne contended that the term is extensively used in the trade.—Mr. C. H. Smith offered a few observations on the practicability of cutting large squares of plate glass by the aid of a plane-edge saw and very fine sand, which he had ascertained beyond a doubt during the last summer.

Jan. 7. T. Bellamy, esq. V.P.

With reference to the paper on glass read at the previous meeting, Mr. Papworth mentioned that they are now manufacturing in France plates of glass 20 feet by 12 feet, and 1 inch thick, for partitions.

Mr. James Fergusson read a paper on "The Architecture of India," confining himself on this occasion to the south, as he had on a previous occasion to the north, and illustrating his remarks by reference to a fine series of drawings by native artists, placed at his disposal by General Menteith and the Asiatic Society. In southern India there are no traces of a building earlier than the fifth or sixth century of our era, and few before the tenth or eleventh. The number of the temples in the south is extraordinary, and

their size enormous. They may be placed under four heads, namely, the *vimana*, or temple proper; the *gopura*, or gateway; the *mantapa*, or porch; and the *choultry*, or hall. The *vimana* is the shrine: it is always square, pyramidal, and has a domical or bulbous termination. The basement is of granite, and contains a cubical apartment (always), the shrine for the god. The upper part is usually of solid brick, plastered with chunam, and, although in many cases 1,000 years old, as sharp and perfect as when first erected. The decoration, story above story, is a repetition of miniature shrines, displaying sometimes, on each face of the *vimana*, from 500 to 1,000 statues. The *gopura* is always pyramidal, like the *vimana*, ten or twelve stories in height, but has a way through it, and invariably a flat top. There is one of these in front of every *vimana*. A *mantapa*, generally columnar, is also usually attached to each *vimana*. Some of these are of wonderful extent; one is 4,000 feet in length, consisting of a wide middle aisle, so to speak, and two smaller aisles on each side. The middle space is covered by bracketing the stones in a curious manner, the arch being always avoided in Indian architecture where possible. The *choultry* in some cases is of enormous size, having 100 columns in length and 10 in width, or 1,000 columns in all: they are, indeed, popularly called "halls of a thousand columns;" and this is usually literally true. Each of these columns is of one block of granite, ornamentally carved from capital to base, and the carvings are usually all different in design. The inclosures around the temples were added one beyond another, as their reputation increased, or money became available. The great hall is usually in the third inclosure. Enormous stones were sometimes used: the granite door-jambs of one unfinished gateway are 44 feet high. The principal architectural defect in these groups of buildings is the comparatively small size of the central object, the temple proper: there are numerous inclosures and lofty gateways leading to what seems nothing. At Tanjore and some other places, however, it is not so; the *vimana* is the principal object, as it ought to be. As to the supposed connection between Egyptian and Indian architecture it may be mentioned, without attaching much importance to it, that the temple at Carnac, for example, has the central object low, with several inclosures, one round the other, and has lofty propyla, or gateways; these Indian temples, too, resemble in arrangement the temple at Jerusalem, as described by Josephus. There is nothing

to be gained from these buildings for our own use; it may be mentioned, however, that the art in them becomes more pleasing as they are better understood.

Mr. Tite said that, after having examined Mr. Catherwood's drawings of buildings in Yucatan and other parts of Mexico, he had endeavoured, with much care, to trace the people philologically, but had failed. He fancied, however, that there was a connection between them and the Indian temples. Notwithstanding the enormous distance which separates them, there is a certain kind of resemblance to the buildings of Java which deserved investigation. Of its connection with Egyptian architecture he thought but little.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Tite, Mr. Fergusson stated that *chunam* is simply burnt oyster-shells,—that is, pure lime without any admixture, kneaded with a small quantity of water. It is rubbed when moist, and takes a high polish.—

Mr. Wild said the strength of *chunam* depended greatly on the amount of labour bestowed in working it.

Mr. Cockerell was anxious to express his thanks for having been introduced to a new branch of the architectural family, so different from that found in Northern India. With such co-operators as Mr. Fergusson, the Institute records would become a treasury of art of no small value. As to the analogy of styles, it was worth noting that, difficult as it was to connect nations by their language, the architecture of all countries showed that men have always been the same. The Deity had not left himself without a witness. The climate would make some difference in the buildings raised, so would the materials: but the same religious feelings which had led crowds from all parts to Nôtre Dame of Loretto, was to be traced in the added inclosures of increasing size around the Indian temples described by Mr. Fergusson.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 3. Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. identifying Robert Bar, the writer of the letter to Henry VIII., communicated by Sir Henry Ellis at the last meeting, with Robert Barnes the martyr.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, some observations on a ring exhibited to the Society during the last Session, by Mr. Green, of Lichfield, and supposed to be the marriage ring of Mary and Darnley. A monogram on the ring appeared to Sir Henry Ellis to combine M. and A. the initials of Mary and Albany, the title of the dukedom which she conferred on Darnley immediately before their marriage.

Chas. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. communicated a letter from Mr. Benjamin Gibson, of Rome, giving an account of discoveries recently made on the Trastevere side of the city. One of the most interesting objects was a bronze horse, the size of nature, which, it is supposed, formed one of the decorations of an arch that stood on the spot. The next important discovery is that of a naked statue, wrought in the marble of Mount Hymettus, of semi-colossal size. It represents an athlete scraping his arm with a strigil. Signor Canina considers it as the work of Polyclethus the Sicyonian, or of Lysippos. Figures of athleteæ scraping themselves with strigils are common on

the Etruscan vases, but this is the first statue of the kind discovered. The statue is now in the Vatican, placed by the side of the celebrated Mercury, formerly known as the Antinous. The last discovery, and not the least prized by the antiquaries of Rome, is that of some fine and very curious frescoes, first laid open during excavations for the foundations of a house in the Via Graziosa. With the exception of the Aldobrandini marriage, the frescoes of the baths of Titus, the columbaria on the Via Appia, and a few fragments, no very remarkable example of ancient fresco-painting had been preserved at Rome. The wall on which the frescoes recently brought to light were painted, Mr. Gibson observed, is of reticulated work, similar to that in use in the time of Augustus. They consist of seven pieces illustrative of the wanderings of Ulysses—the figures, human and mythological, about nine inches high; and they are usually accompanied by the names in Greek letters, or by some epigraph, also in Greek. The first two paintings are almost destroyed, but the others are in good preservation. The third, illustrating the 10th book of the Odyssey, shows the high rocks of the land of the Lestrigones, behind which are seen the sea and the port where the fleet of the Greeks have entered. Before and below the rocks is a path which leads to the city, where the two companions of Ulysses and his herald meet the daughter of Antiphone, who, with an urn in her hand, descends to

the fountain Artacia to draw water. The fountain is personified by a youth extended on the ground, with one arm leaning on a large amphora. The figure, which stands before, and is interrogating the girl, has written over his head, ANTIAOXOS, and the other two, who are standing in an attitude of wonder at her gigantic form, are marked APXIAAOS,—EYPYBATIS. Eurybates, the herald, holds two spears in his hand. The dress of the Greeks is a white tunic without the chlamys above it, and a cap on the head; on the right of the picture are some sheep, and a little higher up the mountain are cattle flying away. The next picture represents the Lestrigones excited by their king to destroy the Greek navy. The energy of one who is trying to pull a branch from a tree, and that of another throwing a large mass of rock, are worthy of admiration; this composition also possesses much grace and vivacity, and considerable merit in the foreshortening of both men and animals. The series further reveals the adventures of Ulysses, among which not the least striking is that with the enchantress Circe, and concludes with the descent of Ulysses to the shades. All of these were described by Mr. Gibson, who concluded his valuable paper by stating, that these rare and precious works of art are taken great care of by their owner, Signor Filippo Bennicelli.

Jan. 10. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A report was read from Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, on the recent gift to the Society of Mr. Kerrich's collection of coins, consisting of

Roman large brass . . .	1298
— middle brass . . .	1120
— small brass . . .	1009
Imperial denarii . . .	270
Consular denarii . . .	67
	<hr/>
	3764

The Director recommended that out of the Roman brass and silver, by a critical selection, a choice cabinet should be made, and that the most select of the coins already in the possession of the Society, as well as the choicest of future presents, might be enrolled, to continue the series, keeping such additions carefully distinguished from the components of the Kerrich Collection, though incorporated with them. The remainder being kept as a secondary series. The Director also stated that Mr. Akerman and Mr. Charles Roach Smith had volunteered their services to assist him in the arrangement and cataloguing.

A letter from George Milner, esq. of Hull, containing a descriptive account of the font of Kirkburn chapel, near Driffield, in Yorkshire, supposed to be Saxon.

A letter was read from Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. in which he ventured an opinion that the Kingston of the Saxon Chronicle, where Æthelstane, Eadred, and Æthelred II. were crowned, was Kingston-Bagpuze in Berkshire, between Abingdon and Faringdon ("Fearn dun" amongst the Mercians, where Edward the elder died), grounding his opinion upon the following facts, amongst others:— That a castle of Alfred's existed at Kingston-Bagpuze, and is referred to in the Cod. Dipl. Nos. 1276, 7; that an immense number of celts of metal have been found in the neighbourhood; that it is in the immediate vicinity of Longworth (the Weorthig or Wyrthe of the witane-gemote of 931), of Shifford, of Hanney, and of Witney (Witan-ege), all celebrated for their witane-gemotes; that all the lands in the neighbourhood were granted to favourites of the court, or to some monastery; and that it is situated near to the Isis, the great channel of communication in early times.

Jan. 17. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.

Frederick Salmon, esq. of Lower Berkeley-street, and Bezer Blundell, esq. of Mitre-court, Temple, were elected Fellows of the Society.

John Owen, esq. presented to the Society, through Lord Albert Denison, a collection of deeds relating to Cheshire, with a catalogue compiled by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. They range from the beginning of the 13th century to the middle of the 17th, and relate chiefly to lands in the parish of Mottram, and to the families of Godley, Mottram, Royle, and others their successive possessors.

John Evans, esq. communicated a drawing of a sepulchral urn found at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, on the 2d October last, accompanied with a coin of Constantius the Second.

Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the officers of the manor of Cote and Aston, Oxon, which manor is divided into 16 hides of 4 yards each, and still retains certain ancient customs strongly indicative of an Anglo-Saxon origin. Mr. Williams remarked that the hide of land consists now, as it did before the Conquest, of a house and homestead (as its name, Hiwisc-cassata, or Mansa, imports), of a certain quantity of arable land, of a certain quantity of common pasture, and of a right of common meadow for a limited number of the cattle of the owner or tenant. At Cote the yard of land consists now of, on an

average, 27 acres of arable land (see *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1849, p. 592), and the proportion of common pasture and common meadow amounts to about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres more; but these appurtenances were never reckoned amongst the number of acres to the yard. The number of acres of arable to the yard was formerly considerably less than at present, as appears from various inquests cited by Mr. Williams, and he thinks it probable that the arable land was increased from time to time as the adjacent woodland was broken up. The officers of the manor, at the middle of the seventeenth century, were, the Hayward, the Worden, the Wonter, the Grass-steward, the Water-hayward, the Smith, the Herd, the Brander, and the Constable; some of which Mr. Williams compares with the *employés* on a manor mentioned in the *Rectitudines Singularum Personarum*. The constitution of the manor of Cote and Aston is probably unique. Each hide of four yard-lands sends a representative, annually chosen, to the court of "The Sixteens," as they are called, who compose the jury of this court baron, and who make orders for the regulation of the manor, which, when proclaimed from the Town Cross, have, by prescription, the force of law. Mr. Williams considers that this constitution may be a remnant of the Anglo-Saxon markmote, and some of its officers of the *sweinmote* of the forest laws of Henry I.

Jan. 24. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Patrick Chalmers, esq. of Auldbarns, near Brechin, author of "Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of the county of Angus," was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The President exhibited a number of engraved cylinders and signets brought by Major Rawlinson from Bagdad and the ruins of ancient Babylon.

John Henry Parker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of two portions of stained glass discovered by M. Gerente in the cathedral of Le Mans, supposed to be so early in date as the eleventh century, and therefore probably unique. Each portion contains three whole-length figures, in close drapery, with nimbi surrounding their heads, and looking upwards; and they together probably formed a portion of a picture of the Ascension.

John Bidwell, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze knocker brought from Rome. Its design is a naked boy approached by two lions, and it is attributed to John de Bologna, or his school, in the 16th century.

John Evans, esq. sent an impression of a gold British coin found at Farthinghoe, co. Northampton. It bears on one side the device of a horse and chariot-wheel; and

nearly resembles that engraved in Ruding, pl. ii. fig. 32.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. communicated from manuscripts which have come to the British Museum with the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, copies of two documents: 1. A letter from the lords of the council to the lord admiral, dated 25 July, 1588, announcing that they had directed a body of the trained bands of Kent, under the conduct of Sir Thomas Gorges, to be sent to double-man the fleet prepared to oppose the Spanish Armada. 2. The minute of the resolution formed by the commanders of the fleet, on the 1st Aug. 1588, that they should pursue the Spanish ships, signed by Lord Charles Howard, George Earl of Cumberland, Lord Thomas Howard, Edmund Lord Sheffield, Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkyns, and two other captains.

Sir Henry Ellis also communicated a descriptive list of the Gentlemen of Northumberland well disposed towards the king's government, and their several "habilities," formed with a view to the defence of the marches towards Scotland, in the year 1522.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 4. F. Ouvry, esq. in the chair.

The secretary read a paper by Mr. Edward A. Freeman "On the Anglo-Saxon remains in Iver Church, Bucks." In the course of the repairs which this church has lately undergone, some ancient masonry was discovered on the northern side of the nave, which was evidently a portion of an edifice anterior to the Norman arches of the north aisle; and from the reddened surface of the stone, and other indications, there is strong ground for the presumption that the original building was destroyed by fire. Much difficulty, however, must always exist (in the absence of any record) in assigning a positive date to buildings erected either shortly previous, or immediately subsequent to the Conquest. It is known that Edward the Confessor built in the Norman style prior to 1066; but it may be fairly assumed that our Saxon forefathers continued to construct their sacred edifices (especially in the remoter districts) without much reference to the prevailing taste of that precise period.

The Hon. W. Stanley communicated an account of recent discoveries in North Wales relating to the working of the copper-mines of that district at a very early period. In October last an ancient working of great extent was broken into at the Llanderero mine, Ormes Head. The roof and sides were coated with stactites, exhibiting brilliant colours from

admixture of metallic substances. A great number of stone hammers or mauls were found, supposed to have been used in crushing the ore. Large quantities of bones of animals lay in the cavern, which appeared to have been gnawed by wolves, but may have been left by the miners. Some of these, with the rude implements of stone, were sent by Lady Erskine, through Mr. Stanley, for exhibition; as also portions of bronze tools, of interest as indicating the character of these metallurgic operations in remote times,—regarding which very little has been ascertained.—The Rev. W. Haslam sent some notices connected with the same subject, in reference to the tin-works of Cornwall, accompanied by drawings of some blocks of the metal, considered to be of the times of the Phœnician traders with these islands.

A discussion took place on the early use of Arabic numerals in England,—to which allusion is made by Chaucer as a novelty in his time. They were used, however, at an earlier period in writing, being found frequently in works on science; but they are rare on buildings or in inscriptions till the fifteenth century. Examples were exhibited by the Rev. E. Venables and the Rev. W. H. Gunner; and reference was supplied to several, chiefly in the north of England, by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Ouvry.

The Rev. F. Dyson presented a plan of the recent discoveries at Great Malvern which have brought to light the foundations of a considerable part of the Abbey Church,—comprising the Lady Chapel, hitherto unknown, and some adjacent buildings. The remains of a crypt, of earlier date than the existing conventual church, were clearly to be distinguished.

Mr. E. Lees and Mr. Allies sent notices and a drawing of a diminutive British urn, found on the Worcestershire Beacon, in a cavity of the rock. The discovery was made in operations connected with the Ordnance Survey. Some human remains lay with the urn; and the spot is adjoining to a kind of cairn of loose stones.—Mr. C. E. Long presented fragments of a small urn found by him some years ago in a tumulus at Beadon, in Berkshire; together with a large collection of rubbings from sepulchral brasses,—of which a variety of examples, English and foreign, were exhibited by Mr. Venables and Mr. Way. One—a figure of striking design, the portrait of the architect who erected the earlier portion of the Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen—excited much interest. The details sketched on the tablets in his hand are identical with the tracery and ornaments of the part of the structure reared by this unknown artist.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

Some gold armillæ and ornaments found on the property of Earl Digby, in Dorsetshire, were sent for exhibition: as were also some beautiful Limoges enamels by Mr. Magniac. The table was covered with various examples of ancient art and manufacture.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 14. At a public meeting of this association, T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V. P. in the chair, a communication was read from Joseph Clarke, esq. describing the recent discovery of a Roman villa at Upham, between Winchester and Bishop's Waltham. Mr. Stevens, in grubbing a copse, unexpectedly ascertained that what appeared to be earth banks were in reality walls two or three feet high, covered with the accumulated soil of ages. Foundations, 120 feet in length and 36 wide, have been traced, with indications of inclosed apartments, and also a passage eighteen feet in length, on the sides of which the coloured plaster yet adheres. Nearly twenty waggon-loads of roof tiles have been taken out; they are hexagonal in form, and of a kind of thin stone, brought apparently from a distance. The colours of the wall-paintings are buff, blue, brown, and green. Fragments of pottery have also been found, as well as the horns and bones of the red deer and other animals. The site is not far from that of the Roman road which led from *Venta* (Winchester) to *Clausentum* (Bittern); and not above six miles, if so far, from Bramdean, where beautiful tessellated pavements were discovered several years since.

A curious collection of Roman and other later bronze ornaments and beads, the property of Mr. Fillinham, and found at Reculver after a fall of the cliff, were exhibited by Mr. Purland.

Mr. Planché read an elaborate paper on the tilting helmet, tracing its history from the pointed and rude defence used by the Normans through the many cylindrical and allied forms of the succeeding period, to the more elegant kind in use during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and well known in the heraldic devices of the following ages. The remarks were illustrated by a long series of well-executed diagrams, drawn by Mr. C. Baily, also by plates of monumental effigies and other standard works.

Mr. G. Wright produced some roughly-taken rubbings of a crowned M and curious collar, having upon it alternately a rose and what appears to be a letter R, existing in an old vault beneath Belvoir Castle. Mr. Planché considered the M to be placed there as the initial letter of

Manners, and the R that of Roos, both of which names belonged to the families of the earls of Rutland. A discussion ensued upon the date of the vault and upon the collar, of which Mr. Wright promised to take a cast when he revisited Belvoir Castle.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 22. Mr. Pfister exhibited twenty-four fine Italian medallions of the "cinquecento" period; and also a rare silver coin of King Salomon of Hungary, 1063-1074: Bust of the king, full-faced and diademed, the right hand raised, and with the left holding a cross, REX. SALOMONI. Reverse, † PANONIA.

Dec. 20. Mr. Pfister exhibited some rare coins struck at the island of Chios by the Genoese family Justiniani, towards the end of the fourteenth century. Grossus, Obole, and Quattrino. Grossus—Obverse, † : CIVITAS : CHII : in the field the Justiniani arms.—Gules, a castle triple-towered argent; on a chief or, a demi spread-eagle sable [a supposed relatedness with the imperial house of the Justiniani.] Reverse, In the field a cross : † : CONRADVS : REX : R. OMANORUM. (In honour to the Emperor Conradus, who gave the right of mintage to the Genoese in 1139.) The Obole is varied by CONRADVS. RO.; and the Quattrino has near the arms the initials D. I., which are probably intended for Dominium Justiniani. The island of Chios was one of the finest colonies of the Genoese: it was given to them in fief by the emperor Michael Palæologus, in 1261, in recompense for the assistance they rendered in his obtaining re-occupation of Constantinople. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, when the island was menaced by the Venetians, a loan was raised among nine Genoese families, and the island was assigned to them in mortgage. About the year 1365, however, eight of those families united themselves under the sole name of one, namely, the Justiniani, who considered the island their own fief, under the sovereignty of the republic of Genoa. They had, however, in addition, a sort of ground-rent to pay to the Greek emperor. The oligarchy of the Justiniani lasted upwards of two hundred years upon the island; when in 1566 it was taken by the Turks under Soliman, upon the pretext that the Justiniani had been in correspondence with the Knights of Malta. On account of the great rarity of the coins struck by the family Justiniani at Chios, the exercise of the right of coinage cannot have lasted long, and probably did not begin until 1393-1394; at which period Francesco Giustiniani was Doge of Genoa,

by whose influence such a privilege may have been procured.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June. Among the presents received, was an ancient Black Jack, sixteen inches in height, from the collection of the late Dr. S. Hibbert Ware—a remarkably fine specimen of the kind, which was greatly coveted by Sir Walter Scott, and has been referred to in one of his notes; a Statue of Bishop Reid, cast from the original, in the ruins of the Bishop's Palace of Kirkwall, Orkney; also casts of two curious pieces of sculpture in the choir of Kirkwall Cathedral, one of which, from the centre mullion of the great east window, represents Religion triumphing over Sin—a monk, with a large crucifix at his breast, seated on a dragon, which he is scourging with a huge flagellum.

Communications.—1. Report of the visit by a Party of the Fellows to the site of the Roman Station at Duntocher, and to the Duntiglenan Tumulus, Dumbartonshire; by the Secretary. 2. Some Notices of the Tombs of Alexander twelfth Laird of Macleod, commonly called Alaster Crotash, A. D. 1540, and of Kenneth eighth Laird of Kintail, commonly called Kenneth Ivlaire; by Rev. J. H. Hughes, Corr. Member. This communication included references to all the known tombs with recumbent figures in Scotland. They are still very numerous, notwithstanding the little care that has been taken for their preservation. The majority of them belong to the fifteenth century, but they differ considerably from those of the same period in England, and especially when they occur in the Western Isles, where some singularly fine specimens remain. 3. Notice of a Picture of the Crucifixion, and other ancient Paintings, in the church of Foulis Easter, Angus-shire; by Alex. Christie, esq. director of the Edinburgh School of Design. These paintings are probably the earliest and finest specimens of art remaining in Scotland. It appears from the records of the Presbytery, that at various periods they have been ordered to be defaced. One of the minutes of Presbytery bears, that they shall be obliterated, and the woodwork painted green, to destroy all recollection of such monuments of idolatry. Whether from supineness, or from better motives, four successive incumbents, in the heyday of Presbyterian rule, allowed them to stand. Mr. Christie considers the design and the costume as clearly referable to the period of Van Eyck, and suggested the probability of the pictures being copies of some work of that celebrated artist, or of a contemporary, which may still exist. The largest picture

represents the Crucifixion, and the description answers to that of the window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The other paintings, consisting of half-figures of our Saviour and several saints, are characterised by great refinement and delicacy of handling, and composed in the simple and severe style of the early period to which they are referred.

There were also exhibited two pairs of stone moulds for bronze Celts, recently found, at a depth of sixteen inches under ground, on a moor on the estate of Ardross, parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire. The casts from them were large and elegant in form. The remains of a small building, and a quantity of ashes near them, suggest the probability of its having been the site of a manufactory of these interesting relics of the bronze period.

Nov. 30. The Annual General Meeting was held on St. Andrew's day, when the following were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year :—*President*, The Marquess of Breadalbane; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. J. Whiteford Mackenzie, R. Chambers, and H. H. Drummond, of Blair-Drummond, M.P.; *Secretary for Correspondence*, Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull; *Acting Secretary*, Mr. Daniel Wilson; *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, the Rev. A. Brunton, D.D.; *Treasurer*, David Laing, esq. Communications:—1. "A brief Account of Monuments on the Island of Iona, written in 1749; with some remarks on the present state of the Monuments," by David Laing, esq. This paper supplied a very curious mass of information, derived from various rare sources; and Mr. Laing concluded by proposing an excursion by the Fellows to investigate the remains of the primitive cathedral, which was so heartily responded to, that we presume it will form part of the appointed duties of the ensuing summer. 2. "A Letter on the Subject of the Monuments of Iona, addressed to the Treasurer," by Professor P. A. Munch, of Christiania, Norway, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Professor Munch, who was present at the meeting, referred to some interesting notices of Iona in the Fagrskinna, and other early works of northern literature, and directed the attention of the Society to the unnecessary exposure to injury of the interesting ruins, and the surrounding monuments. Mr. Skene supplied various translations and readings of inscriptions, now nearly defaced, and particularly referred to a monument, popularly pointed out as marking the tomb of an ancient French monarch, who had desired to be buried in the Holy Isle. The inscription, which is in the old Irish character, is simply, *Or do mait Patric*, i. e. "Pray

for the soul of Patrick." An interesting discussion followed on various points connected with the early history of Icolmkil. —According to old custom, a party of seventy of the Fellows afterwards sat down to dinner in the Archers' Hall; the Marquess of Breadalbane in the chair, supported on his right by the Lord Provost, and on his left by the Duke of Argyll.

On the 24th Dec. Mr. Robert Chambers, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, opened his mansion in Doune-terrace for the reception of the fellows. The rooms were crowded with gentlemen interested in the study of Scottish archaeology, with more than one representative from other countries. The tables were covered with interesting memorials of northern art and antiquity, drawings, autographs, relics, trinkets, weapons, early books, ballads, broadsides, and newspapers. Among the drawings especial interest was attached to the very accurate and elaborate sketches and plans which Lieutenant Thomas, of the Ordnance survey, has executed of antiquities in Orkney—the famous Standing Stones of Stennis, and the subterranean chambers called Picts' houses. Two tables were covered with a very beautiful and instructive collection of stone weapons—axes, hammers, harrow-points, and spear-heads—which Mr. Chambers acquired during his recent visit to Norway. They were collected by a northern antiquary in Scania, a province of the south of Sweden, and have been presented by Mr. Chambers to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in whose rapidly increasing museum a case is fitting up for their exhibition.

HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Nov. 8. The first ordinary meeting of this society for the session was held at Liverpool, Hugh Neill, esq. a member of the council, in the chair. The table was loaded with books, prints, antiquities, and curiosities, all of which had been presented to the society since its last meeting in June; and including the original deed to which is affixed the earliest known impression of the Liverpool corporation seal, of the time of Henry VI. Dr. Hume exhibited three shields worn by the native tribes of Eastern Australia, carved from the solid wood, in which the distinctions of barbarism were shown to be identical with those of Chivalry and European civilization. Thus, while the Shoalhaven tribe is known by the shield whose device is "Argent, a pale gules," those near the Woolondilly bear "Argent, a fesse gules between three roundels sable two and one." Several papers of local interest

were read, including one by the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, one of the vice-presidents of the society, "On the Right of the County of Chester to bear a Coat of Arms." It appeared that the idea of a county bearing arms is not sanctioned by the authorities at the Heralds' College, who replied to Sir Edward's inquiries, that there were no such arms "of record." Not deterred, he examined for himself the most ancient records, and succeeded in showing that the actual bearing was that of Hugh Lupus—"d'azur, trois garbes d'or;" and that this had been repeatedly recognised as the banner of the county palatine. Several well-executed drawings were handed round as illustrative of various portions of the paper.

At the second meeting, held on the 8th of December, David Lamb, esq. in the chair, a great number of articles were presented and exhibited. Dr. Hume read a paper on a Roman road recently discovered at Wilderspool, near Warrington, and running in a south-easterly direction by Stretford towards Middlewich. A large number of coins, urns, fragments of pottery, &c. had been found on or near its site, and in a distance of three miles it had been uncovered at about twenty different cuttings. It lies below the present surface from twelve to twenty inches, and it is not noticed either in the Itinerary of Antoninus, or in that of Richard of Cirencester. A supplementary paper by John Robson, esq. was next read, showing that the ancient station Condate is at the modern Wilderspool, and not at Kinderton, near Middlewich, as is generally supposed. Another paper from Mr. Robson was read, —an analysis of an ancient deed referring to Warrington, of the date 1526.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 20. At the quarterly meeting, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V.P. in the chair, the attendance of members was very good, and the exhibition of antiquities contained many interesting objects. Amongst other things some excellent drawings of Chelsworth Church, including the recently discovered "Day of Judgment," painted over the chancel arch, and which has been restored by Mr. Mason, of Ipswich, at the expense of Sir H. Austen; some beautiful and valuable architectural fragments from Bury Abbey; from the seat of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; and from the house of the Barrows at Westhorpe, presented by the Rev. J. P. Sill; some original deeds with pendant seals, presented by Mr. Page; six rare British gold coins in admirable preservation, exhibited by Mr. Pace; and a

very curious History of the Life of Christ, formed by cutting particular passages out of two printed copies of each Evangelist, and then mounting them together, with many illustrations, so nicely as to deceive the eye, giving it very much the appearance of being printed in the ordinary way. It was executed in the family of the celebrated author, Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding, in the year 1640. This curious book was exhibited by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey. Several papers were read; one by the Rev. H. Hasted was a particularly interesting contribution to the Medical History of Bury, shewing the intimate connection of the town and district with the many great scientific discoveries of the celebrated Dr. Wollaston.

NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Worsaae, the distinguished Northern antiquary, has communicated the following particulars of an ancient gold cross and chain found, in the middle of October, by some peasants in the island of Ourøe, in the Holbeks-fjörd in Sealand. It is upwards of three inches in length, and has formerly contained relics of saints. On one side is engraved the figure of Christ on the cross,—and at the end of this cross are two other figures. A hand in the act of benediction, between the signs of the sun and the moon, is over the head of Christ. His feet are standing upon the Dragon. On the side a figure is represented, over the head of which is S(ancta) MA(r)I(a)—and, besides A and Ω, two small medallions, containing representations of two other figures. Around one of these is inscribed *Suni*—perhaps "Sunifva," the Irish princess, who came to Norway, where she was canonized. Above the left arm of Christ is written in Anglo-Saxon characters "ISACOS," and below it "OLAF CUNUNGE," King Olaf: from which it is inferred that this cross, with its twisted chain of twenty-nine inches in length, was presented by a certain Isacos to a King Olaf, one of the northern kings during the eleventh century. That this Isacos should be the Emperor Isaac Comnenus of Constantinople seems scarcely probable; as the letters are decidedly Anglo-Saxon, and look as if they had been engraved by the workman who made the cross. This Isacos was probably some distinguished ecclesiastic, archbishop or bishop, in Anglo-Saxon England. Two heads of animals form the ends of the chain. This ornament has been worn round the neck; and how precious it must have been at that time will be understood when we state that it is even now worth upwards of 35 guineas. It weighs 21½ lod or unzes of the very purest gold. The

value of it originally was of course far higher. This remarkable relic of antiquity has been deposited in the Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen. It was found in a field after ploughing.

About the same time a peasant in Jutland forwarded to the Museum a very fine small cross, also of gold, and of the form worn by those who had visited Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Several other golden ornaments—as a beautiful ring for the arm, of splendid workmanship, and a golden bracelet belonging to the time of the Vikings, have been deposited in the museum in the course of the past month. The Danish law which secures to the finder immediate payment of the full value of all articles so found, proves daily more and more beneficial to the cause of archæological science.

COL. DIXWELL THE REGICIDE.

Three of the persons who presided at the trial of King Charles, and signed the warrant for the execution of that unfortunate monarch, successfully avoided pursuit by flying to New England, where they sought and found an asylum at Newhaven, in Connecticut, then a small town, which had been founded but fifty years. Their names were Edward Whalley, William Goffe, and John Dixwell; the former had held the rank of Major-General, and the last-named of Colonel, in Cromwell's army. These men, though branded in the mother country as the murderers of a martyr king, were regarded by the New Englanders as patriots who had nobly performed a most painful and stern, but necessary duty; and the most respectable inhabitants of Newhaven vied with each other in offering protection and concealment to the fugitives. A deep recess in the rocks crowning the hill behind the now extensive and beautiful city of Newhaven—the Oxford of the United States—is still known as the "*Judges' Cave*;" having, according to local tradition, served as the hiding-place of the outcasts, when the emissaries from England came in search of them. The three exiled judges died a natural death in America. Colonel Dixwell, under the assumed name of Davids, lived many years in Newhaven unsuspected, in a contented retirement, esteemed by many, though his real name and condition were known but to few: he died in 1688, at the age of 82. His descendants, a wealthy and highly respectable family at Boston, have recently erected a fine monument to his memory in that city; and on Nov. 24th the grave at Newhaven was opened under their direction, and the skeleton of the exiled

judge, after 160 years, was found pretty entire, though it had been inclosed only in a common oak coffin. The ashes were removed with the unfeigned sympathy of respect of the people, and deposited in their final resting-place at Boston.

ANCIENT CANOE.

A short time ago some workmen engaged in making a drain on the farm of Knaven, on the estate of Nethermuir, co. Aberdeen, discovered a boat, evidently of great antiquity, quite entire, and still in high preservation. It was found at a depth of five feet from the surface, in a deposit of moss, at the head of a small ravine. It is formed out of a solid oak tree, and is eleven feet long, and nearly four broad, having at the stern a projecting part, with an eye in it for the purpose of mooring. It is of a very rude manufacture, and the mark of the hatchet, or instrument by which it was constructed, is still visible. The farm of Knaven is several miles from the river Ythan, and many from the sea, and it is difficult to conjecture what use the boat had been intended for, unless indeed there had been an accumulation of water below, and of which the ravine was the head, and it might have been employed for crossing the swamp. Near this ancient boat were found the stumps and roots of several very large oaks. An eminent shipbuilder on the Clyde is of opinion that there is hardly now growing in Scotland an oak-tree of sufficient size to produce a boat of these dimensions. With the exception of the thriving young plantations round the house of Nethermuir, nothing but oat-plant or the turnip is now to be seen in this quarter. The curious relic has been placed under water (for the purpose of preserving it) at Nethermuir.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT SARAGOSSA.

At Saragossa, amid the ruins of a Roman edifice, the discovery, in excavating, of calcined stones, carbonized woods, and fused metals, proclaiming the violent action of fire, having led to further exploration,—at various depths have been found fragments of pottery of many kinds and sizes made of the clay of Seguntum, lamps of terra cotta, bronze medals, and statuettes, a Roman pavement—and lower still a quantity of human remains, some fossilized, and numerous medals and other relics which testify to the occupation of the scene of their discovery by a people advanced in civilization anterior to the Carthaginian invasion and the Roman domination.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic has celebrated the new year by creating, for the first time since the Revolution in February, a Field-Marshal of France. The General upon whom this distinguished honour has been conferred is the President's uncle General Jerome Bonaparte, the Governor of the Invalides, and ex-King of Westphalia. The elevation of Jerome Bonaparte to the dignity of Marshal is considered a fact of some importance, as showing that there is a reconciliation between the President of the Republic and the members of his family.

TURKEY.

Turkey has made its peace with Russia. Advices from Constantinople bring satisfactory intelligence of the settlement of differences, and the renewal of diplomatic relations between those two powers. The Sultan, as a proof of gratitude to his ministers for their patriotism and noble conduct in thwarting the designs of Russia, has given to the Grand Vizier the sum of 20,000*l.*, and to each of the other members of his cabinet 10,000*l.*

CHINA.

The Columbine, Fury, and Phlegethon have destroyed the major part of a piratical fleet under Shap-'ng-tzai, at the entrance of the Tonquin River. Fifty-eight vessels, mounting 1,200 guns, and manned by 3,000 men, have been totally destroyed. The pirate commander, Shap-'ng-tzai, escaped with six vessels and about 400 men.

DOMINICA.

This island is ravaged by an intestine war between the Dominicans and the Haytians. The fleet of the former has captured that of Hayti. The imperial

treasury appears to be nearly empty, for the Emperor Soluque having ordered about four thousand muskets from the United States, an American vessel conveyed them to Port-au-Prince; but on their arrival it was found that the Haytian government had not the means of paying for them. The captain of the vessel then took them to St. Thomas, and, as soon as the Dominican government was informed of the circumstance, a purchase was immediately effected. Soluque has therefore the mortification of having ordered weapons to be turned against himself.

AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia has been raised to a state of excitement by the publication in the official Gazette of an announcement that, under instructions from her Majesty's Government, the colony has been converted into a penal settlement from June 1849. Early in 1849, when the transportation system was loudly disclaimed by the Australian colonies generally, a petition was addressed to the home government from Swan River, praying that Western Australia might be converted into a penal settlement, thinking thereby to supply the demand for labour at a cheap rate, and to have the benefit of a parliamentary grant of money as a salvo for the contaminating influence of the convict system. In this latter particular the Swan River settlers have been disappointed. Earl Grey has signified his intention to burden the shores of Western Australia with convicts, but withholds the protective force and consequent expenditure conceded to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The disappointment has excited great discontent amongst the colonists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

On the 3rd Jan. a Royal Commission appeared in the London Gazette, in promotion of the intended Exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, proposed to be held in London in the year 1851, (to which we have referred in a preceding page.)

After premising that the Society of Arts has of late years instituted annual exhibitions of the works of British art and industry, and that it has proposed to establish the enlarged exhibition in 1851, and distribute thereat prizes and medals to the value of at least 20,000*l.*, and that

the Society has represented that, in carrying out the objects proposed, many questions may arise regarding the introduction of productions from the colonies and foreign countries; also regarding the site of the said exhibition, and the best mode of conducting it; and the nature and distribution of the prizes, Her Majesty appoints the following Commissioners:—H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Rosse, Earl Granville, Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Henry Labouchere, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir Archibald Galloway (or the Chairman of the East India Company for the time being), Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell (or the President of the Geological Society for the time being), Thomas Baring, Charles Barry, Thomas Bazley, Richard Cobden, William Cubitt (or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being), Charles Lock Eastlake, Thomas Field Gibson, John Gott, Samuel Jones Loyd, Philip Pusey, and William Thompson. John Scott Russell and Stafford Henry Northcote, esquires, are appointed Joint Secretaries of the Commission: Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke, jun., George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, esquires, are appointed the executive committee (having been previously so appointed by the Society of Arts), and Matthew Digby Wyatt to be their secretary. The Commissioners have power to appoint local commissioners as they may think fit.

Among other works executed in the Abbey by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster is the restoration of the fine iron screen which originally decorated the tomb of Eleanor of Castile, the consort of Edward the First. It is also said to be the intention of the Fellows of Queen's college, Oxford, to restore the monument of Queen Philippa, in the Abbey.

Jan. 3. The old mansion in the Wandsworth Road, between Vauxhall and Nine Elms, called *Brunswick House*, having been formerly the residence of the Duke of Brunswick, was destroyed by fire. The premises were recently used as an hotel and pleasure-garden. At the time of the fire they were occupied by two or three policemen and their families; the adjoining grounds being used for wharfs. The house was the property of Mr. Monroe, of Wimbledon, and insured in the Imperial Fire Office.

BERKSHIRE.

Dec. 22. Hampstead Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Craven, between Reading and Newbury, was materially injured by fire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Dec. 6. The Commissioners of the Middle Level Drainage met at Horseway, near Chatteris, to witness the removal of the dam which has divided the Sixteen-foot and Forty-foot rivers. At the time when the water was caused to flow, there was a fall of 6 ft. 6 in. from the latter into the former, and so rapid was the discharge that the waters of the Forty-foot sank three feet in about five hours. For the first time in the history of the Fens the Forty-foot river was emptied at the season of the year when it is usually full to overflowing. The dam across the Nene, just above its junction with the Twenty-foot, being struck at the same time, the bottoms of the Twenty-foot, the Nene, Popham's Eau, the Sixteen-foot, and the New Cut, (a length of upwards of thirty miles,) are brought below the level of low-water mark at sea, and the waters of the whole Level will have an effectual outlet.

DERBYSHIRE.

Dec. 16. A fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Ward, hosiers, &c. at *Belper*, and by 12 o'clock p.m. the whole of the building was in flames. The damage has been variously estimated at from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* Upwards of 1500 hands are deprived of employment. The firm is one of the largest in the world, and was formerly known as Ward, Brittle, and Ward. Every department of the hosiery trade was carried on there.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The church of *Meldon* has been reopened for divine service, after having been closed for some time for purposes of repair and restoration. This church was built in the middle of the thirteenth century, and there is, perhaps, no other fabric in the diocese of Durham which affords so perfect a specimen of the early-English period (see an engraving in Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II. ii. 1). Being of so small a size (sixty feet by sixteen, in the shape of a parallelogram), with abundance of stone at hand, it was, in all probability, originally built from the ground in the course of a very few months, and to this may be attributed its unity of plan and construction. The lancet windows and doorways are of a striking character, both externally and internally; and the buttresses, two at each corner, and others which serve to break the outline of the sides and ends in a beautiful way, indicate great taste in its original architect. Like most of the churches of Northumberland it no doubt suffered much from Scottish invaders and thieves before the accession

of James to the throne of England, and the loss of its belfry turret, of which it had long been deprived, was probably the effect of violence. The very narrow breadth of its lancet windows seems to have been the result of forethought with an eye to defence, and it came to light during the late reparation that its three doors had all of them been capable of being internally closed in an effectual way by bars of wood against sudden outrage. To a protracted attack it must soon of course have given way. A new bell-gable has been constructed with the most scrupulous regard for the period of the church, and where it had become necessary to replace a decayed moulding or stone a correct pattern was sought for in other parts of the structure. The roof has been restored to its original pitch upon new timber, a low modern roof and ceiling having been removed. A modern font of bad character has been replaced by one of a purer style. The old unseemly pulpit and reading desk and pews have all given place to more correct fittings; a screen of elaborate workmanship, with suitable texts and inscriptions, separates the nave from the chancel; the old rails have been removed, and a rich pavement of Minton's encaustic tiles, inlaid with the emblem of St. John the Evangelist, ornaments the altar elevation. The windows have all of them been decorated with stained glass by Mr. Wailes. The east window, a graceful triple lancet, contains full-length figures of St. John the Evangelist (to whom the church is dedicated), King Oswald, and St. Cuthbert, with their respective emblems and characteristics, and below the middle figure (that of St. John) is an enlarged and emblazoned representation of the seal of Sir Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford (Hodgson, II. iii. 51), as it remains to this day appended to the very parchment deed by which he, its founder, gave the advowson of the church of Meldon to the church of Durham six hundred years ago. The other windows are all in flowered quarries with shields of arms. The shield of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, who was owner of the estate of Meldon at the time of his death, is accompanied by the sword of justice and the axe of decapitation. In the devising and carrying out of these repairs and decorations, J. F. Turner, esq. a member of the university of Durham, has kindly given much valuable advice and assistance, and Mr. Pickering, the clerk of the works to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, has also been consulted. The workmen who have been employed are men resident in the parish, and great is the credit which these opera-

tions reflect upon them all. The iron-work of the doors, and the carved wood-work of the chancel screen, are of the most perfect and elegant character, and the bell-gable with the other masonry is equally correct and creditable. The originators of these works are commemorated by the following inscription:—

✠ Hanc ecclesiam restituerunt et ornârunt, Anno Gratæ 1849, Isaacus Cookson armiger, dominus fundi, et Jacobus Raine, in artibus magister et rector ejusdem. Contulit hic curam et fenestram orientalem, una cum armis dominorum de Meldon. Ille sumptus ceteros. Soli Deo Gloria in æternum. Amen. ✠

OXFORDSHIRE.

Jan. 18. The mansion-house at *Caversham Park*, near Reading, the seat of William Crawshay, esq. was wholly destroyed by fire, which originated from the overheating of flues. The more valuable portion of the furniture, plate, &c. was saved, though other property to a considerable amount was destroyed. This house was erected by the Earl of Cadogan in the reign of George the First; but was afterwards reduced in size, and again altered by its late proprietor, Mr. Marsac.

SURREY.

Oct. 15. The railway from Guildford to Godalming was opened for public traffic; by the opening of which, together with the Farnham branch, the South-Western Company have completed the whole of their undertakings in this part of the country. The Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Company are now enabled to run their trains throughout, thereby connecting the east and west of England by direct railway communication, and without passing through the metropolis. The inhabitants of Guildford have now the opportunity of availing themselves of two different routes to London, the one having a city the other a west-end terminus.

Oct. 27. The Watermen's church at *Penye-common* was opened for Divine service, a licence having been granted by the Bishop of Winchester for that purpose. It stands contiguous to the almshouses of the Watermen's Company. The cost of its erection exceeded 5,000*l*. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The patronage has also been granted to the company in perpetuity. The sum of 700*l*. is still wanted to complete the building fund; as soon as that fund is complete the church will be consecrated. The Rev. Joseph Ridgeway, M.A. has been appointed incumbent.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 28. 51st Foot, Capt. P. J. Rice to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. the Hon. P. F. Cust, of the 22d Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Dec. 29. Knighted by patent, William Jeffcott, esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Jan. 4. John Barton, esq. (Vice-Consul at Callao,) to be Consul at that port.

Jan. 8. Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, esq. to be Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, *vice* Sir James P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart. resigned.

Jan. 10. Frederick Temple Baron Dufferin and Claneboye created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Claneboye, of Claneboye, co. of Down.

Jan. 15. Henry Samuel Chapman and Sidney Stephen, esquires, to be Judges of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.—Joseph Michael O'Neill, esq. to be Advocate of Sierra Leone. Algernon Montagu, esq. to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the Falkland Islands.

Jan. 22. Thomas Horne, esq. to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land; Valentine Fleming, esq. to be Attorney-General, Alban Chas. Stonor, esq. Solicitor-General, and Francis Smith, esq. Crown Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace in the same colony.

Jan. 24. Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast to cease to be dependencies on the colony of Sierra Leone; and Sir William Winniett, Knt. Comm. R.N. now Lieut.-Governor of the said forts and settlements, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the same.

Jan. 25. 3d West India Regt., Major T. Abbott to be Lieut.Col., Capt. A. Findlay to be Major.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 24. Vice-Adm. Sir G. Mundy, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. Ayscough to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; Capt. the Right Hon. G. A. Lord Byron to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captain F. E. V. Harcourt to be a Retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

Jan. 4. Capt. John Adams (1843) to the Gladiator war-steamer at Devonport.

Jan. 7. Comm. Edmund G. Fishbourne (1841), formerly of the Niger expedition, to command the *Hermes*, 6, steam sloop.

Jan. 14. Vice-Adm. J. Carthew to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir T. J. Cochran, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir E. Lyons, Bart. G.C.B. K.C.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captain the Right Hon. Kenelm Lord Somerville to be a Retired Rear-Admiral on the terms of the 1st Sept. 1846.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. C. Le Breton to be Dean of the Island of Jersey.

Rev. E. Emden to be Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Rev. W. Wales to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough.

Rev. J. Griffiths to be Canon of St. David's.

Rev. N. Oxenham to be Canon of Exeter.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.D. to the Preachership of Gray's Inn, London.

Rev. R. Whittington to the Lectureship at St. Peter's, Cornhill, London.

Rev. J. Arkwright, Latton V. Essex.

Rev. R. Astley, Perran-Uthnoe R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. S. Bailey, St. Clement's V. Cambridge.

Rev. R. Barker, Pagham V. Sussex.

Rev. R. Barry, Hinderwell R. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Baynes, Chalvington R. Sussex.

Rev. D. A. Beaufort, Lymm R. Cheshire.

Rev. F. R. Blackley, Freshford R. Somerset.

Rev. W. H. Bull, Old Newton V. Suffolk.

Rev. E. K. Burney, Thornham R. with Allingham V. Kent.

Rev. J. Clancy, Claverdon V. Worcestershire.

Rev. A. Coates, Penberton P.C. Wigan, Lanc.

Rev. T. Crossland, St. Thomas Hyde P.C.

Stockport, Cheshire.

Rev. E. Crow, Great Creator R. Northampton.

Rev. H. D. Davies, Trevdraeth R. Anglesey.

Rev. J. E. Davies, Rhes-y-bae P.C. Flint and Denbighshire.

Rev. E. Davys, St. John V. Peterborough.

Rev. H. S. Disbrow, St. Peter's Coniscliffe R. Lancashire.

Rev. S. Douglas, New Fishbourne R. Sussex.

Rev. F. Elwes, Guestingthorpe V. Essex.

Rev. P. Filleul, St. Helier's R. Jersey.

Rev. J. Griffith, Llanynys V. Denbighshire.

Rev. F. Haggitt, Wallasey R. Cheshire.

Rev. S. W. Hannah, St. James's Chapel P.C.

St. Marylebone, London.

Rev. H. Hodgson, Debden R. Essex.

Rev. W. H. Hutchinson, Lacey R. Linc.

Rev. J. James, Peakirk R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. W. Jarrett, Beckington R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Jones, Llangynog R. Montgomerysh.

Rev. G. T. Kingdon, North Petherwin V. Devon.

Rev. F. Kirkpatrick, West Hoathly V. Sussex.

Rev. R. C. Maul, Rickinghall R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. D. Owen, Trefdraeth R. Anglesea.

Rev. A. D. Parkinson, Utterby V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. H. Parr, St. Mary Magdalene V. Taunton, Somersetshire.

Rev. W. A. Paxton, Otterdean R. Kent.

Rev. W. J. Poole, Aberffraw R. Anglesey.

Rev. J. B. Roberts, Shilbottle V. Northumb.

Rev. C. W. Robinson, Hatfield and Grendon

Bishop's P.C. Herefordshire.

Rev. H. Rose, Whilton R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. Rutherford, Cratfield V. Suffolk.

Rev. B. Sanders, Lakenheath V. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Seymour, East and West Looe P.C.

Cornwall.

Rev. T. Sikes, Luton V. Beds.

Rev. J. S. Sisson, Orton V. Westmerland.

Rev. E. Tew, Patching R. with West Tarring

V. Sussex.

Rev. T. Theodosius, Burwarton R. Salop.

Rev. J. Usher, West Butterwick P.C. Linc.

Rev. R. Wall, St. Anne P.C. Birkenhead, Chesh.

Rev. E. Whitehead, Saltford R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Whitworth, Llanon P.C. Carmarthen.

Rev. C. Wildbore, Humberston V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. W. Williams, Llanrhaiaadr-y-n-Mochnant

V. Denbigh.

Rev. J. J. Wilkinson, Erith V. Kent.

Rev. H. T. Young, Mundon V. Essex.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Birkett, M.A. to the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Rev. R. R. Bradley to Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Rev. J. Burrows to Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.
 Rev. T. Dealtry to the Bishop of Madras.
 Rev. G. Irvine to the Marquess of Normanby.
 Rev. A. J. Tharp to Lord Keane.
 Rev. J. Todd to Lord Alvanley.
 Rev. R. Williams to the Bishop of Llandaff.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Francis Bayley, esq. (son of the late Mr. Justice Bayley,) to be Judge of the Westminster County Court.
 Rev. E. Boger to be Master of the Grammar School, Helstone, Cornwall.
 Rev. J. H. Bromby to be Master of Charter House, Hull.
 Rev. J. P. Clayton and the Rev. W. L. Newhan to be Masters in Marlborough College.
 Rev. R. Williams to be Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 13. At Fort Asseerghur, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Woodburn, C.B. a dau.—18. In Gloucester cresc. Regent's park, the Hon. Mrs. Maude, a dau.—20. In Chester terr. Regent's park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a dau.—At Bayswater house, the wife of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. a dau.

Dec. 3. The Crown Princess of Hanover, a Princess.—15. At Knight's place, Pembury, Kent, the wife of Comm. John William Finch, R.N. a son.—At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. William Henry Poulett, a son.—At Chesterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. W. A. Warwick, a son.—20. At Kneesworth house, Camb. Mrs. Wortham, a dau.—22. The wife of George Hilario Barlow, M.D. a dau.—24. At Chawton house, Hants, the wife of Edw. Knight, esq. jun. a dau.—At Northwood house, St. John's wood, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, a son.—25. At Hackness hall, Yorksh. the Viscountess Nevill, a dau.—The Countess Ferrers, a dau.—The wife of Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P. a dau.—At Longford hall, Salop, the wife of Ralph M. Lecke, esq. a son.—26. In Guildford st. the wife of J. R. Major, esq. M.A. of King's college, London, a son.—At Porters, the wife of S. Clarke Jervoise, esq. a dau.—At Kensington, the wife of Heathfield Tupper, esq. a son.—28. The wife of Capt. A. L. Kuper, R.N. of South Brent, a son.—At Queen sq. Bloomsbury, the wife of J. Eustace Grubbe, esq. a son.—30. At Cholwell house, Som. the wife of Wm. Rees Mogg, esq. a dau.—At Naples, the wife of J. G. Domville, esq. (eldest son of Sir William Domville, Bart.) a son.—31. At Devonshire pl. Mrs. Pakenham Mahon, a dau.

Lately. At Oxford, the wife of George S. Lechmere, esq. a son and heir.—At Dowdeswell house, Glouc. the wife of Rogers Coxwell, esq. a dau.—In Devonshire st. Portland pl. London, the wife of Stafford H. Northcote, esq. a son.

Jan. 1. The wife of William L. Martyr, esq. of Micklegate, York, a dau.—At Semington, the wife of T. Bruges, esq. a son.—2. At East end house, Fairfield, Glouc. the wife of George Augustus Payne, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of B. Spencer Follett, esq. a son.—At Budleigh Salterton, the wife of George Oakes Wallis, esq. a son.—4. At Charles st. Berkeley sq. the Countess of Craven, a son.—5. At Bedale, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Windham (late Coldstream Guards), a son.—9. At Beeston hall, Lady Preston, a dau.—10. At Hazlewood castle, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a son.—11.

At Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Cust, a son.—12. In Chapel street, London, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, a dau.—14. At Warnley park, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, a dau.—15. At Hillersdon house, near Collumpton, the wife of Wm. Charles Grant, esq. a son.—At Upper Grosvenor st. the wife of John Walter, esq. M.P. a son.—22. At Montreal, Viscountess Holmesdale, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 11. At Victoria, Hong Kong, James George Eddington, Lieut. H.M. 95th Regt. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late James Macpherson, esq.

17. At Agra, R. T. H. Barber, Lieut. 63d Bengal Nat. Inf. only son of the late Rev. Thomas Barber, Rector of Houghton Conquest, Beds, to Agnes-Lucy-Palmer, dau. of the late Major Price, 24th Regt.

24. At Umballah, C. S. Maling, 68th N.I. and Major of Brigade, to Eliza-Caroline, second dau. of the late Sir Francis Ford, of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

26. At Sir Richmond Shakespeare's, Nainee Tal, Bengal, James R. Barnes, esq. B.C.S. second son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Barnes, to Mary-Jane, dau. of George Powney Thompson, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

29. At Jabbalpore, David Briggs, esq. 17th N.I. eldest son of Col. Briggs, R.H. of Strath-erth house, Fifehire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Sleeman, esq. of Tenby.—At Surat, Ensign Thomas Gordon Coles, 15th Bombay N.I. youngest son of the late Edward Coles, esq. of Taunton, to Maria, dau. of Dr. Straker, Superintending Surgeon, Peshawur Field Force.—At Landour, India, Capt. J. M. Jeffery, H.M. 98th Regt. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Remington, of the 12th Bengal N.I.

Oct. 1. At Honfleur, Côte du Nord, France, and again on the 1st Nov. at St. Mary's Paddington, Robert Wm. Heathcote, esq. R.N. to Mary, only dau. of H. N. Powell, esq. solicitor, of Cheltenham.

6. At Madras, Wm. Dallas Bernard, esq. Private Secretary to Lord Torrington, Governor of Ceylon, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Francis Dawson, esq. Royal Artillery.

13. At Nynee Tal, Reginald Thornton, esq. Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of John Thornton, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Louisa-Fanny-Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Lushington, esq. and granddau. of Sir H. Lushington, Bart.

18. At Florence, Lady Stewart Bruce, widow of Sir Stewart Bruce, Bart. to Bernard Ernest Jule de Koetteritz, Col. in the Imperial Guard of Russia, son of the late Gen. de Koetteritz, of Leipsic.

30. At St. John's Notting hill, Ethelbert H. Blake, esq. M.D. (Medical Staff), third son of Henry Blake, esq. of Renvyle, co. of Galway, to Jane-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Hay, esq. Member of the Madras Medical Board.—At Chingford, Essex, Edward Barr, esq. of Littlebury, Essex, to Margaret, third dau. of Sir Robert Sharpe Ainslie, Bart.

Nov. 1. At Naples, Otto Count Schlippenbach and Skofde, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia, to Adelaide-Arabella, dau. of Thomas de Grenier de Fonblanc, K.H. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-Gen. for Serbia, and granddau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

6. At St. Peter's Church Piccolo, Benjamin Granger, esq. to Frances, relict of Thomas Harding, esq. of Eaton sq. Piccolo, and Vale View house, Colerne, Wiltshire.

8. At Itchenor, Crawford Longcroft, esq. 6th Regt. Madras Army, to Catherine, eldest dau.

of Wm Gibbs, esq. of Itchenor house, Sussex.—At Edinburgh, Donald *Matheson*, esq. to Jane-Allen, youngest dau. of the late Horace Petley, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At St. George's Hanover square, Francis Carr *Beard*, esq. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late William S. Oakley, esq.

10. At Stanwell, Middlesex, Robert Romer *Younghusband*, esq. Lieut. 20th Bombay Nat. I. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Younghusband, Royal Art. to Ellen-Blays, fourth dau. of William Benthall, esq. late of Totnes.—At Plymouth, Lieut.-Col. John *Messiter*, 28th Regt. to Miriam-Sophia-Adelaide, only dau. of Major Gammell, of Stonehouse, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Andrew Gammell.

13. At St. Briavel's, Glouc. Charles Edward Ibbetson *Ryder*, esq. son of the late Rev. R. C. Ryder, Rector of Stoke, Kent, to Emily-Duck, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edwin Eastcott.—At All Souls, St. Marylebone, Paulet Henry St. John *Mildmay*, of Haslegrove house, co. Somerset, esq. to Caroline-Adela-Catherine-Valentine, dau. of the late Rowland Standish, esq. of Scaleby castle, and granddau. of the late Earl of Limerick.

14. At Hampstead, Capt. Hugh Alexander *Kennedy*, late Madras Army, to Mary-Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late George Raikes, esq. of Felbridge, and widow of the Rev. James Ward.—At St. Bride's Fleet street, Charles-Pearson, fourth son of William *Pritchard*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Adeline-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Robert Obbard, esq. of New Bridge st.—At Clifton, the Rev. Geo. L. *Harkness*, to Frances-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Major D'Alton, of the 90th Regt.—At Warlington, Hants, George *Watts*, esq. of Bath, to Sarah-Anne, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Joseph Holloway, esq. of East Leigh, Havant.—At Selling, Charles, eldest son of Charles *Neame*, esq. of Harefield, Selling, to Julia-Neame, eldest dau. of the late William Wightwick, esq. of New Romney.—At Rodborough, Henry *Bush*, esq. solicitor, of Beach, near Bitton, to Lydia Anna Catharine Sutton, of Stringer's Court, Rodborough, only dau. of the late Richard Sutton, esq. of Eastcourt, Wilts.—At St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, Charles-Edward-Ibbetson, youngest son of the late Rev. Ralph Carr *Rider*, Rector of Stoke, Kent, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edwin Eastcott, of Exeter.

15. At Jersey, Wenman Langham *Woodford*, esq. late of H.M. 45th Regt. only son of the late Thos. Woodford, esq. Ceylon Rifle Corps, to Maria-Margaritta, second dau. of the late G. Lemprière, esq. Barrack Master of Guernsey, and of Stapleton, Somersetshire.—At Kilworth, the Rev. Edward Henry *Newenham*, to the Lady Helena Adelaide Moore, second dau. of the Earl of Mountcashel.—At St. Marylebone, Edw. *Waddington*, esq. of Epworth, Linc. to Julia-Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Bristowe, esq. of Newark, Notts.—At Bombay, Henry *Conybeare*, fourth son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, to Anne-Newport, third dau. of Col. Moore, Auditor-General of the Bombay Army.

17. At Plymouth, Augustus *Tracey*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Marian, youngest dau. of Geo. Coryndon, esq. of Plymouth.

19. At Leghorn, George Russell *Gretton*, esq. son of the late W. W. Gretton, esq. formerly of Wesote hall, Leic. to Amelia-Louisa-Vaux, eldest dau. of Edward Le Mesurier, esq. of Guernsey, R.N.

20. At Exeter, Frederick Graham *Young*, esq. of Clifton, to Harriett-Parkin, eldest dau. of the late Zachary Turner, esq. of Exeter.—At Brompton, Gerald Frederick Henry *Wellesley*, esq. to Emma-Donna, third dau. of the late

Capt. Boys, R.N. of Bridgwater, Somersetshire.—At Plymouth, Arthur William *Twiss*, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Adelaide-Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of William Parry, esq. of Lockyer street, Plymouth.—At St. Helier, Jersey, John, son of Capt. *Oliver*, R.N. to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Johnson, esq.—At Dover, William *Reader*, esq. Capt. 17th Regt. son of the late William Reader, esq. to Mary-Frederica-Hamilton, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Lyon, K.C.B. G.C.H.

—At Alverstoke, the Rev. Henry Alexander *Douglas*, to the eldest dau. of J. Hoskins, esq.

21. At Madron, the Rev. Richard *Malone*, M.A. Incumbent of Christ Church, Plymouth, to Jane-Wilmot, only child of Lieut.-Col. Robyns, K.H.—At Ballinamallard, co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, James *Beatty*, esq. Shirley, Southampton, to Sarah-Jane, second dau. of the Rev. H. A. Burke, Rector of Magheracross.—At Garnet hill, Glasgow, J. *Blackie*, jun. esq. Publisher, to Agnes, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Gourlie, esq.

22. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Hyla-Ash-ton, second son of the late Rev. Hyla *Holden*, of Edgbaston, to Mary-Tovey, second dau. of the Rev. H. A. Holden, of Gower street.—At Paddington, Patrick W. Sydenham *Ross*, esq. Capt. 85th Light Inf. eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G. to Caroline-Anne, third dau. of William B. Lindsay, esq. of Montreal.—At Jersey, John Henry *Rohrs*, esq. late Fellow of Jesus Coll. Camb. to Eleanor, dau. of the late Francis Godfray, esq. of Jersey.—At St. James's, Norman *Cowley*, esq. late of 5th Dragoon Guards, second son of S. N. Cowley, esq. Park cresc. to Marian, second dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq. Southwick cresc.—At Weymouth, Thomas-Henry, son of the late John *Winwood*, esq. of Clifton, to Phoebe-Anne, youngest dau. of the late David Henderson, esq. M.D. of Bristol.—At North Collingham, Notts, the Rev. J. Grey *Jones*, S.C.L. to Mary-Ann, dau. of David Jackson, esq.—At St. George's Hanover square, Robert Farre *Darvynple*, esq. of Lower Grosvenor st. to Anne, second dau. of the late Francis John Gunning, esq. of Cambridge.

23. The Rev. John *Royds*, youngest son of Clement Royds, esq. of Mount Falinge, Lanc. to Jane, second dau. of the late J. H. Askwith, esq. of Ripon.

24. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Alfred *Elmore*, esq. A.R.A. of Devonshire st. to Jane, niece of John Chandler, esq. of Upper George street.

27. At Kensington, George Hickson *Fagan*, esq. Capt. Bengal Eng. to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Pickering Clarke, R.N.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Francis Horatio *Fitz-Roy*, esq. only son of Adm. Lord William FitzRoy, to the Hon. Gertrude Duncombe, second dau. of Lord Faversham.—At Bishop's Hull, Henry Cranston *Adams*, esq. youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. P. Adams, K.C.H. to Matilda-Winsloe, third dau. of Thomas Patton, esq. of Bishop's Hull House, co. Somerset.—At Pirbright, the Rev. Wm. Webb *Spicer*, second son of Job Spicer, esq. of Esher pl. Surrey, to Dorothea, third dau. of Henry Halsey, esq. of Henley park.—At Paris, Charles Stuart *Glazbrook*, Capt. 49th Regt. and youngest son of late H. Glazbrook, esq. of Bryanston sq. to Marianne, only dau. of George Chapman, esq. British Vice-Consul at Dieppe.—At Paris, Peter *Burnet*, jun. esq. son of Peter Burnet, esq. of Elrick, Aberdeenshire, and of Nice, to Guilihermina, dau. of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart.

28. At Broughton, John Compton *Maul*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Laura, fourth dau. of the Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart. of Broughton hall, Staffordsh. and Doddington

park, Cheshire.—At Edinburgh, John *Sutherland*, esq. Government Emigration Agent, Wick, to Barbara, eldest dau. of the late Kenneth M'Leay, esq. of Newmore, Keiss, &c. and Banker, Wick.—At Burleigh, Somerset, the Rev. Edmund *Peel*, to Frances-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Dean of Wudsor and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville.—At Botleys, Surrey, Henry William, eldest son of Sir Wm. *Clerke*, Bart. of Mertyn, Flintshire, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Robert Gosling, esq. of Botleys park.—At Welshpool, David Tannatt *Pryce*, esq. of Batavia, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Jones, esq. of Delobran hall, and clerk of the peace for co. of Montg.

29. At Paddington, the Rev. M. J. *Taylor*, M.A. to Georgina-Wolfe, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Walker, C.B. Royal Marines.—At Ryde, I. W., John Bradshaw *Godfrey*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Harriet-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Andrew, esq.—At Kirk Ella, near Hull, the Rev. Henry *Foord*, of Trinity Coll. Camb. to Lavinia, third dau. of the late Joseph Smyth Eggington, esq.—At Coventry, Francis *Gooldeen*, esq. of Maidenhead, to Mary, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Troughton, esq.

Dec. 1. At St. Pancras, C. E. *Hyde*, esq. Civil Eng. Guildford st. to Miss Sabine-Ann Hillier, of Horsley, Gloucestershire.—At the Bavarian Chapel, David *Lewis*, esq. to the Hon. Jane Matilda Methuen, only dau. of the late Lord Methuen.—At St. Pancras, R. G. *Morgan*, esq. late of 9th Regt. of Foot, to Louisa, only dau. of Edward Fitzball, esq. of Southampton pl.—At Woolwich, John *Edwards*, esq. of Great Somerford, Wilts, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late R. Jones, D.D. Vicar of Bedford, Middlesex.—At Upper Deal, Julius Brockman *Backhouse*, C.B. eighth son of the late Rev. J. B. Backhouse, to Harriet, third dau. of Lieut. Wm. Batt, R.N.

2. At Albury, Surrey, Francis James *Bampfylde*, esq. 49th Regt. to Catherine, only dau. of J. Thompson, esq. M.D. late of the Royal Art.

4. At Edinburgh, Bryan *Thornhill*, esq. Queen's Bays, son of George Thornhill, esq. M.P. of Diddington, Hunts, to Sophia-Bradford, dau. of the late J. Edgecumbe Tuke, esq. of Dawlish.—At Ashbourne, Derby, Sir Geo. *Gervis*, Bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants, to Fanny, youngest surviving dau. of the late Christopher Harland, esq.—At Islington, A. M. *Bidgood*, esq. of Kilburn, and Vigo st. to Ann, relict of Sir James Williams, late of "The Gothic," Kentish Town.—At Brecon, Edward Middleton *Evans*, esq. of Llwynbaried, High Sheriff of Radnorshire, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Henry Lucas, M.D. of Brecon.—At Bermuda, George Hewish *Adams*, esq. of H.M. 20th Regt. to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Francis J. Jones, esq.

5. At Cheltenham, William *Gardner*, son of the late George Gardner, esq. of Pendleton Priory, Lanc. to Louisa, youngest dau. of Edw. Arncliffe, esq.—At Kingsnorth, the Rev. Jackson *Delmar*, Rector of Swalecliffe, to Patty-Baldock, fifth dau. of the late James Goodwin, esq. of Colewood, Herne.—At Gibraltar, Lieut. Charles Wilson *Randolph*, 34th Regt. son of the Rev. J. H. Randolph, Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey, to Caroline-Mary-Victoria, eldest dau. of his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Governor of Gibraltar.

6. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Thomas *Wright*, esq. of the Grange, Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, to Sophia, widow of Henry Lay, esq. of Wangford, Suffolk.—At Longdon, Staff. Richard *Dyott*, esq. of Freeford, near Lichfield, to Ellen-Catherine, only dau. of Charles Smith Forster, esq. of Lysways hall.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. R. W. *Thacke-*

ray, Rector of Hunsdon, Herts, only son of the late Rev. Richard Thackeray, of Hadley, Herts, and Bowdham, Norfolk, to Ann, dau. of the late William Grasset, esq. of Oxendon house, Sevenoaks.—At Godstone, Surrey, Henry *Howard*, esq. of Greystoke castle, to Charlotte-Caroline-Georgiana, eldest dau. of Henry Lawes Long, esq.—At South Hackney, Thomas M. *Parrott*, esq. of Billericay, to Ann-Campbell, youngest dau. of Denzil Ede, esq. also of Billericay.—At Leicester, the Rev. John Nassau *Simpkinson*, M.A. one of the Assistant Masters of Harrow, and eldest son of Sir F. Simpkinson, Q.C. to Sarah-Dorothea, dau. of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, M.A. Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester.—At Hillington, Norfolk, Capt. Robert Gregory *Wale*, 33d Regt. son of the late Gen. Sir Chas. Wale, K.C.B. to Fanny-Ann, only dau. of the late Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of Bombay, and niece of Sir W. Browne Folkes, Bart.—At Dunnington, near York, George Pearson *Wilkinson*, esq. eldest son of George Hutcheon Wilkinson, esq. of Harperley park, Durham, to Frances-Vernon, only child of the late William Mills, esq. of Elm park.

8. At Berry Pomeroy, Devon, Wm. Crawford *Stow*, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Hermine-Georgiana, eldest dau. of J. G. Waller, esq. late of Thurlow lodge, Norwood.

11. At St. Pancras, Arthur William Watson *Smith*, esq. of Chertsey, to Jane-Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. B. E. G. Crawford, esq. of Paxhill park.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Geo. Collingwood *Dickson*, 23rd Madras Light Inf. son of the late Adm. Sir A. C. Dickson, Bart. to Henrietta-Emma, eldest dau. of W. H. Frampton, esq. of Hall house, Frome.—At Scarborough, the Rev. J. C. *Atkinson*, Incumbent of Danby, and Domestic Chaplain to the Viscount Downe, to Jane-Hill, eldest dau. of John Hill Coulson, esq. of Scarborough.—At Wisbeach, Frederick *Schultz*, esq. of Staple inn, London, only son of Capt. G. A. Schultz, R.N. to Elizabeth-Mary-Nicholls, only dau. of Henry W. Ward, esq. Mayor.—At Cork, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Ellison *Portlock*, R.E. to Fanny, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. Charles Turner, K.H. commanding Cork District.—At Little Portland st. London, Abraham *Champion*, esq. of Bristol, to Marianne-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Kenrick, of Regent square.—At Cheltenham, William-Travers-Forbes, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Alex. C. *Jackson*, Lieut. R.N. to Mary-Susannah, eldest dau. of E. C. Bacon, esq. Comm. R.N.—Arthur Lloyd Davies *Lloyd*, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Alltlyr-Odin, Cardiganshire, to Adelaide, dau. of John Lacey, esq. of Villa Formosa, Kent.

12. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Edward Roche *Power*, esq. to Anne-Agnes, third dan. of the Rev. H. T. Oxenham, M.A.

13. At Bishopstowe, Charles *Belcher*, esq. of Caversham, Oxon, to Mary, second dau. of the late James William Pusey, of Bishopstowe, house, Wilts.—At Brockhall, co. Northampton, John Edmonstone *Monckton*, esq. 2d Madras Light Cavalry, to Julia, second dau. of Col. Thornton, C.B. formerly of H.M. 40th Regt.—At Padiham, Thomas-Milville, eldest son of the Rev. T. *Raven*, of St. Leonard's, Hastings, and formerly of Preston, Lancashire, to Eliza, only dau. of the late C. Whitaker, esq. of Symonstone hall.—At St. Marylebone, John *Hackett*, esq. 77th Regt. to Harriet-Taylor, second dau. of late Maj. Watkins, Bengal Artillery.

Jan. 10. Charles Henry *Tottenham*, esq. 50th Queen's Own, to Marian-Sarah-Bransby, third dau. of Rev. Rede Rede, of Ashmans, Suffolk.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

Dec. 10. At Pusey, Berkshire, the seat of his brother-in-law Mr. Pusey, the member for that county, in his 50th year, the Right Hon. Henry John George Herbert, third Earl of Carnarvon (1793) and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, co. Southampton (1783).

This highly accomplished nobleman was born in Grosvenor-square, on the 8th June, 1800, and was the elder son of Henry-George the second Earl of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth-Kitty, daughter and heir of Colonel John Dyke-Acland, of Killerton, co. Devon, (eldest son of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. by Lady Harriet Fox-Strangways, daughter of the first Earl of Ilchester). He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; and the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 182-. Soon after he came of age (1822), he made an extensive tour on the Continent, in company with Mr. Pusey, devoting more than ordinary time and attention to the Spanish Peninsula, which appears to have had a marked attraction for him in early youth; for during his absence Don Pedro, a play written by him, and founded on the story of Don Pedro the Cruel, was acted at Drury-lane Theatre, the principal character being undertaken by Mr. Macready. In 1827 Lord Carnarvon published "The Moor," a poem, with elaborate notes, manifesting a minute acquaintance with Spanish and Moorish history. This publication marked him at once as a man of taste, cultivation, and accomplishment. In the course of the same year he again visited Portugal and parts of Spain. The result of his observations and researches were given to the public in 1836, in a work entitled "Portugal and Galicia; the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and Remarks on recent Events in Spain." Having taken an active interest in favour of Don Carlos, he fell into the hands of the opposite party, with whom he remained for some time a prisoner.

In 1831 he took his seat as member for Wootton Bassett in the House of Commons, where his career was brief but brilliant. Amongst his speeches delivered in that assembly was one against the Reform Bill, so impressive and efficient that Sir Robert Peel said he should be perfectly contented to rest the whole cause at issue upon the arguments it contained; and the cheers which this opinion elicited from both sides of the House left no doubt that men of all parties shared the sentiments en-

tertained towards Lord Porchester by the great Conservative leader. Unfortunately for his fame as a public man, Lord Porchester did not retain a seat in the House of Commons long enough to establish a durable reputation in that branch of the Legislature. His Lordship's father died on the 16th of April, 1833.

In the House of Peers, the Earl of Carnarvon took an active part in the discussions on the Municipal Reform Act, and he divided their Lordships, as he had done the House of Commons, on the question of Parliamentary Reform. His labours were, however, interrupted by almost constant ill-health, and by frequent visits to the Continent, as well as by the manifold duties which devolve on a great landed proprietor. Another object which much occupied his attention was the restoration of the old family seat, Highclere Castle, a work commenced in the year 1841, and hardly yet finished. This was certainly the indulgence of rather an expensive taste, but the undertaking has, from its commencement, been regarded with much interest by architects and lovers of art. His lordship was likewise a successful cultivator on a great scale of the more curious and beautiful American plants, of which his gardens contain many of the finest specimens that have ever been imported to England. In all respects he was, as an Earl should be, a country gentleman upon a great scale.

As a large landed proprietor he seemed sufficiently jealous of his rights, and in the year 1844 his vindication of them gave rise to one of the most curious actions to be found in the legal history, at all events, of the present century. It was brought to establish the privilege called "free warren." This privilege was introduced by our Norman rulers for the protection of game, and it was one which gave the grantee a sole and exclusive right of killing such game, so far as his warren extended, provided he prevented others from killing it. Lord Carnarvon claimed free warren over the manors of Highclere and Burghclere; the action was brought against Mr. Villebois, a copyholder, in Burghclere, for shooting game on his own copyhold; and it was one of the most extraordinary features of the case that a grant of the time of Henry III. was not deemed sufficiently ancient; but that, from amongst the muniments of the family, Mr. Parker, his lordship's solicitor, found it necessary to produce evidence of a still earlier date for the purpose of showing

that the right of free warren passed to Lord Carnarvon by ancient prescription, or usage, antecedent to the time of Richard I. It is not unworthy of notice that a decision in favour of such a privilege would probably have occasioned some discontent in any county, if the successful suitor had been a man less popular than Lord Carnarvon, but its effect was directly the contrary, for intelligence of the event was received amongst his neighbours and tenantry with various manifestations of pleasure, perhaps of triumph, and it may, without the least exaggeration, be stated that very few even among the most popular members of the Upper House will close their lives amidst feelings of more general regret than those which attend the death of Lord Carnarvon.

In private life the Earl of Carnarvon was singularly kind, amiable, gentle and unassuming.

He married, at Aldingbourne, Sussex, on the 4th Aug. 1830, Henrietta-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece to Bernard-Edward 15th Duke of Norfolk, K.G.; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and two daughters. The eldest child, Henry-Howard-Molyneux, now Earl of Carnarvon, was born on the 24th June, 1831.

ADMIRAL LORD COLVILLE.

Dec. 22. In Portland-place, in his 82nd year, the Right Hon. John Colville, tenth Lord Colville of Culross (in the peerage of Scotland, 1609,) a Representative Peer for Scotland, Admiral of the White, and an extra Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

He was born March 15, 1768, the fourth but eldest surviving son of John the ninth Lord; and his mother's maiden name was Webber. His father's eldest and second sons died in infancy; but the third was also in the Navy, and died when a Lieutenant in 1786.

He entered the Navy Dec. 12, 1775, as Captain's servant, on board the *Isis* 50, in which ship, the *Stirling Castle* 64, and *Lennox* 50, he served until appointed, in June 1781, midshipman of the *Conqueror* 74, which was one of Sir George Rodney's fleet in his victory over the *Comte de Grasse*, April 12, 1782. Returning home from the West Indies in 1783, Mr. Colville does not appear to have been again afloat until July 19, 1793, when he was promoted into the *Santa Margareta* 36, in which he assisted as first Lieutenant at the capture, in 1794, of the French West India Islands, and the apparent destruction near the Penmarks of the French 36-gun frigate *Voluntaire*, and corvettes *Es-*

pion and *Alert*. After further service on board the *Glory* and *Impregnable* 98's, flag-ships in the Channel, he obtained command, Aug. 28, 1795, of the Star sloop, employed chiefly on the home station, where he took a privateer, *Le Coup d'Essai*, of 2 guns and 28 men; and on Dec. 6, 1796, was advanced to post rank. His next appointments were March 16, 1799, to the *Penelope* 36, in which he served as senior officer at the ensuing blockade of Havre; Aug. 15, 1800, to the *Ambuscade* 36, which frigate was sent soon afterwards with convoy to the West Indies; in 1803 to the command of the *Sea Fencibles* on the coast of Cumberland; Oct. 13, 1804, to the *Romney* 50, which ship, owing to the ignorance of her pilots, was wrecked in the Texel, Nov. 19 following; in 1805 again to the *Sea Fencibles* at Margate; March 23, 1807, to the *Hercule* 74, in which he attended the expedition against Copenhagen, and in 1808 accompanied home from Lisbon the surrendered Russian fleet; in Sept. 1811, after three years of half-pay, he was appointed to the *Queen* 74. Previously to paying off this ship, Sept. 21, 1814, Lord Colville, after serving for some time on the home station, proceeded to the West Indies, whence he escorted to England a fleet of 370 sail of merchantmen, the last convoy of the war. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral Aug. 12, 1819, was Commander-in-chief on the Cork station, with his flag in the *Semiramis* frigate, from Nov. 10, 1821, until April, 1825; became Vice-Admiral July 22, 1830, and a full Admiral November 23, 1841.

On all occasions Lord Colville was remarkable for the energy with which he sought every enterprise which could tend to promote the glory of the British flag. But in the naval profession the opportunities of distinction occur so capriciously as often to refuse to the most zealous and best officers that which chance and good fortune so largely award to the efforts of others, and it was Lord Colville's misfortune more than once to experience this mortifying truth.

Lord Colville succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 8, 1811. He was elected a Representative Peer for Scotland in 1818, and had continued to hold that position during ten successive Parliaments.

In private life, and especially in the circle of his naval friends, no man was ever more respected or more beloved. His frank unostentatious manners, and cheerful affability, his generous friendship to those most needing it, his hospitality, and, best of all, his unparading piety, were amongst the endearing qualities which will

make his memory ever precious to those who knew him.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, Oct. 14, 1790, to Elizabeth daughter of Francis Ford, esq. of the Leas, in Barbados, and sister to Sir Francis Ford, Bart. by whom he had an only daughter, who died young. Lady Colville died Aug. 19, 1839; and his Lordship married secondly, Oct. 15, 1841, the Hon. Anne Law, fourth daughter of Edward first Lord Ellenborough; which lady survives him, without issue.

The peerage devolves on his nephew, Capt. Charles John Colville, late of the 11th Hussars, elder son of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B. and G.C.H. His Lordship was born in 1818, and is at present unmarried.

LORD ALVANLEY.

Nov. 9. Aged 60, the Right Hon. William Arden, second Lord Alvanley, of Alvanley, co. Chester (1801).

His Lordship was born on the 20th Feb. 1789, the second but eldest surviving son of Richard first Lord Alvanley, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by Anne-Dorothea, eldest daughter of Richard Wilbraham-Boote, esq. and sister to Lord Skelmersdale.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Feb. 20, 1789, and took his seat in the House of Lords on attaining his majority in 1810. He was for some time in the Coldstream Guards, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel previously to his retirement from the service.

Lord Alvanley has died unmarried, and is succeeded by his only surviving brother, the Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, who married in 1831 Lady Arabella Vane, sister to the present Duke of Cleveland, but has no issue.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COLERIDGE.

Dec. 21. At his seat, Salston, Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, aged 60, the Right Rev. William Hart Coleridge, D.D. Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and formerly Bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands.

Bishop Coleridge was the only son of Luke Herman Coleridge, esq. of Thorverton, Devonshire, by the third daughter of Richard Hart, esq. of Exeter. He lost his father during his infancy, and received his education under the charge of his uncle the Rev. George Coleridge, who was master of the grammar-school of Ottery St. Mary. From his care he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he entered as a Commoner under Cyril Jackson, and had for his tutors the present Dean,

and Mr. Lloyd, afterwards the Bishop of Oxford. He attracted their attention by great regularity of conduct, earnest application, and sweetness of manners; at his examination he was placed in both first classes, and was rewarded by being made Dean's Student. After some little time he was commencing service in the college as a tutor, but was withdrawn from this by the offer of a private tutorship in the Hope family. This, however, he soon quitted, to engage in the duties of the profession which he had in his earliest years devoted himself to, as one of the curates of St. Andrew's Holborn. Nothing could exceed the zeal with which he performed the duties of this laborious office, and he continued in it till the death of his Rector, the Rev. Mr. Clare; a little after a vacancy occurring in the secretaryship of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, he was appointed to that post, and was preacher of the National Society's chapel in Ely Place.

In 1824, when in his thirty-fifth year, he was consecrated Bishop of Barbados. He filled the duties of that sacred charge with great zeal and assiduity for sixteen years, and resigned it in 1841, on account of the failure of his health. Upon his resignation the diocese was divided, and the three archdeaconries of Barbados, Antigua, and Guiana, were erected into separate sees.

Upon the establishment of St. Augustine's College, at Canterbury, in 184-, he was induced by the late Primate to take the charge of that important missionary school, to the conduct of which he devoted himself with great energy. Having left the college for the Christmas vacation, he arrived on Thursday, the 20th December, at his residence near Ottery St. Mary, apparently in perfect health. Early in the afternoon of Friday, he went out to walk in his grounds, when he was suddenly taken ill; he was at once assisted into the house, where he expired a few moments after, with three deep sighs, before medical help could be procured.

Bishop Coleridge married in 1825 the eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D. Dean of Winchester and Master of the Temple, and granddaughter of the celebrated Sir William Blackstone. He has left that lady his widow, with two children, a son and a daughter.

HON. AND REV. SIR H. LESLIE, BART.

Dec. 9. At Juniper Hill, Surrey, aged 66, the Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, the third Baronet (1784), M.A., Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of Sheephall, Hertfordshire, and of Wetherden, Suffolk, and

one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

He was born Sept. 21, 1783, the younger son of Sir Lucas Pepys, M.D. the first Baronet, by the Right Hon. Jane-Elizabeth Countess of Rothes; and as the son of a Scottish peeress he bore the surname of his mother. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1803. He was appointed Chaplain to King George the Third in 1809, and he received both his livings from the Lord Chancellor and a prebendal stall at Exeter in the same year.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his elder brother, the Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, on the 4th Feb. 1833.

Sir Henry married on the 15th Feb. 1816, Elizabeth-Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Oakes, Rector of Tostock, Suffolk: this lady died without issue on the 12th Dec. in the same year, and Sir Henry remained a widower. The Baronetcy has consequently become extinct. By the decease of Sir Henry Leslie it is understood that funded property to the amount of 80,000*l.* will become available for the benefit of the early mortgagees of the Devon estate.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

Nov. 20. In Fitzroy square, in his 76th year, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, co. Aberdeen, a Deputy Lieutenant for that county.

Sir Charles Forbes was the son of the Rev. George Forbes of Lochell, by the only dau. of Gordon Stewart, esq. of Innerourie. As the descendant of William Forbes of Dauch, the grandson of Sir Alexander Forbes of Kinaldie and Pitsligo, he was in 1833 served heir-male in general to Alexander third Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, father of Alexander Lord Forbes, attained in 1745.

Sir Charles had been for more than forty years head of the first mercantile and financial house in India, that of Forbes and Co. of Bombay, and his name stood in the highest repute in the commercial world for ability, foresight, and rectitude of character. He was returned to Parliament in 1812 for the borough of Beverley, and during five Parliaments, from 1818 to 1832, he sat for Malmesbury. As a member of the House of Commons he enjoyed the respect and esteem of men of all parties, for his love of justice, his kindly feeling towards the suffering or oppressed, and for the plain, straightforward honesty with which his opinions were expressed and his votes were invariably given. A Tory in the strictest sense of the word, he never allowed his political

creed to cloud his fine judgment and keen sense of right and wrong, and his manly spirit was readily engaged in favour of the poor, weak, or persecuted. Connected from early youth with India, and devoted to the welfare of its people, from principle as well as from feeling, every faculty of his nature was enlisted in behalf of a country where he had spent the happiest years of his life, and in which a large portion of his noble fortune had been most honourably acquired. In Parliament, and in the Proprietors' Court of the East India Company, his advocacy of "justice for India," was ardent, untiring, uncompromising, and regardless of all personal considerations but the rights of the people of his adoption. It was in a great manner attributed to his exertions that they obtained the civil rights of sitting as jurymen and acting as justices of the peace; and at a period when natives were held less entitled than they now are to the courtesies of European society, his condescending kindness and friendly treatment on all occasions of personal intercourse conduced much to attach them to European character and customs, and paved the way for many social advantages which they now enjoy: and well they appreciated such devoted attachment. From one end of Hindostan to the other—by the Parsee, the Hindoo, the Moslem, by men of all creeds and ranks—his name was beloved, and his character deeply revered. On retiring from India, he was presented by the natives with a magnificent service of plate, and twenty-seven years after his departure from Bombay a large sum of money (about £9,000) was subscribed for the erection of a statue to their friend and benefactor—the first instance on record of the people of India raising a statue to any one unconnected with the civil or military service of the country. The chisel of Chantrey has admirably represented the commanding form, lofty bearing, and massive, benevolent features of the deceased, and this record of gratitude, at whose feet votive offerings of flowers are presented by the natives, now stands in the town-hall of Bombay, between the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone and that of Sir John Malcolm. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 4, 1823.

It was in his private charities that the character of Sir Charles Forbes was peculiarly manifested; their extent throughout a long life was probably unparalleled; they were distributed without reference to any other consideration than the necessities of the recipients, and in a manner best calculated to soothe and cheer the unfortunate. The afflicted never solicited

Sir Charles Forbes in vain; the appeals made to him might be those of simulated distress, but he frequently observed he would rather be deceived any number of times than reject the claims of one real sufferer. And so unostentatious was his charity that almost literally the right hand knew not what the left hand bestowed. The liberality of his mind was as remarkable as the benevolence of his heart; he was ever disposed to look favourably on the faults of others—to extend his sympathies to those who were suffering even from their own errors—to respect and esteem goodness in others, and to think most humbly of himself.

He married, Feb. 28, 1800, Elizabeth, daughter of Major John Cotgrave, of the Madras army, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and two daughters.

John Forbes, esq. the eldest son, died in 1840, leaving issue by Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Lannoy Hunter, esq. of Beach Hill, co. Berks, and niece of Alderman Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart. a son, Charles, born in 1832, who has now succeeded his grandfather in the Baronetcy, and other children.

The younger children of Sir Charles Forbes are, 2. Capt. Charles Forbes, late of the 17th Lancers, who married in 1830 Caroline, second daughter of George Battye, of Campden Hill, esq.; 3. George Forbes, esq. merchant in London, who married, in 1843, Johanna-Agnes, dau. of John Hopton Forbes, esq. of Westwood, Southampton; 4. Katharine-Stewart; 5. James-Stewart; and 6. Elizabeth.

SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE.

Dec. 1. At Maidstone, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Commissary General.

This gallant officer was the son of the late General William Toombes Dalrymple, and took an active part in the duties of his department during the late war, first with the expedition to the Helder, in the year 1799; he served in Germany in 1800 and 1801, and on his return was advanced to the rank of Deputy-Commissary-General, and proceeded to Madeira. At the breaking out of the war in 1803, he served in England to the year 1808, when he accompanied an expedition under Sir John Sherbrooke to Cadiz, and afterwards joined the army in Portugal, in which country, and in Spain and in France, he served until the end of the war. He was appointed Commissary-General in 1812, and received the honour of knighthood in 1814 from the Prince Regent as a reward for his services. The duties which fell to his lot in the Peninsula war were of an active and confidential nature, during which he co-

operated with the late Sir Robert Kennedy, who had the chief charge of the commissariat department. Sir C. Dalrymple received the medal for his services at Talavera, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He has left issue four sons and one daughter.

SIR M. I. BRUNEL.

Dec. 12. In St. James's Park, aged 80, Sir Marc Isambart Brunel, Knight, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c. &c.

Sir M. I. Brunel was a native of Hacqueville, in Normandy, where his family has for many centuries held the estate on which he was born. He was educated for the church, at the seminary of St. Nicain, at Rouen; but he soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, and so great a genius for mathematics, that the superiors of the establishment recommended that he should be educated for some other profession. His father therefore determined that he should adopt the naval service, in which he thought his son's proficiency in mathematics might lay the foundation of his advancement. He accordingly entered the French navy, being indebted for his appointment to the Mareschal de Castries, then Minister of Marine. On one occasion he surprised his captain by producing a sextant and quadrant of his own construction, and which he used for making observations. He made several voyages to the West Indies, and returned home in 1792, at the time the French Revolution was at its height. As Mr. Brunel entertained Royalist opinions, which he was not very careful to suppress, his life was more than once in danger, and he was, like many others, forced to seek safety in flight. He emigrated to the United States, where necessity as much as inclination led him to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. He was first engaged to survey a large tract of land near Lake Erie. He was also employed in building the Bowery Theatre, in New York, which not many years ago was burnt down. He furnished plans for canals, and for various machines connected with a cannon foundry then being established in the state of New York. About the year 1799 he had matured his plans for making ship blocks by machinery, and determined upon visiting England to offer his plans for this purpose to the British government. After much opposition to his plans, for a very powerful interest was arrayed against him, not lessened in that day by his being a

Frenchman, he was employed to execute them in Portsmouth dockyard. To perfect his designs and to erect the machinery was the arduous labour of many years. With a true discrimination he selected Mr. Henry Maudslay to assist in the execution of the work, and thus, possibly, was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive engineering establishments in the kingdom. The block machinery was finished in the year 1806, and has continued ever since in full operation, supplying our fleet with blocks of a very superior description to those previously in use, and at a large annual saving to the public. It was estimated at the time that the saving, in the first year, amounted to 24,000*l.*; and about two-thirds of that sum were awarded to Mr. Brunel. Even after the lapse of forty years, notwithstanding the marvellously rapid strides we have made in the improvement and construction of machines of all kinds, this machinery remains as effective as it was when first erected, and is unaltered. A few years afterwards he was employed by Government to erect saw-mills, upon a new principle, in the dockyards of Chatham and Woolwich. Several other inventions were the offspring of his singularly fertile mind about this time—the circular saw, for cutting veneers of valuable woods, and the beautiful little machine for winding cotton thread into balls, which greatly extended its consumption. About two years before the termination of the war Mr. Brunel, under the countenance of the Duke of York, invented a machine for making shoes for the army by machinery, the value and cheapness of which were fully appreciated, and they were extensively used; but, the peace of 1815 lessening the demand, the machinery was ultimately laid aside. Steam navigation also at that time attracted his attention. He was engaged in building of one of the first Ramsgate steam-boats, and, we believe, introduced the principle of the double engine for the purpose. He also induced the Admiralty to allow him to build a vessel to try the experiment of towing ships out to sea, the possibility of which was then denied.

The visit of the Emperor Alexander to this country, after the peace, led Mr. Brunel to submit to the Emperor a plan for making a tunnel under the Neva, where the accumulation of ice, and the suddenness with which it breaks up on the termination of winter, rendered the erection of a bridge a work of great difficulty. This was the origin of his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which had been twice before attempted without success. In 1824, however, a company was formed,

and supported by the Duke of Wellington, who took from first to last a deep interest in the work. The work was commenced in the same year. It was stopped more than once during its progress by the breaking in of the river, and more effectually at last by the exhausted finances of the company, which never extended beyond the command of 180,000*l.* At length, after the suspension of the work for many years, by a special act of parliament a loan was sanctioned, the Exchequer Loan Commissioners advanced the funds necessary for the completion of the work under the river, and, notwithstanding many weighty professional opinions were advanced against the practicability of the work, from both the loose alluvial nature of the soil through which it had to be constructed, and the superincumbent flood of water, it was finished and opened to the public in 1843. In a scientific point of view this work will always be regarded as displaying the highest professional ability, an amount of energy and perseverance rarely exceeded, and a fertility of invention and resources under what were deemed insurmountable difficulties, which will ever secure to Sir M. I. Brunel a high place amongst the engineers of this country.

During Lord Melbourne's Administration Mr. Brunel received the honour of knighthood, on the recommendation of the late Lord Spencer, then Lord Althorp.

He was unaffected, simple in his habits, and benevolent, and as ready to do a kind act as he was to forget an injury. He died after a long illness, which first visited him soon after the completion of the Tunnel. The care, anxiety, and constant strain of body and mind brought on a slight attack of paralysis, from which he never thoroughly recovered.

He leaves a widow, Lady Brunel, one son, the eminent engineer, and two daughters, the elder married to Benjamin Hawes, jun. esq. M.P. the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the younger to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Vicar of New Brentford.

SIR RICHARD MORRISON.

Oct. 31. At Dublin, aged 82, Sir Richard Morrison, M.R.I.A. President of the Institute of Architects of Ireland.

He was the son of John Morrison, architect, of Cork, and descended from a family resident for several generations at Middleton in that county, where they settled in Cromwell's time. He was originally intended for the church; but ultimately was sent to Dublin, and became a pupil of Gandon, the well-known architect of the Courts of Law, the Custom House,

and other buildings in that city. Through his godfather, the Earl of Shannon, he obtained a Government appointment in the Ordnance department, but retained it only for a short time, in consequence of reductions. He soon, however, got into practice, and obtained a considerable amount of employment. Among other public buildings, he erected Sir P. Dunn's Clinical Hospital at Dublin, the County Courts of Clonmel, Wexford, Naas, Carlow, Maryborough, Dundalk, Galway, Roscommon, &c.; and, assisted by his second son,* William Vitruvius Morrison, M.R.I.A., he designed Ballyfin house in the Queen's county, Kilruddery house, and Shelton abbey, co. Wicklow, &c. &c.

Sir Richard was knighted in 1841, by Earl Fortescue, then Lord Lieutenant, on the occasion of his presenting an address from the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland.

He had been latterly employed by the Earl of Longford on a design for a Gothic mansion, and also in superintending some alterations for the Earl of Howth.

He married in 1790 the second daughter of the Rev. William Ould, D.D. Rector of Philipstown, Queen's county, and grand-daughter of Sir Fielding Ould, *knt.* M.D.

He has left considerable property, including an extensive library of architectural works. His funeral on the 7th November was attended by the members of the Institute of Architects and a large number of friends.

CAPT. JAMES COUCH, R.N.

Jan. 9. At Stoke near Devonport, very suddenly, Captain James Couch (1824), who had served 34 years on full pay, and had recently accepted the retirement of 1846, and was in the receipt of Greenwich Hospital out-pension.

Capt. Couch entered the navy in 1789, on board the *Adamant*, flag-ship of Sir R. Hughes, with whom he continued until 1792. Subsequently he was employed in the *Dictator* 61, and *Atlas* 98, on the African coast. He then joined, for nearly two years, the *Phaeton* 38, Capt. the Hon. R. Stopford, in which vessel he assisted in taking many of the enemy's vessels. Having passed his examination in 1799, and being further occupied in the *Atlantic* 16, and *Niger* 32, he was confirmed a Lieutenant in the *Woolwich*, store-ship. For his varied and active services during the Egyptian campaign in 1801, Mr. Couch subsequently received the Turkish

gold medal. Until the peace of Amiens he was next employed in the *Tigre* 80, after which he was employed as first Lieutenant, *Jan. 10th, 1804*, in the *Conqueror* 74, and in her accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in quest of the combined fleets of France and Spain, and took subsequently a part in the battle off Cape Trafalgar. While in the *Acasta* he contributed to the capture, on the Home and American stations, of a large number of the enemy's armed and other vessels—assisted in driving a squadron under Commodore Decatur into New London—and evinced much bravery in command of the boats on many occasions of hazard, particularly at the capture, *December 25, 1812*, of the *Herald* letter-of-marque, of 10 guns, on which occasion he received a severe contusion in the leg from the bursting of a gun. Promoted to the rank of Commander in 1817, he assumed command, in 1821, of the *Perseus*, receiving-ship, off the Tower; and, continuing for nine years and a half to discharge the duties of regulating captain at the Port of London, raised and forwarded to their respective ships no fewer than 13,000 men. Captain Couch paid off the *Perseus* 1831. He was the inventor of the patent safety channels.

Few individuals have departed from this life more universally lamented by the private circle of attached and distinguished naval friends than this brave and accomplished officer. His vivacity of manners, his thorough knowledge of his profession, his varied talents and sterling integrity of character, were extensively known and highly appreciated. We believe that the Duke of Wellington showed his high estimate of the father's public services by conferring a commission in the army upon his eldest son. Capt. Couch has left another son in the marines, and a third a lieutenant in Sir John Franklin's missing expedition. Anxiety respecting the latter accelerated the death of his mother a few months since.

Captain Couch was the cousin of Capt. Richard Couch, R.N. (only son of William Couch, esq. E.I.C.S. and of his wife Elizabeth-Honora, daughter of Philip Bryant, esq. of Cornwall,) who died on the 4th December, 1806, aged 27. This gallant young man was made Commander by Sir Thomas Duckworth, from the *Superb*, after the action off St. Domingo. He was afterwards of the *L'Epervier*, and had shared in the glory of twelve brilliant actions, when the yellow fever terminated his rising fame. His sole surviving sister and heiress, Elizabeth Honora Couch, married, on the 19th August, 1806, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Major John Bes-

* This gentleman died at the early age of 44, and a memoir of him will be found in Weale's *Quarterly Papers on Architecture*.

wicke, of Pike House, near Rochdale, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, whose only son, John Halliwell Beswicke, esq. died at Pike House, on the 18th January, 1842, aged 32 years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL IRVINE, C.B.

Dec. 29. At Highgate, Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Irvine, C.B. Director of Engineering and Architectural Works of the Admiralty.

Up to within the last three years Colonel Irvine's life was spent in the service of the Hon. East India Company's Engineers, in which his career was an arduous, gallant, and most distinguished one. He served in many sieges and storms, in which he was severely wounded, and, we believe, personally led one or two forlorn hopes. As a military engineer his talents were highly prized in India. He filled there many very important and responsible situations, and finally wound up his services in that part of Her Majesty's dominions by distinguishing himself as an engineer officer in the great battles under Lord Hardinge.

In India his engineering skill and ability introduced him to the late Lord Auckland when Governor-General, who, on Colonel Irvine's return to England, now about three years since, appointed him successor to the late Colonel Brandreth, R.E., as chief of the Admiralty engineering and architectural department at Somerset House. It is feared that the cares and anxieties attendant upon this office have contributed in no small degree to break down a constitution which, after so many years' toil in India, required repose and retirement. The gallant deceased has left a large young family.

HENRY SEYMOUR, ESQ.

Nov. 27. At Bath, aged 73, Henry Seymour, esq. of Northbrook, Devonshire, Knoyle, Wiltshire, and Upper Grosvenor-street, Bath.

He was born on the 10th Nov. 1776, the only son of Henry Seymour, esq. of Northbrook, Devon (Groom of the Bedchamber to George III. and nephew to Edward 9th Duke of Somerset), by his second wife, Louise de la Martellière, Countess de Panthon, in Normandy. Mr. Seymour was a detenu in France from the peace of Amiens, in 1803, to the peace of Paris, in 1814, and was one of the very few Englishmen exempted from close confinement during that period, having obtained a permission to remain at large on his parole from the Emperor Napoleon. He returned to England without having lost English sympathies by a long forced

residence abroad. In 1820 he became a candidate for the borough of Taunton, but was unsuccessful by a few votes. In 1826 he again contested that borough, and was returned, but he retired in 1830, having during his service as a senator supported the Conservative party. In 1828 he settled at Knoyle, and thenceforth devoted himself to the improvement of his estates and the active duties of a magistrate. In 1835 he served as High Sheriff of the county. He continued, what he had been through life, the generous and steady friend of the poor and needy, and, labouring to fulfil the duties of an English gentleman and a Christian, has left this world sincerely respected, and deeply regretted.

Mr. Seymour married, Jan. 12, 1817, Jane, daughter of Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Blagdon Court, co. Somerset, by whom he had issue Henry Danby Seymour, esq. his successor, one other son, and three daughters.

On the 4th Dec. his body was consigned to an ancient family vault of the Wyndhams and Seymours, in the beautiful parish church of Trew, in Somersetshire, attended by a small band of sincere mourners.

JOHN BARKER, ESQ.

Oct. 5. In his 79th year, John Barker, esq. of Suedia, near Antioch, in Syria, formerly his Majesty's Consul in Aleppo, and afterwards Consul General in Egypt.

Mr. Barker was appointed British Consul and Agent to the East India Company at Aleppo in 1799, and he there exercised his functions and practised a generous hospitality to his countrymen and to strangers until 1826, when he was promoted to the post of Consul at Alexandria in the place of Mr. Lee, deceased. On the death of Mr. Salt, Mr. Barker was further promoted to the post of his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, and he remained in that country until 1834, when, being entitled to his retirement from public service, he fixed his residence in the beautiful valley of Suedia (ancient Seleucia Pieria), on the banks of the Orontes, about four hours' distance from Antioch, where he built a commodious house and planted his grounds with the choicest fruit-trees and shrubs of Europe and Asia.

In this retreat Mr. Barker had many opportunities of usefulness both to his own countrymen and to the natives of Syria. His services to Eastern travellers have been numberless. The celebrated Burckhardt, while preparing for his great journey in the character of a Mohammedan merchant pilgrim in 1809, passed two years in Aleppo studying the Arabic lan-

guages and manners of the people, and much of his time was spent under Mr. Barker's hospitable roof, and a sincere friendship existed between them. So likewise when at Suedia, Messrs. Irby and Mangles, Dr. John Lee, and others, well known Syrian travellers, were in their turns received at Mr. Barker's house. He had more especially an opportunity at this place of forwarding the views of the Euphrates expedition, which landed at the mouth of the Orontes in 1836. The officers of the expedition met with a reception at Mr. Barker's house as cordial and as sincere as it was agreeable on both sides.

Mr. Barker's latter years were much occupied in the procuring from all parts of Asia the best kind of fruits, which he cultivated in his gardens at Suedia, with a view to prove their merits and afterwards transferring them to his native country, so as to improve upon the varieties grown there. His attention was especially directed to the peach, nectarine, and apricot. The famous Stanwick nectarine, declared by Dr. Lindley to be incomparably superior to anything we have, was introduced by him through the generous assistance of his grace the present Duke of Northumberland. In this gentle and humanizing pursuit Mr. Barker spared neither time nor expense. He was in the habit for many years past of sending agents into distant countries of the East to procure for him scions and trees of all such as bore the best fruits.

Mr. Barker had also a summer cottage residence called Betias, situated at an elevation of three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and close to an abundant spring of water and the ruins of an ancient church. From this point a view of almost unequalled splendour was obtained of Antioch and its lake on the one side, the Mediterranean on the other, Mount Casius in front, and at its foot the valley of the Orontes, Mount St. Simon, and the groves of Daphne.

The presence of an Englishman of a liberal and benevolent mind had a great influence upon the native population, who looked up to him and his family with sentiments of love and respect. This feeling was shared as well by the Mohammedan and Ansarian inhabitants of the country around as by the Christians. He was enthusiastic in the pursuit of whatever he thought would benefit mankind. Thus, in 1848, when the cholera committed great devastation in the north of Syria, a remedy was discovered by which many persons were cured; and Mr. Barker not only verified the facts by personal observation, but spared neither pains nor expense to spread the knowledge of what

he deemed an important discovery to all parts of the world.

During the campaign of the French in Syria, Mr. Barker availed himself of every opportunity of rendering good service to our old ally the Porte, and he received in testimony of his zeal a gold medal and a snuff-box set with diamonds, transmitted through his friend Sir Sydney Smith. He continued always to be on the best terms possible with the local authorities, and Ibrahim Pasha never failed in obliging him in any way that lay in his power during the whole time of his rule in Syria. The correspondence left behind by Mr. Barker is, we understand, of the most interesting character, and it is to be hoped that his family will favour the world with a publication of his memoirs, which would afford matter for a history of Syria since 1799.

Mr. Barker's family came from Bake-well, in Derbyshire, where they have been long established. He married Miss Hays, at Aleppo, in 1806, who survives him. This lady's mother was a Vernon, daughter of Mr. Thomas Vernon, a Levant merchant, of Aleppo, when that city was the grand emporium of the commerce of India. He was of the family of the Vernons, of Hilton, in Cheshire, and a near kinsman of Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, of Porto Bello celebrity.

EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, ESQ.

Dec. 14. At his residence, Harrington Square, aged 38, Edward Doubleday, esq. F.L.S. and F.Z.S.

Mr. Doubleday was the descendant of an old and well-known Quaker family, long resident at Epping, and many of whose members are distinguished for their attachment to science. The deceased and his brother Henry, who survives him, first became known in the scientific world on account of the extent and beauty of their collections of British birds and insects. In 1835, Mr. Doubleday, in conjunction with Mr. Foster, another member of the Society of Friends, paid a visit to the United States of America, and returned with large collections of specimens in all branches of natural history, which he distributed to the British Museum and various local institutions. On the departure of the ill-fated Niger Expedition, Mr. Doubleday wished to accompany it as naturalist, but his friends considered that he might be more usefully employed in this country, and he was appointed Assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum. His time in this institution was chiefly spent in the arrangement of the entomological collections, more especially in the classification and delineation of the

various species of Lepidopterous insects. Under his persevering superintendence the collection of butterflies and moths in the British Museum has become one of the most complete in existence. At the time when he was suddenly seized with the disease which has terminated his existence, he was engaged in the publication of a catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, as well as a magnificent work on the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera. He has published numerous papers, chiefly on entomology, in the various natural history journals of the country. His death causes a blank not easily filled up: for he combined with a deep and accurate knowledge of the science of entomology and its literature, extensive general knowledge, and had great delight and facility in communicating what he knew. His portrait is just published lithographed by Mr. G. H. Ford, from a daguerreotype by J. W. Gutch, esq.

DENIS C. MOYLAN, ESQ.

Nov. 19. In his 56th year, Denis Creagh Moylan, esq. Judge of the Westminster County Court.

Mr. Moylan was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 29, 1829. He attended the Midland circuit, and the Leicester and Northampton sessions; but was for the greater part of his life a man of letters, and not more fortunate than many others of his fraternity.

In 1841 he published, with a preface, "The Opinions of Lord Holland, as recorded in the Journals of the House of Lords." In the same year, a capital translation of the lively novel of "Manon Lescaut." In 1843 a pamphlet on the Right of Search; and soon after another on the Law of Registration of Voters and Parliamentary Elections.

He was appointed to his office in the Westminster County Court on its first institution, and his administration was conducted with impartial justice, unwearied patience, and a conciliating spirit.

For some time previous to his death, and during a continuance of very bad health, he employed himself on a translation of Machiavelli's great (and greatly misinterpreted) work, with notes; to which it is said that no less a personage than Lord Brougham had promised to contribute a preface.

In private life Mr. Moylan was kindly social, and his conversation full of matter, as well as pleasant anecdote and apt remark. His loss is lamented by a considerable circle of attached friends, and deplored by his widow and family.—*Literary Gazette.*

D. J. VIPAN, ESQ. B.A.

Dec. 10. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 44, David Jennings Vipan, esq. B.A.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Vipan, esq. of Thetford; and was educated at the Grammar School of Norwich under Dr. Valpy, and then at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831. Afterwards, during a long residence in Germany, his classical attainments introduced him to the notice and friendship of such men as the Grimms, Thiersch, and Müller, as one of the first scholars of his day. It was the constitutional and commercial history of Greece and Rome that chiefly attracted him; and amongst the early struggles after freedom and good government he endeavoured to seek a principle and a guide for the present. This love of free institutions and their progressive development from ancient times, led him, in the years 1838 and 1839, to visit Hungary—a country which he always regarded as evidencing in its history his favourite political maxim, that liberty is ancient, despotism recent. Versed in the Magyar language, he made the constitution and laws of Hungary his peculiar study, and became the friend of its most eminent statesmen and citizens. At the Hungarian Parliament he was received under the title of "the English deputy." Ill-health alone compelled him to leave a country to which he remained most fondly attached, and to whose cause he devoted the latest energies of his life. In 1848, when Hungary raised the constitutional banner against Austria, Mr. Vipan was one of the first to exert his pen in her defence, and to unmask from time to time the ignorant or wilful perversions of a portion of the press. On the 27th of November last, he wrote to a friend and fellow-labourer in the same cause, for the last time, and on his favourite subject. On the 29th he sickened. Twelve days afterwards he died prematurely, in the full possession of his vigorous intellect.—*Examiner.*

MR. EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

Dec. 1. At Argilt Hill, near Barnsley, in his 69th year, Mr. Ebenezer Elliott, "the Corn-Law Rhymer."

Ebenezer Elliott was born on the 17th of March, 1781, at Masborough, near Rotherham, where his father was a commercial clerk in the iron-works, with a salary of 70*l.* a-year. Ebenezer was one of eight children, and, to quote his own words, "in childhood, boyhood, and youth, was remarkable for good-nature, as it is called, and a sensitiveness exceeded only by his extreme dulness, and inability to learn anything that required

the least application or intellect." When he scarcely knew that two and one are three, he was put to work in the foundry, on trial whether hard labour would not induce him to learn his "counting," as arithmetic is called in Yorkshire. But families are chequered in brains, and Ebenezer had a bright brother, Giles, which so oppressed the future poet with a sense of his own deficiencies, that he often wept bitterly. When he came dirty out of the foundry, and saw Giles at the counting-house duties, or showing his drawings, or reading aloud to an admiring circle, Ebenezer's only resource was solitude; he would go and fly his kite, and he was the best kite-maker in the village; or he would saunter along the canal bank, swimming his ship, and he was a good ship-builder. His sadness increased; he could not post books, or write invoices, or master a sum in single division; yet, by this time, he discovered that he could do "men's work," for he could make a frying-pan. Labour, however, and the honour paid to his brother, at length led Ebenezer to make one effort more. He chanced to see in the hand of a cousin "*Sowerby's English Botany*," and was delighted with its beautifully coloured plates, which, his aunt showed him, might be copied by holding them before a pane of glass. Duncie though he was, he found he could draw, and with such ease, that he almost thought he was a magician. He became a botanist, or, rather, a hunter of flowers. He did not remember having ever read, or liked, or thought of poetry, until he heard his brother recite that passage in Thomson's "*Spring*," which describes the polyanthus and auricula. His first attempt at poetry was an imitation in rhyme of Thomson's "*Thunder-Storm*," in which he describes a certain flock of sheep *running away after they were killed by lightning!* The miracle was made to fit the rhyme, but was criticised by the boy-poet's cousin with severity never forgotten.

Ebenezer's next favourite author was Milton, who slowly gave way to Shakspeare. But Elliott described himself as altogether unimaginative, and derived all his literary likings from physical causes. There is not a good passage in his writings which he could not trace to some real occurrence, to some object actually before his eyes, or to a passage in some other author. He claimed as a merit the power of making the thoughts of other men breed; and he was fond of pointing to four or five passages in his poems, all imitated from two lines in Cowper's "*Homer*."

When Elliott became a poet, he grew

more and more ashamed of his deficiencies. He tried to learn French—could get his lesson with ease, but could not remember it an hour. He began Murray's "*English Grammar*" at the wrong end (the Key), and never reached the first page. He never thoroughly understood a single rule of grammar; yet, by thinking, he could detect grammatical errors. He had a fondness for Greek and Latin quotations, which he begged of others, for his prefaces and notes. One of his earliest productions, a poem in blank verse, on the American Revolution, was full of this borrowed learning and other odd conceits: he sent it in manuscript to Mr. Whitbread, the brewer, who returned it with a flourishing compliment. Elliott's first publication was "*The Vernal Walk*," written in his seventeenth year.

Elliott entered into business on his own account at Rotherham, but was unsuccessful. He removed to Sheffield in 1821, at forty years of age, and there made his second start in life. He used to relate that he here began business with a borrowed 100*l.* with which he bought a stock of iron, which "tipped right over its head," or, in other words, he sold for twice as much as it cost. He was not unduly elated with such success, for, unlike his neighbours in those times of artificial prosperity, he saw that the bubble must soon burst. He therefore prudently kept his liabilities within the narrowest possible compass, and this saved him from embarrassment, and enabled him to take advantage of "the turn of the market." At one period so successful were his transactions that, as he told Mr. Howitt, "he used to sit in his chair, and make his 20*l.* a-day, without ever seeing the iron he sold; for it came to the wharf, and was sold again thence, without ever coming into his warehouse or under his eye." Still, this success was the result of years of laborious industry, of acute intelligence, and business habits.

At length, however, this golden tide turned, and he was glad to get out of the business of a bar-iron merchant with part of his earnings, the great panic of 1837 having swept away some three or four thousands at once. His first place of business was in Burgess-street. Removing thence, when business had increased, he established his business in Gibraltar-street, Shalesmoor. Shortly after he built a handsome villa in the suburb of Upper Thorpe, whence he could behold Sheffield smoking at his feet. The counting-house where Ebenezer Elliott made fame as well as fortune was strangely furnished—iron bars jostling Ajax and Achilles,—for the classic poets were great favourites with

our rhymers, although he could enjoy them only through the medium of a translation.

Soon after the publication of his "Vernal Walk" appeared "Night," of which only a portion is republished in his works, as the "Legend of Wharnccliffe." It was severely criticised by the *Monthly Review* and the *Monthly Magazine*. At that time, however, Elliott was much cheered by Southey, who delighted in taking up "uneducated poets." Next appeared a volume of poems, with a preface of defiance to the critics. It had no success; though Southey prophetically consoled the poet by writing,—"There is power in the least of these tales, but the higher you pitch your tone the better you succeed. Thirty years ago they would have made your reputation; thirty years hence the world will wonder that they did not do so."

Elliott's next essay was the poem of "Love," to which he prefixed "The Giaour," a vehement satire upon Lord Byron, who Elliott fancied had looked scornfully at him in adversity. The attack, however, did not provoke reply, which was the object of the assailant.

He next appeared as the fierce opponent of the laws relating to the importation of corn, in "Corn-Law Rhymes," printed in 182 with "The Ranter," in one volume. In 1829 came "The Village Patriarch." In 1830-31 Dr. Bowring first saw him, and introduced him to Wordsworth and William Howitt. The Doctor also showed Elliott's poems to Mr. Bulwer, then editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, wherein they were noticed in "A Letter to Dr. Southey, &c. &c. Poet Laureate, respecting a remarkable Poem by a Mechanic," with commendation of their "extraordinary energy," and "the beauty and skill visible in the phraseology." Following up this good opinion, Elliott contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine* for Dec. 1831 a Spenserian poem, entitled "Byron and Napoleon; or, they Met in Heaven."

Elliott now collected his poems, and they reappeared, in three volumes, in 1833, 1834, and 1835; and in 1840 another edition was printed in one volume, with additions, which has had a large sale. The favourite vehicle for the poet's new productions for many years was *Tait's Magazine*; and the "Poets' Corner" of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* has often been enriched by his contributions.

The great object of Elliott's political life was the abolition of the corn laws. In 1838 commenced the agitation of the Corn Law League, and also that for the Charter. Of the success of the latter measure Elliott at first had greater hopes than of the former, principally from some influential

Birmingham Reformers taking part in the movement. In Sept. 1838 he attended a conference in London; and in the same month he presided at a public meeting in Sheffield, when the Charter was brought forward. In the succeeding January, however, when the Chartists put themselves in opposition at an anti-corn law meeting, he had to act on the defensive. He did not, however, completely separate himself from them until the events of the winter of 1839-40 satisfied him that the Chartist cause was in wrong hands.

In 1841 Mr. Elliott retired from business, and from active interference in politics, to spend his last years at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, where he built a house upon a small estate of his own. After this he wrote and published little. His last illness was of several weeks duration. He was anxious that the marriage of his daughter with John Watkins, esq. of Clapham, should be solemnised during his life; it therefore took place on the 17th Nov. though it had been fixed for Christmas day. As the newly-married pair passed Argill-hill, Mr. Elliott was raised up in bed to see them pass the window, when he desired that he might be buried at Darfield church, where they had been married. His wish was fulfilled on the 6th of December. He has left a wife and five sons and two daughters. Of the former two conduct the steel business of their father, and two are clergymen of the Church of England.

The writer of a memoir of Elliott in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* (which we have chiefly followed in the present memoir), has been favoured with a letter from the venerable poet James Montgomery, in which he bears this testimony to Elliott's poetic talent:—"I am quite willing to hazard any critical credit, by avowing my persuasion, that in originality, power, and even beauty, when he chose to be beautiful, he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all—and perhaps everybody else among contemporaries, in prose or verse. He was, in a transcendental sense, *the poet of the poor*, whom, if not always wisely, I at least dare not say, he loved too well. His personal character, his fortunes, and his genius would require, and they deserve, a full investigation, as furnishing an extraordinary study of human nature."

Elliott has been aptly designated the poet of Yorkshire; and his descriptions

of its heights and dales, its woods and streams, and "broad towns," will long be fondly cherished. His modesty and sincerity are conveyed in a preface, dated 1835, wherein he expresses himself as "sufficiently rewarded if my poetry has led one poor despairing victim of misrule from the ale-house to the fields; if I have been chosen of God to shew his desolated heart that, though his wrongs have been heavy and his fall deep, and though the spoiler is yet abroad, still in the green lanes of England the primrose is blowing, and on the mountain top the lonely fir is pointing with her many fingers to our Father in Heaven."

A portrait of the poet (which was taken about twenty years ago), is in the possession of Thomas Badger, esq. of Rotherham, and is engraved in the Illustrated London News of the 18th December.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R.N.

Jan. 7. At Golden-square, Pentonville, aged 49, Lieut. Thomas Waghorn, R.N.

This gallant officer was born at Chatham in the early part of the year 1800. At twelve years of age he was appointed a midshipman in Her Majesty's navy, and sixteen days before he had attained seventeen, he passed in navigation for Lieutenant—the youngest midshipman that had ever done so. At the end of 1817 he was paid off, and went third mate of a free-trader to Calcutta. Returning home in 1819 he got appointed to the Bengal marine (pilot service) of India, where he served till 1824, when he volunteered for the Arracan war, and received the command of the East India Company's cutter *Matchless*, and a division of gun-boats, in connexion with that army and flotilla. He was five times engaged, and saw much service by land and by sea, and was once wounded in the right thigh. He returned to Calcutta in 1827, having received the thanks of all the authorities, with a constitution then undermined from the baneful fever of Arracan, where so many thousands died. Pestilence reduced the forces in six months to one-fifth of their original number; but from the indomitable perseverance that had marked his course, Lieutenant Waghorn rallied to the great project he had secretly at heart—namely, a steam communication between our Eastern possessions and England. He communicated his plan to the officials, including the then Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, Mr. C. Lushington, now M.P. for Westminster, through whom he brought home letters from Lord Combermere, then Vice-President in Council, (Earl Amherst, Governor-General, being on a tour in Upper India,) for the East India Company, in

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

London, as a fit and proper person to open steam navigation with India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope. On his arrival in England, Lieut. Waghorn advocated this object in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, &c. as he had previously done at Madras, the Mauritius, the Cape, and St. Helena. But Her Majesty's Post Office, at that time, was opposed to ocean steam navigation; and so, unfortunately, were the East India Directors (except Mr. Loch), although Lieut. Waghorn proclaimed its usefulness to all for two years. However, in Oct. 1829, he was called on by Lord Ellenborough (President of the India Board) and Mr. Loch (Chairman of the Court of Directors) to go to India through Egypt, with despatches for Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, &c. and to report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for the overland route. On that trip he got to Alexandria in twenty-six days; and so rapidly was his journey to Trieste accomplished (nine and a half days through five kingdoms) that an inquiry was then made by the Foreign Office respecting it. Lieut. Waghorn's orders were to join the *Enterprise*, first steamer from England to India, at Suez, on the 6th Dec. 1829. Owing to an accident she did not appear, and as he had important Government despatches, Lieut. Waghorn had no resource except to return to England, or go on in an open boat down the Red Sea. He preferred the latter as a matter of duty, and sailed down the centre of that sea without chart or compass, the north star being his guide by night, and the sun by day. Suffice it to say that he arrived at Juddah, 620 miles, in six and a half days, and there first learned that the *Enterprise* steamer had broken her machinery on the way from Bengal to Bombay, and was not coming. From what Lieut. Waghorn observed in this trip, he felt convinced that for every purpose of interest, politically, morally, and commercially, between England and the East, this was the route; and it were a waste of time to say with what ardour, perseverance, and firmness he worked it to completion. Lieut. Waghorn received the thanks of three quarters of the globe—namely, Europe, Asia, and Africa, besides numberless commendations from mercantile communities at every point where eastern trade is concerned. Unaided (except by the assistance of the Bombay Steam Committee) he built the eight halting places on the Desert, between Cairo and Suez, the three hotels established above them, in which luxuries are provided and stored for the passing traveller, and rendered that hitherto waste the wonder of every traveller. When Lieut.

Waghorn left Egypt in 1831, he had established English carriages, vans, and horses for the passengers' conveyance across the Desert (instead of camels), and placed small steamers from England on the Nile and Canal of Alexandria. The Overland Mails to and from India for two years (from 1831 to 1834) were worked by himself; and he summed up his labours by carrying letters to England from Bombay in forty-seven days, in Feb. 1834, without any steam from Alexandria to London. In 1847, Lieut. Waghorn showed that England possessed another way to India as well as the route through France, the gallant officer having in the winter of that year effected a saving of thirteen days in the journey *viâ* Trieste. He, moreover, explored a mail route through the Papal States, *viâ* Ancona, between England and India; and another route by way of Genoa. Each of these routes is now open (Trieste, Genoa, or Ancona) for such purpose whenever Government may think proper to order mails to and fro between England and India by either.

Mr. Waghorn had returned only on Christmas day from Malta, where he had been residing a short time for the benefit of his health, which had been considerably impaired by anxiety of mind, arising chiefly from pecuniary engagements contracted in his prosecution of the Trieste experiments in 1846, and which liabilities the devotion of all his means and the sacrifice of his entire property were inadequate to liquidate. He was not promoted to the rank of Lieutenant R.N. until the 23d March, 1842, since which time he has been on half-pay. Of the pension lately awarded him by Government he lived to receive only one quarter's payment, but we make no doubt that the same considerate feeling which originally prompted that grant to so eminent a public servant will suggest the propriety of its continuance to his widow. His death was occasioned not so much by any specific disorder, as by the general break-up of the system, though the wreck of his iron constitution, and his irrepressible energy, offered so great a resistance to the inroads of debility that it was thought to the last he would rally, and his dissolution was attended with great pain and suffering.

His body was interred at Snodland, near Rochester.

THE REV. WILLIAM HASSALL.

Dec. 20. At Dewchurch Vicarage, Herefordshire, aged 61, the Rev. William Hassall, M.A. sixteen years Vicar of that parish, who, though strictly "a private man," as Cowper expresses it, "has left a name deserving general honour." He was

born in Pembrokeshire, of respectable parentage, and received part of his school education at Westminster, towards the close of Dean Vincent's mastership. There he imbibed those elements of sound and accurate scholarship, of which in later days the fruits were very observable by those best qualified to judge among his companions and friends; and it may be mentioned incidentally, as evidence both of his disposition and of his strong impressions of esteem and veneration for his early instructor, that having undertaken to oblige a friend, not many years since, by delivering a lecture before a local literary institution, he chose for a foundation the *Periplus* of his old master; his extensive and correct historical and geographical knowledge enabling him to invest with sufficient interest a subject not obviously attractive to an ordinary provincial auditory.

Not having been originally designed for the church, Mr. Hassall did not complete his full term at Westminster; but on his true bias becoming more apparent, his first destination was changed, and in 1804 he was entered at the University of Oxford, as a Commoner of Brasenose. There he graduated as B.A. in Michaelmas term, 1808, his name appearing, with great credit, in the second class of *Literæ humaniores*, and there he formed many valuable friendships which have been severed only by his own death, or the still earlier deaths of others for whom he had himself survived to sorrow. Soon after leaving college (where he proceeded M.A. in October 1811) Mr. Hassall was admitted into holy orders by the then Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Burgess, as curate of Penally, near Tenby; but nearly the whole of his subsequent ministry, after the expiration of his service there, was exercised within the diocese and county of Hereford. In each successive station where his lot was cast (for he remained a curate more than twenty years) his qualifications, natural and acquired, soon won for him a valuable and increasing influence within his sphere of action, where his abilities were readily perceived and felt to be above the common level. For, with sound sense, a clear judgment, and social powers of no mean brilliancy—all uniformly under the control of a devout spirit—he joined a fondness for study, assisted by a singularly retentive memory, and was a very well-read man. And qualities like these, combined with reverence for the poor and an unflinching active usefulness, could not but find their way. To be, however, about his Master's business—to be substantially doing good, in quiet ways, was his one object of ambi-

tion; and hence—continuing to work within the measure of his own rule, simply as one of that steadfast, unobtrusive body of clergy who neither court advancement nor complain of neglect—he closed a career of more than thirty years' active service in the same diocese, under four successive bishops, without receiving even honorary preferment, widely as his exertions and deserts were known among his brethren. Nor is this common course of things to be lamented overmuch, so far as regards the interests of true religion. Whatever blame, or cause of self-reproach, may hence arise to individuals, well is it for the Church of England that many such contented workers are found within her pale! The living of which Mr. Hassall died possessed was given by private patronage, under knowledge of his good works as curate of a neighbouring parish.

The latest act of Mr. Hassall's public life, only five days before his death—when he took part in advocating sound church principles of education at a diocesan meeting—might serve to prove that, upon occasion, he did not shrink from a becoming prominence; but few men can have shown less fondness for display than he, or less desire of notoriety. His name has never appeared as an author; and he filled no other or higher public office during his useful life than that of chaplain to the high sheriffs of Herefordshire, in 1844, and of Brecknockshire some two or three years before. He was never married, and has left no very near relatives to lament his loss, having dutifully cherished the last days of a widowed and aged mother only a few years before his own death, by whose side, at his own expressed desire, he now lies buried in peace.

THE REV. T. B. NAYLOR, B.A.

Oct. 22. On board the *Mid-Lothian*, on his passage from Australia, aged 43, the Rev. Thomas Beagley Naylor, B.A. late incumbent of the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew at Sydney.

Mr. Naylor was a member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1829. In 1830 he was ordained, at Wells, to the curacy of Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset, where he remained three years.

The religious destitution of Van Diemen's Land had been long the subject of his thoughts; and he felt anxious to use his humble exertions in some degree to relieve it. In 1834, at his private expense, and the sacrifice of brighter prospects at home, he sailed for Van Diemen's Land (accompanied by his wife and three children), to preach the Gospel to, literally, a heathen people. On his arrival

he was appointed to the charge of a Penitentiary for three months, during the absence of a sick clergyman. Whilst engaged in this painful scene of duty, at Hobart Town, he became deeply interested in the welfare of the convicts, whose reformation he laboured to effect, and in some instances with encouraging success.

At the expiration of this time he became Chaplain to the Queen's Orphan Schools, with the charge of the parish of New Town annexed; but, finding the secular duties connected with these schools too onerous, he relinquished the office after six years' faithful service.

In 1841 he was sent by the present Bishop of Sydney, then Bishop of Australia, to undertake the spiritual charge of the penal settlement of Norfolk Island. In this trying and important situation he laboured earnestly, day and night, to benefit the miserable criminals there confined. His various toils in this charge were so overwhelming and harassing as occasionally almost to prostrate both mind and body. At the expiration of four years he resigned this chaplaincy; the island having been subjected to a different mode of government, and to such arrangements as rendered it most difficult for him to carry into effect the plans which he had formed for the moral and religious reformation of those who were intrusted to his care.

He thereupon returned to Sydney, with the sanction of his diocesan, who subsequently sent him to Carcoar, distant 165 miles. He was the first clergyman who had ever exercised the ministerial office in that district, and his parish embraced nearly 3000 square miles. It is needless to describe the mental and bodily fatigue which accompanied the fulfilment of duties over so vast a charge. After he had superintended the erection of a church and parsonage-house, his health, which had been for some time on the decline, through incessant exertion, became very seriously impaired, and the incumbency of the cathedral church of St. Andrew at Sydney having become vacant, the Bishop expressed his wish that Mr. Naylor should succeed to that important charge. He therefore left Carcoar in Sept. 1848, to commence his duties at St. Andrew's; but was compelled after a few months, in consequence of excessive debility, to desist from his spiritual labours. The Bishop, with much kindness and consideration, had afforded his personal assistance in the services of the church; but Mr. Naylor's illness at length became so formidable, that he was urged to undertake a voyage to England, it being hoped that change of climate, aided by medical advice in this

country, might, under the Divine blessing, restore him to health. The Bishop having consented to his absence for two years, he sailed for England, with his wife and six of his children, having left three sons in Australia. The disease, which proved to be paralysis of the spine, was too deeply rooted; and, after three months of acute suffering, he expired on his homeward voyage.

The whole fifteen years of Mr. Naylor's residence in the Colony of Australia had been spent in unwearied exertions for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the colonists, emigrants, and convicts. His piety and exemplary conduct are duly attested by high testimonials from the Bishop of Sydney. His constant attention, as a good pastor, to his flock appears from the addresses presented by his parishioners and friends previously to his departure for England. The destitute state of his orphan children has suggested the propriety of a subscription for their education and future support, the particulars of which will be found in the advertising sheets of our present Magazine, and to which we solicit our readers' attention.

Addenda to the List of Bishop Copleston's publications in December Magazine.

Two Letters to John Coker, esq. of New College, Oxford, on the Election of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of the University. 1810.

Ode for the Encoenia. Oxford, 1810.

Critical Investigation of the term "le Oriole" in Skelton's Oxonia. 1818.

Letter to Sir James Mackintosh on Predestination, 22nd Sept. 1825. Life of Sir James Mackintosh, vol. ii. 427.

Letter to the Rev. R. Prichard, Senior Vicar of Llandaff Cathedral, acknowledging the receipt of an Address from the Clergy against the Claims of the Roman Catholics, and stating that his Lordship could not support its prayer. March, 1829.

Letter to John Hughes, esq. Editor of the Boscobel Tracts. Introduction, p. 1. 1830.

Latin Inscription to the memory of John Kerr Bourke, in the cloisters of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. 1830.

English Inscription on Cenotaph in Salisbury to the memory of W. G. Maton, M.D.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons on the Record Commission. 1832. Unpublished.

English Inscription to the memory of Henry Beeke, Dean of Bristol. 1839. In the grounds at Hardwick, near Cheltenham.

Two Letters on Welsh Bishops, signed Britannicus. Oct. 1840.

Letter to the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Sec.S.P.G. Aug. 7. 1842.

English Inscription to the memory of Dean Bruce-Knight, in the Lady Chapel, Llandaff Cathedral. 1843.

Letter to Clergy on solemnizing Marriages by Banns, neither party being resident in the Parish. April 7, 1846.

Sermon on the Improvement of Church Music, preached at Usk, 20 July, 1848.

Answer to an Address from the Clergy thanking his Lordship for his conduct with reference to the Rectory of St. Andrew's, co. Glamorgan. Nov. 9, 1848.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 24. At the island of Poo-Too, China, aged 38, the Rev. *John Lowder*, Episcopal Chaplain of Shanghai. He was the second son of the late John Lowder, esq. of Chapel House, and was formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1848. He was drowned when bathing: his body was found after the lapse of five days, and interred in the English burial-ground at Ningpo. He has left a widow (Lucy, fourth dau. of Mr. J. W. Windsor, of Bath, to whom he was married in 1840) and five children, for whose relief a public subscription was immediately set on foot.

Nov. 22. Aged 70, the Rev. *James Cundill*, Vicar of Coniscliffe, Durham. He was formerly for twenty-three years successively Vicar and Curate of Stockton-upon-Tees, and on being collated to the vicarage of Coniscliffe by Bishop Van Mildert in 1833, he was presented by his late parishioners with a silver salver and one hundred guineas.

Nov. 28. At Hatfield Peverel, Essex, aged 55, of apoplexy, the Rev. Sir *Coventry Payne*, Bart. Vicar of Mundon and Hatfield Peverel. He was presented to the vicarage of Hatfield Peverel, in 1823, by P. Wright, Esq. and to that of Mundon, in 1830, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The baronetcy is one which has not been admitted, and we are unaware upon what descent "Sir Coventry's" claim to it was founded.

Dec. 2. At Lampeter, aged 80, the Rev. *David Owen*, late of Broad Hinton, Wilts.

At the rectory, Shipdam, Norfolk, aged 36, the Rev. *Benjamin Barker*, Curate of that place.

Dec. 5. At his father's residence, Preston, aged 45, the Rev. *Joshua Paley*, Perpetual Curate of Pemberton, in the parish of Wigan. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832. By his will he has set apart out of his per-

sonal estate the sum of 1,000*l.* of which the interest of 800*l.* is to be paid to the incumbent and churchwardens of Pemberton, for the time being, yearly, for the benefit of the church schools, for ever; and the interest of the remaining 200*l.* to the same officers for the benefit of the choir. He also gives, in case the congregation yearly raise the sum of 8*l.* for the same, the organ, which at the expense of about 500*l.* he erected in the church at Pemberton. Mr. Paley commenced his labours in Pemberton, (the church being opened on the 4th of August, 1832,) at a salary of 50*l.* a-year, given by the Rector, the Hon. Mr. Bridgman, and continued by the Rev. H. J. Gunning; also, about 30*l.* per annum from the dues. This he gave, and more, in his visits to the sick and poor, and existed upon funds allowed by his parents and friends. About three years ago he obtained a grant of 100*l.* per year from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Dec. 6. The Rev. *Walter Davies*, Vicar of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, and Perpetual Curate of Ysptyty-Ifan, Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire. He was first a member of the university of Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree, was incorporated of Cambridge in 1803, and proceeded M.A. the same year, as a member of Trinity college; was presented to Ysptyty-Ifan in 1799, collated by Bishop Cleave in 1807 to the rectory of Manafon, co. Montgomery, and by Bishop Carey in 1837 to Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant. He was an excellent Welsh scholar.

Dec. 11. Aged 79, the Rev. *William Louis Beaufort*, Rector of Rathcooney and Knockavilly, co. Cork.

Dec. 13. Aged 88, the Rev. *William Allington*, Rector of Twywell, Northamptonshire. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1809, and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1799.

At Berwick Bassett, Wilts, aged 31, the Rev. *Robert Cooper*, late Perp. Curate of Stratford sub Castro, near Salisbury, to which he was appointed in 1846.

Dec. 14. At Dublin, aged 34, the Rev. *Willoughby James Peter Burrell*, Rector of Belleau with Aby, Lincolnshire, nephew to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. He was the fourth and youngest son of the late Hon. Merrik Lindsey Peter Burrell, by Frances, youngest daughter of the late James Daniell, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839, and was promoted to his living in 1840. He married, in 1838, Fanny, 2d daughter of the late William Jones Burdett, esq. and had issue a son born in 1840.

Dec. 15. At Copt Hall, Luton, Beds,

aged 74, the Rev. *William M'Douall*, M.A. Canon of Peterborough, and Vicar of Luton. He was the son of John M'Douall, esq. brother to Patrick fifth Earl of Dumfries, whose daughter and heiress became the wife of John Lord Mountstuart, and was grandmother of the present Marquess of Bute. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1793; was presented to the vicarage of Luton in 1827, by the late Marquess of Bute, and appointed a Canon of Peterborough in 1831. He married in 1815 Emma Euphemia Gaudin, and by that lady, who died in 1824, has left issue five sons and three daughters.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 51, the Rev. *Thomas Henry White*, M.A. of University college, Oxford.

Dec. 16. At Greenford, Middlesex, the Rev. *John Tomkyns*, Rector of Greenford Magna. He was formerly Captain in the Royal Dragoons, and late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. He was presented to the rectory of Greenford in 1832 by that society.

Dec. 20. At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 66, the Ven. *Philip Jennings*, D.D. Archdeacon of Norfolk, Rector of Coston in that county, and Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Marylebone. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1809. He had been for many years Assistant Minister of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone, to the incumbency of which he was presented by the Crown only a few weeks before his death. He was collated to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, with the rectory of Coston annexed, in 1847, by the late Bishop Stanley, with whom he had long been on terms of intimate friendship.

At Southampton, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Samuel Locke*, formerly Chaplain to his late R. H. the Duke of Kent, and for many years a magistrate of Surrey. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1796, B. and D.D. 1808. He was a man of considerable learning, and an eloquent preacher.

Dec. 24. At Llangefni, Anglesea, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Evan Williams*, Rector of that parish and Perp. Curate of Llangwyllog. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1802, was presented to the former church in 1819, and to the latter in 1837.

Dec. 26. At Bath, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Bingham*, Vicar of Ab Kettleby, Leicestershire, and formerly for nearly fifty years Rector of Norbury, Derbyshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1827; was presented to the rectory of Norbury in 1787, by T.

Fitzherbert, esq. and instituted to the vicarage of Ab Kettleby, which was in his own patronage, in 1827.

Dec. 31. At Seaham, Durham, aged 87, the Rev. *Joseph Lambert*, Vicar of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. *William Bates*, Rector of Beckbury and of Willey with Barrow, and Perpetual Curate of Tackfield, Shropshire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1800; was presented to Tackfield in 1813, to Willey in 1823 by Lord Forester, and to Beckbury in 1824 by the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. *J. D. Hurst*, Rector of St. Katharine's, Dublin, in the patronage of the Earl of Meath.

The Rev. *Richard Olphert*, Incumbent of the union of Charlestown, co. Louth.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 15. In Kentish Town, aged 36, Ellen, wife of H. J. Doogood, esq. and youngest dau. of Thomas Edwards, esq.

At St. Peter's District Church, Islington, aged 82, Mrs. Foster. She had expressed great anxiety to be present at church, it being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, and being blind she was led there; on her arrival in the porch she fell on her knees and instantly expired. It is a remarkable fact that she was born in the vestry of Bow church, Cheapside, her mother having been taken in labour in the church.

Nov. 19. At Pentonville, aged 60, Miss Mary Ann Newcomb, dau. of the late Mr. Edward Newcomb, of Aldermanbury.

Aged 77, Robert Dalgleish, esq. of Bloomsbury place, and of the Reddoch, Stirlingshire.

In Lowndes-sq. aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Robert La Touche.

At Kensington, aged 78, Humphrey Ballard, esq. formerly of the firm of Rainier, Ballard, and Morgan, stock-brokers, in Change Alley.

Nov. 20. In Great Queen-st. Westminster, aged 55, Catharine-Charlotte, wife of James Gascoigne Lynde, esq.

Nov. 25. In Doddington Grove, Kensington, aged 76, William Mott Thompson, gentleman, the last Lord of the Manor of Leicester, which right had been held by his family for upwards of a century.

Nov. 28. At the Dispensary, Islington, Elizabeth, wife of J. De la Roche Bragge, esq.

At Little Campden house, Kensington, Honora, wife of Edward Enfield, esq.

Nov. 29. Aged 66, Mary, wife of Thomas Smart, esq. of Hackney.

At Peckham, aged 45, Mary-Ann, wife of John Vaughan, esq.

Nov. 30. In Upper Brook-st. aged 42, William Trasure Redmayne, esq. only son of Leonard Redmayne, esq. and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire.

At Brompton-crescent, aged 74, Thomas Gunning, esq. Inspector General of the Army Medical department, son of the late Rev. Joseph Gunning, of Sutton, near Woodbridge, and brother of J. Gunning, esq. solicitor, and Secretary to St. George's Hospital.

In Long-acre, aged 70, Capt. John Spearman, 5th Reg. of Foot.

Dec. 2. At Upper Clapton, aged 90, Jane, relict of James Renat Syms, esq. formerly Common Crier of the city of London; and of Tanner's End, Edmonton.

Dec. 6. Aged 77, Frances, widow of Thomas Claridge, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Dec. 11. At Brompton, Katharine, widow of Wm. Simpson, esq. of Norwich.

Dec. 12. Caroline, dau. of Henry Morrell, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.

At Portland-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 5, Catherine-Grevile, only child of Charles Grevile Prideaux, esq. barrister.

John Marsh, esq. of Moore-place, Lambeth.

At Chelsea, aged 57, Capt. John Hawkins, late of 62nd Regt.

Aged 69, Richard Dixon, esq. of the City Repository, Barbican.

At Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, at an advanced age, Miss Mary Whitchurch, formerly of Melton Mowbray.

Dec. 13. At Bayswater, Harriet, relict of Col. Hastings Dare, Bengal Army.

In the Adelphi, William M'Intosh Brookes, esq.

James Scott, jun. esq. Ship and Insurance broker, St. Benet's place, Gracechurch-st.

Dec. 14. Aged 77, John Lawrence, esq. of Blackheath.

At Chelsea, aged 29, John William Ames, esq.

At Lower Clapton, aged 88, Margaret, widow of Matthew Craven, esq.

Dec. 15. In Kentish Town, aged 71, Frances, widow of Henry Browell, esq.

In Porchester-terr. Mary, wife of John Innes, esq., dau. of the late Andrew Reid, esq. of Lionsdown.

At Brixton, aged 35, Thomas-Greaves, youngest son of the late Charles Miles, esq. of Bermondsey and Brixton.

Dec. 16. At Fulham, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Tolfrey, esq. of Calcutta.

In New Millman-st. aged 56, Mr. Peirce Long, solicitor.

Dec. 17. Frances-Louisa, wife of Mr.

Richard Dutton, Blackheath, and dau. of the late Edward Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins'-hall, Oxfordshire.

Aged 88, John Bursey, esq. late of the Audit Office, in which he served more than 50 years.

In South Audley-st. Mary, relict of Gen. Isaac Gascoyne.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 71, Alexander Campbell, esq.

At Brixton, aged 33, Henry Walter Wilson, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Hornsey, aged 67, Ann, the highly-respected relict of the Rev. Thomas Grimwood Taylor, M.A. Vicar and Lecturer of Dedham, Essex.

Dec. 18. Aged 75, Benjamin Sewell, esq. of Blackheath Park, and Chatham-pl.

At Hampstead, aged 82, Susanna, relict of G. P. Brietzcke, esq. of the Secretary of State's Office, Home Department.

At Hammersmith, aged 66, Archibald Christie, esq. late of Sutton's-gate, Hornchurch, Essex.

Dec. 19. Mary-Felicity, wife of Edw. Rawdon Power, esq. Ceylon Civil Service.

Aged 79, John Muriel, esq. Senior Examiner of the Audit Office.

In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, Mrs. Howe, widow of Thomas Howe, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Lauderdale House, Highgate.

In Oxford-sq. Hyde Park, aged 65, Charles Comerford, esq.

In Taunton-pl. Regent's Park, the wife of W. Owen Lucas, esq.

Dec. 20. At South Lambeth, aged 65, Esther, sister of the late Charles Muss, esq. Enamel Painter to George IV.

Dec. 21. In Upper Belgrave-pl. Myra-Charlotte, wife of Thomas Archer, esq.

At Blackheath Park, in her 18th year, Fanny-Isabella, eldest dau. of Joseph Underwood, esq. and grand-dau. of David Hills, esq. of Norwich.

Aged 79, William Lowe, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-sq. and of Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.

Dec. 22. At her house in Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 78, Louisa-Anne, relict of William Dilke, esq. of Maxtoke Castle, co. Warw. She was the dau. of Richard Geast, esq. of Blythe hall, and sister to Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. of Merevale, M.P. for North Warwickshire. She was left a widow in 1797, having had issue the present William Dilke, esq. and Capt. Thomas Dilke, R.N.

Mary-Ann, wife of William Jenkins, esq. of Acacia-road, Regent's Park, dau. of the late Gen. Robertson, of Strowan.

Dec. 23. At his son's, Kensington Park-road, aged 14, Thomas Sanford, esq. solicitor.

In Guildford-st. Russell-sq. aged 49, Gregory Matvieff, esq.

Dec. 24. At Bayswater, aged 47, George Lowcock, esq. of Cornhill, London, and Cutton's-hill, Sussex.

In Conduit-st. aged 75, William Paley Burrell, esq. late of Cheltenham.

At Hoxton, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Pullen, solicitor; also, at the same time, aged 48, Mary, his eldest dau.

Dec. 25. At his son's, D. T. Lewis, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, surgeon, John Lewis, formerly of Mark-lane, surgeon.

Elizabeth-Catharine, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hewett, of Chesham, Bucks, and wife of Philip Brown Hodgson, esq. of Piccadilly.

At her son's, in Paulton-sq. aged 72, Mrs. Roper, of Hortulan House, Chelsea, relict of the Rev. Francis Roper, Minor Canon of Windsor.

In Camberwell Grove, aged 65, William Hichens, esq.

At his residence, Percy Villa, Fulham, Joseph Holmes, esq. of Regent-st.

Dec. 26. In Upper Harley-st. Catharine, widow of the late P. Reiersen, esq.

Aged 79, Edward Cherrill, esq. of Hammersmith.

Dec. 27. At Brompton, Ann-Mary-Nightingale, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Clayton, Rector of Cottingham, Npnsb.

In Woburn-place, Mary-Chappel, eldest dau. of the late William Fenning, esq. formerly of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Eastbourne-ter. aged 38, Joshua Minty, esq. of the War Office, youngest son of Alex. Minty, esq. of Salisbury.

Dec. 28. At Hackney, aged 73, William Loddiges, the last of the old firm of Conrad Loddiges and Sons, nurserymen. He was one of the most persevering cultivators of his time, and a genuine lover of plants for their own sake. His business will be continued by his nephew, Conrad Loddiges.

Aged 56, Denham Barry, esq. of Islington, late of the Admiralty.

In Upper Albany-st. Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. barrister-at-law, fourth son of Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop of Clogher.

From apoplexy, Jane, wife of Dr. A. Turnbull, of Manchester-sq.

Dec. 29. In Grafton-st. Frances-Eli-zabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Frederick S. Trench.

Dec. 30. Isabella-Ann, wife of William Frederick Spackman, esq. of Tollington-park, Holloway.

Frederick Smith, esq. of Basinghall-st. and the Terrace, Camberwell.

Dec. 31. At Peckham, Mrs. Penelope Bearcroft, relict of the late W. R. Bearcroft, esq. and mother of E. C. K. Bearcroft, esq. Fellow Commoner of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Jan. 2. In Vincent-sq. Westminster, aged 74, Thomas Dwelly, esq. late of the Coldstream Guards.

Jan. 3. In Upper George-st. Portman-sq. aged 87, Mrs. Sandys, widow of Hannibal Sandys, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

At East Dulwich, aged 79, James Potter, esq.

Jan. 5. At Muswell-hill, aged 39, Saml. Sharwood, jun. esq. of Aldersgate-st.

At Blackheath, aged 83, Penelope, widow of Capt. William Ward Farrer, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

In Camberwell New-road, Frances, wife of Alexander Gordon, esq.

Jan. 6. Aged 19, Harriett, second dau. of Edward Oxenford, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Baker-st, aged 73, Bruno Silva, esq.

Jan. 7. At Walworth, James Greenstreet, esq. comptroller of stage carriage duties, and late distributor of stamps for the county of Monmouth.

Suddenly, James Dodsley Tawney, esq. of Regent-sq.

At Blackheath, aged 65, Miss E. P. Limbery.

Jan. 8. In Montague-st. Russell-sq. aged 79, Georgiana-Jane, widow of John Henderson, esq.

At Winchmore-hill, aged 78, Judith, relict of H. Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.

Jan. 9. At Langford-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 26, Elizabeth, wife of George William Dyson, esq.

At Streatham-hill, aged 70, Titus Rideal, esq. late of Union-st. Southwark.

At Notting-hill, aged 44, James Roche, esq. of the firm of Roche, Plowman, and Roche, solicitors, Upper Wellington-st. Covent-garden.

Jan. 10. At his chambers, Buckingham-st. Adelphi, aged 65, Robert Brooks, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

In Wilton-st. Sophia, relict of Alexander Douglas M'Kenzie, of Bursledon, Hants, dau. of the late Gen. Ross Lang.

Cecilia-Douglas, second surviving dau. of G. B. Lonsdale, esq. of Euston-sq.

Mrs. Farrance, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-sq.

Aged 71, Hester-Matilda, wife of Thomas Richards, esq. Upper Ranelagh-st. Eaton-sq. and dau. of the late John Seath, esq. of East Hall, near Sittingbourne.

At her son's residence at King's college, aged 77, Lady Jelf. She was the dau. of George Kidman, esq. of Wheatenhurst, co. Glouc. and was married in 1792 to Sir James Jelf, who was knighted when mayor of Gloucester in 1814.

Matilda, wife of John Nelson, esq. of Wyndham-place.

Jan. 11. Aged 20, William Alexander, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Thos. Fothergill, of Kingthorp.

Jan. 15. At George-st. Hanover-sq. Capt. Haig, R.M. of Tunbridge.

At his son-in-law's, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, John Augustus Knipe, esq. formerly of Wimbledon, and a magistrate of Surrey.

BEDS.—*Dec. 29.* At Aspley-Guise, aged 55, Mary-Anne, relict of Edmund Wodley Ashfield, esq.

BERKS.—*Nov. 13.* At the Grotto, Basildon, aged 67, Maria, wife of the Rev. G. H. Peel, formerly of Ince, Cheshire.

Dec. 17. At Stirlings, Wantage, aged 57, Henry Hayward, esq.

Dec. 24. Aged 59, Jane, wife of Joseph Fuller, esq. of Goldwell House, Speen.

Dec. 25. At Billingbear Park, aged 88, John Thomas, esq.

BUCKS.—*Nov. 17.* At Great Marlow, aged 72, William James Atkinson, esq.

Nov. 18. At Lovehill, aged 47, Lionel Augustus L'Estrange, esq.

Jan. 3. At Burnham, Sarah, wife of John Howard, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct. 21.* Aged 37, Louisa, wife of Mr. Wm. Bond, of Cambridge, the second dau. of the late Weston Starkie, esq. surgeon, of Norwich, and the last survivor of that family.

Nov. 17. At Balsham rectory, aged 50, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Matthew Slack.

Dec. 2. At Whittlesea, aged 73, Mary-Ann, wife of Henry Haynes, esq.

Dec. 11. At Sutton, aged 48, Benjamin Vipan, jun. esq. late of Honeyhill House, Soham, leaving three children.

Dec. 12. Aged 18, Stephenson Barry, of Trinity College, Cambridge, third son of William Barry, of North Brixton, and the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. He had just completed his first term of residence, with the reputation, which was borne out by his tutors' judgment, of being the best mathematician that has entered the university for some years. He was a nephew of Mr. Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, whose son is a distinguished Fellow of Trinity.

Dec. 25. Aged 40, Mr. Joseph Ling, lay-clerk of King's, Trinity, and St. John's colleges, Cambridge. Mr. Ling was the third son of the late Mr. James Ling, an eminent counter-tenor singer of Ely Cathedral, and also brother to the late Mr. Henry Ling, who held the like situations to the deceased in the above Chapels. Mr. Joseph Ling was an excellent singer, and the composer of several

published ballads (both words and music), which display a cultivated taste.

Dec. 30. At March, aged 77, Robert Vawser, esq.

Jan. 7. At Chesterton vicarage, aged 84, Margaret, relict of Charles Webster, esq.

Jan. 8. At Cambridge, Sarah, relict of Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. and of Hawstead House, near Bury St. Edmund's.

Jan. 10. At Cheveley Park, Miss Mary Home Purves, eldest dau. of the late Viscountess Canterbury.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov. 4.* At Birkenhead, aged 84, Anna, widow of Commander Percy Dove, R.N.

Nov. 17. At Old Trafford, Susanna, wife of Frederick Phillips, esq. of Manchester.

Jan. 3. At Stockport, S. F. Basleigh, esq. barrack-master of the district, who had been in that service more than 50 years.

Jan. 4. At Halton Castle, aged 83, James Smith, esq. of Longsight, Manchester.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 25.* At Prideaux, aged 2, Robert-Williams, third son of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart.

Jan. 1. At Parkenoweth, Newlyn, aged 82, Mr. William Glanville.

DERBY.—*Nov. 15.* At Mackworth, aged 76, Thomas Wilkins, esq. formerly of Manchester.

Dec. 11. At Derby, Joseph Lancashire, esq.

At Derby, aged 58, the wife of Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Hill Hall, Staff.

Dec. 12. At Derby, aged 77, Mellor Hetherington, esq.

Dec. 27. At Matlock, Edw. Glover, esq.

DEVON.—*Dec. 15.* At Bishopsteign-ton, near Teignmouth, Thomas Levett Prinsep, esq. of Croxall, Derbyshire.

Dec. 16. Aged 78, Mrs. Honeywood, relict of the Rev. Dr. Honeywood, Rector of Honiton, having survived her husband 37 years.

Dec. 18. At Exmouth, aged 82, Miss Parminter.

Dec. 19. At Dawlish, aged 20, Mary-Alexandrina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Alex. Nicoll, D.C.L. Canon of Chr. Ch. and Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Dec. 25. At Torquay, aged 14, Annette, only dau. of Major Hood Richards.

Aged 71, John Rowlatt, esq. of Plymouth.

Dec. 30. At Teignmouth, George Fiddes Short, only son of the late Major George Short, of the 45th Bengal N.I.

At Exeter, aged 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Vatcher.

Dec. 31. At Exeter, Frederick-Arnaud, son of J. A. Clarke, esq. late banker, leaving a widow and eight children.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

Jan. 2. At Exeter, Margaret-Anna, wife of James Jones Tanner, esq.

Jan. 3. Ann-Elliott, wife of Henry Gandy, esq. of Plymouth.

Jan. 4. At the rectory, High Bickington, aged 22, James-Henry, son of the Rev. S. Henry Duntze.

Jan. 5. At Ilfracombe, aged 70, Jesse Foot, esq. surgeon, formerly of Jamaica.

Jan. 7. At Torquay, Mr. John Nicholson, formerly manager of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Kingsbridge, and for many years a resident of that town.

Jan. 8. At the residence of her son, George Prideaux, esq. Plymouth, aged 71, Esther, relict of P. C. Prideaux, esq.

Jan. 9. At Dartmouth, Philip Linion Beck, R.N.

Jan. 10. At Torquay, aged 54, Maria, wife of Dr. Sutherland.

At Kenwith Lodge, Abbotsham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. H. Narcissus Hatherley, lnt of the Madras establishment. He retired in 1830.

Jan. 11. At Tiverton, aged 62, Wm. Wilmott Salter, esq. late Deputy-Paymaster of H. M. Forces, Sicily.

Jan. 12. Aged 54, Mary-Anne, wife of D. Kingdon, esq. of Petherwyn Barton.

At Cawsand House, near Devonport, aged 77, Joseph Bellamy, esq.

At Torquay, aged 18, Maria, dau. of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Arbuthnot.

At King's Close, near Barnstaple, aged 64, Jane, wife of S. G. Britton, M.D. (Consulting Physician to the North Devon Infirmary,) and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hopkins, Rector of Donyatt and Earnshill, Somerset.

At Exeter, aged 80, Edw. Oxley, M.D.

At Sandford Town Barton, aged 83, Edward Norrish, esq.

Jan. 13. At Devonport, Major Graham, at an advanced age.

Jan. 15. At Durrant House, near Bideford, aged 63, Ann, wife of James Smith Ley, esq. leaving a large family.

Jan. 16. At his seat, Newcourt, aged 86, John Bowden Creswell, esq.

DORSET.—*Dec. 7.* At Portland, Drury-Little, youngest son of Charles Wake, M.D. of Leamington.

Dec. 14. At Weymouth, aged 72, Capt. William Henry Carrington, late Barrack Master of Weymouth and Dorchester, &c. formerly of the Royal Marines.

Dec. 17. At Beaminster, aged 77, Mrs. Dowdeswell, relict of Jonathan Dowdeswell, esq.

Dec. 18. At Weymouth, Eliza-Casamajor, wife of Edward Rogers, esq. of Stanage Park, Radnorshire.

Dec. 27. At Poole, aged 73, James Aldridge, esq. a member of the old corporation of that borough.

Lately. At Upway, near Dorchester, Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Edward Penfold, esq. of Loose Court, near Maidstone.

Jan. 15. At Westbrook house, near Weymouth, aged 90, Mary, relict of N. C. Daniel, esq.

DURHAM.—*Dec. 27.* At Bishopwearmouth, aged 73, Benjamin Sorsbie, esq. formerly of Newcastle.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 17.* Aged 82, Mr. James Rayment, North Weald, late of Broken Wharf, Upper Thames-st. London.

Dec. 12. At Stratford, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Stair.

At Wenden, Saffron Walden, Louisa-Savill, wife of the Rev. Thomas G. Carter.

Dec. 19. Aged 25, Honor, wife of Joseph Eaton Joyner, esq. of Aveley-hall.

Jan. 13. Aged 72, Catherine Dorothy, wife of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. of Langleys, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Michael Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct. 30.* At Brislington, aged 38, Penelope, wife of Richard Poole King, esq. of Bristol, merchant, eldest dau. of Wm. Anstice, esq. of Madeley Wood, Shropshire.

Dec. 13. At the residence of his father, aged 25, Henry, fifth and youngest son of Wm. Wallen Brock, esq. M.D. of Clifton.

At Oldland-hall, near Bristol, H. H. Budgett, esq.

Dec. 19. At Pen-park, near Bristol, aged 81, Wm. Bushell, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 51, Alice, relict of William Cartwright, esq. of Liverpool.

Dec. 20. At the Brook house, Old Sodbury, Miss Vassall, sister of Leonard Vassall, esq.

Dec. 21. At Bristol, Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. Martin Barry.

Dec. 22. At Clifton, Robert Lucas, esq. of Bristol.

Dec. 24. At Clifton, aged 32, Augusta, wife of the Rev. Frederick Fleming Beadon, Rector of Burnham, Somerset.

Dec. 29. At Clifton, aged 34, Henry Gordon Harbord, esq. surgeon, of Liverpool, and a member of the Town Council.

Dec. 25. At Cheltenham, accidentally burnt to death by her clothes catching fire, Lady Pynn, wife of General Sir Henry Pynn; dau. of the late Mrs. Bruce Jackson, one of the leaders of the fashionable world in Cheltenham 20 years ago.

Dec. 26. At his residence, on the brewery of Messrs. Georges, Ricketts, and Co. Bristol, Frederick, second son of the late Joseph Wood, esq. of the Artillery Brewery, Westminster.

Dec. 27. Aged 12, by being thrown from a pony, Henry-Sherwood, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Maurice, Rector of Harnhill, near Cirencester.

Dec. 29. At Bristol, aged 49, Freelove Drummond, esq. barrister-at-law.

Dec. 31. At Tetbury, aged 65, Jacob Wood, esq.

Lately. At Tewkesbury, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Aged 10, Edward, third son of George Badham, esq. solicitor, of Tewkesbury.

At Gloucester, aged 33, Margaret, only dau. of John Nickolls, esq. banker, of Bewdley.

Jan. 5. At Clifton, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Tudor.

At Shirehampton, aged 89, Joanna, relict of A. P. Collins, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov. 14.* At Woodley, near Romsey, aged 27, Robert Green, esq. second son of the late Peter Green, esq. of Crookham, Berkshire.

Nov. 26. At Winchester, aged 82, Mrs. E. Turner, formerly of Putney.

Nov. 29. At Wade Farm, near Romsey, aged 84, Sarah, relict of Wm. Young, esq. of Moor Court.

Dec. 2. Suddenly, while attending divine service at the Quakers' Meeting, Southampton, William Penrose, esq. formerly of Waterford.

Dec. 5. Ann, relict of George King, esq. of Redbridge.

Dec. 10. At Southampton, aged 63, Catherine, widow of John Garland, esq. late of Devonport.

Dec. 15. At Downton Lodge, near Lymington, Sophia-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edward Spencer Phelps.

Dec. 18. At Farrington rectory, near Alton, aged 32, Philip P. Benn, esq. youngest son of the Rev. John Benn.

Dec. 25. At Southsea, Berkeley, eldest son of Adolphus Pugh Johnson, esq. of Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood.

Dec. 29. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 24, Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late John Baines, esq. of Masham, Yorkshire.

Dec. 30. At Lymington, at the house of her aunt Mrs. Ahmuty, Constantia-Chadwick, youngest dau. of the late James Charles Mitchell, esq. of Brighton.

Jan. 1. Aged 69, Thomas White, esq. of the Queen's House, Lyndhurst. Mr. White was the Lord Warden's Steward and Regarder of the New Forest.

Jan. 3. At his residence, Muscliff, near Christchurch, Matthew Aldridge, esq.

Jan. 4. Aged 35, Charles Russell, esq. solicitor, of Ryde.

Jan. 5. At Southampton, aged 51, Mr. William Parker, for many years lessee of the Southampton Theatre.

Jan. 8. Elizabeth, wife of James Bovill, esq. of Southampton.

Jan. 9. At the rectory, Upham, aged 72, Mary, dau. of the late John Haygarth, M.D. of Lambridge-house, Bath.

Jan. 11. At Elm Grove, Southsea, aged 55, Robert Brymer Stanser, esq. only surviving son of the late Dr. Robert Stanser, Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Jan. 12. Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. A. Murray, Rector of North Waltham.

Jan. 15. At Southampton, aged 29, Robert Henderson, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, late of the Royal Engineers.

Jan. 16. At the Rev. G. G. Cushman's, Southampton, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Edwards, M.D.

HEREFORD.—*Dec. 21.* At Ledbury, aged 96, Mrs. Hannah Russell.

Dec. 22. Suddenly, at Hereford, aged 71, Thomas Johns, esq. late of the General Post Office.

Jan. 10. At Hereford, Mary-Anne, wife of J. E. Gough, esq.

HERTS.—*Nov. 10.* At Rickmansworth, Anna, wife of Isaac Warwick, esq.

Dec. 3. At the residence of his son, Arthur Sargeant, esq. Hemel Hempstead, aged 70, William Anthony Sargeant, esq. late of Wimborne, Dorset.

Dec. 12. At Bush Hall, Hatfield, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of John Branton, esq. of Higham-hill, Walthamstow.

Dec. 13. At the Elms, Baldock, Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. Gall, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, and formerly Capt. of the Governor General's Body Guard.

At Gaston House, near Bishop's Stortford, aged 19, James Henry Pelly, student of Putney college, youngest child of the late Rev. Francis Pelly, Rector of Siston.

Dec. 16. Harriet, wife of S. Bolton Edenborough, esq. of Waltham Cross.

Dec. 23. Aged 63, Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, esq. of Eastbury.

HUNTINGDON.—*Dec. 21.* At Bluntisham, aged 77, Mrs. Ilett, mother of the late W. Ilett, esq. of Hertford.

KENT.—*Sept. 17.* At Tunbridge Wells, the Dow. Lady Langham. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Burdett, esq. sister to the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.; was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Baronet and a very numerous family.

Nov. 5. At Walmer, aged 46, Francis Hayles Wollaston, esq. son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wollaston.

Dec. 16. At Sturry, aged 69, Mrs. Neame, relict of Thomas Neame, esq. formerly of Chisleth, and latterly of Canterbury.

Dec. 17. At Ramsgate, Mrs. Jordan. At Penge, Sydenham, at her son's, Major Straith, aged 76, Mrs. Straith.

Dec. 18. At Upper Sydenham, aged 60, Eliza, wife of William Little, esq.

Dec. 26. At Canterbury, Esther-Ann,

relict of Major Abraham James, formerly of the 67th regt.

Dec. 29. At Sundridge Park, aged 81, Anne, relict of the late Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., having survived him three months (see our last Magazine, p. 85).

At Smart's-hill, Penshurst, aged 72, Mrs. Isabella Barclay, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robert Barclay, of H.M. 52nd regt. and Brigadier-Gen. in the Portuguese Service, second dau. of Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., many years Resident of the Hanse Towns in Great Britain.

Dec. 30. At Rochester, Mrs. Ann Macklerath Drummond.

Dec. 31. At Rochester, aged 73, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Bingham, late of the Grenadier Guards.

Jan. 2. At Dover, aged 69, H. L. Rose, esq. late Capt. 3rd Dragoons.

Jan. 7. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 76, Isaac Blake Clarke, esq. C.B. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the Scots Greys.

Jan. 12. At Chatham, aged 17, Ellen Bright, attached to Wombwell's menagerie as "The Lion Queen:" killed by a male tiger whilst exhibiting in his den. She was niece to Mr. Wombwell, and daughter of John Bright, a bugle player in the band.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 19.* At Rochdale, Mr. G. Haworth, a member of the Society of Friends, for more than twenty years actuary to the savings-bank at Rochdale. On an investigation of the accounts, a discovery was made of embezzlements extending over many years, and amounting to 75,000*l.*

Dec. 8. At Preston, Helen-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Harris, B.D.

Dec. 11. At Liverpool, aged 51, Sam. Linnington, esq. formerly of Barnstaple.

Dec. 16. At Leighton Hall, aged 76, Richard Gillow, esq.

At Everton, aged 73, John Crosland, esq. late of Torrington-sq. London.

Dec. 17. Aged 75, Richard Woodward, esq. Gilnough, Bolton-le-Moors.

Dec. 22. George Horrocks, esq. of Preston, leaving property valued at 100,000*l.* Of this sum, 6,000*l.* will be divided in equal portions among the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. To his female servants he has left 45*l.* per annum each; to Mr. Thomas Clarke 1000*l.*; to Mr. Leech, and Mr. Thomas Clarke, 250*l.* each, as executors; to the relatives, none of whom are near of kin, 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* John Horrocks, esq. one of the executors, is the residuary legatee.

Jan. 1. At Walton Lodge, private asylum near Liverpool, aged 78, Richard Pate Manning, esq.

Jan. 5. Aged 32, Ambrose Barcroft Parker, esq. eldest son of Edward Parker, esq. of Alkincoats, near Colne, late Capt. in the 64th Regt., a Deputy Lieut. and Magistrate for Lancashire, and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

LEICESTER.—*Oct. 9.* At Belgrave, aged 88, Thomas Sheppard, esq. solicitor, of Leicester, and for many years Clerk of the Union Canal Company. He was a native of Maidstone, in Kent, but had resided in Leicester fifty years.

Jan. 2. At Skeffington, aged 73, John Neale, gent.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 6.* At Lincoln, Elizabeth Ann Bremer, eldest dau. of the late James Bremer, Comm. R.N. and grand-dau. of the late James Bremer, a Post-Captain of 1765.

Dec. 16. In Lincoln Union-house, aged 99, Hannah Boss, or Bosswell, Queen of the Gipsies. She entered the Union five years ago, being, through age and infirmity, no longer able to accompany the tribe in their wanderings.

Dec. 27. At Boston, aged 20, William-Thornton, eldest son of Robert J. T. Perkin, esq. of New Brompton.

Lately. At Laughterton, near Gainsborough, Miss Adcock, of locked jaw, produced by having her cheek accidentally cut open by a carrier's whip.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 19.* At Twickenham, Mary, wife of John Caldwell, M.A. late of Versailles.

Dec. 13. At Tottenham Green, aged 71, Sarah, wife of James Saner, M.D. of Finsbury-square.

Dec. 18. At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 76, Miss Sarah Clark.

Dec. 26. At Brook House, Tottenham, aged 86, Susanna, widow of Nathaniel Stonard, esq.

Dec. 28. At Ingran's Lodge, Enfield, aged 67, Sophia, wife of John Joseph Austin, esq.

Jan. 3. At the Manor House, Shepperton, Margaret, wife of James Scott, esq.

Jan. 9. At Harrow Weald, aged 70, Catharine, relict of Harry Noyes, esq. of Thruxton, Hants.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Redbrook, aged 76, Mrs. Susannah Madley.

Jan. 5. At Troy House, aged 64, Mary-Ann, relict of William Buck, esq. late of Gibraltar, in the same county.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 1.* At Yarmouth, Simon Cobb, esq. a magistrate and alderman of that borough. He was one of the first councillors under the Municipal Act for the Market Ward, and in 1840 was elected an alderman for St. George's Ward. He was also one of the first magistrates appointed, and had filled the position of chief magistrate.

Dec. 9. Aged 37, Mr. Frederick N. Palmer, surgeon, of Yarmouth.

Dec. 10. At Frenze Hall, near Diss, aged 69, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Hammond Smith, esq.

At Burnham Westgate, aged 43, Wm. Rose, youngest son of the late Wm. Rose Haworth, esq. of the Exchequer.

Dec. 11. At Hempton Green, aged 60, Mrs. Susan Shillito, late of Barrow, and relict of Stephen Tym Shillito, esq. of Barrow Hall.

Dec. 14. At Norwich, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Press, formerly of Hingham.

Dec. 20. Aged 29, Elizabeth-Susan, wife of Henry A. Bartlett, esq. of the Canons, Thetford, and eldest dau. of Mr. Fuller, of Beachamwell.

Dec. 28. At her daughter's, Mrs. Astler, St. Gregory's, Norwich, aged 78, Susanna, wife of Thomas Ellis, esq. late of Kingsbridge, Devonshire.

Dec. 30. Aged 60, Mr. George Jay, merchant and shipowner, of Yarmouth.

Jan. 3. Aged 84, Sarah, widow of George Eaton, esq. of Diss.

At Norwich, aged 94, Martha, relict of William Stevens, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 23.* At Fletton, aged 29, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late E. H. J. Compton, esq.

Dec. 20. At Abington Abbey, Catharine, relict of R. N. Stanton, esq. M.D.

Lately. At Collyweston, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Freeman, relict of Mr. Fras. Freeman, butcher and publican. In the time of the celebrated Dick Turpin, she took a quart of ale to him at the door of the Bull and Swan Inn, St. Martin's, Stamford; he drank off the ale, and, putting the silver tankard in his pocket, galloped off on his favourite mare Black Bess, to the wonder and vexation of the landlord, Mr. Turtle. On her marriage with Mr. Freeman, she became landlady at the White Swan Inn at Collyweston, where she resided for upwards of 55 years.

Dec. 26. At Ringstead, aged 51, George Steel, esq. of Carey-st. Lincoln's-inn.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 14.* At Addlestone, aged 84, John Hossack, esq.

Jan. 8. At Bothal Rectory, aged 29, Emily-Cavendish, wife of the Rev. Henry Hopwood.

NOTTS.—*Dec. 16.* At Tollerton, Dorothea, wife of Harry Burrard Farnall, esq.

Dec. 22. At Southwell, aged 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles Fletcher.

Jan. 10. At Syerston hall, aged 74, George Fillingham, esq.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 14.* At Banbury, aged 75, Wannam Pococke, esq.

Dec. 15. Henry Wood Sandford, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of

the Rev. William Sandford, Incumbent of Newport, Shropshire.

Dec. 16. At Forest hill, Elizabeth-Jane, wife of Augustus Mordan, esq.

RUTLAND.—*Dec. 26.* Aged 83, Leonard Bell, esq. of Uppingham.

SALOP.—*Dec. 30.* At Albrighton hall, the Dowager Lady Puleston. She was Emma-Elizabeth, dau. of John Corbet, of Sundorne, esq. by his first wife Emma-Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.; became the second wife of Sir Richard Puleston, the first Baronet, in 1796, and was left his widow in 1840.

Lately. At Wellington, aged 84, Nicholas Harries, esq. formerly banker in the firm of Messrs. Reynolds and Co.

Jan. 1. At Shrewsbury, aged 42, Mary-Anne, wife of David Crawford, esq. surgeon, and niece to Mrs. H. Penfold, of Salisbury.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 8.* Suddenly, Henry Miller, esq. second son of the late Adm. Mark Robinson, of Bath.

Dec. 17. At Bath, aged 79, Charles Thomas Grant, of Grant, esq.

Dec. 19. At Lambbridge, Bath, aged 68, Miss Charlotte Kensington, late of the Grove, Blackheath.

Dec. 23. John Pinch, esq. an eminent architect of Bath.

Dec. 26. At Bath, Basil Marriott, esq.

Dec. 27. At Bath, aged 51, Francis Hunt, esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lately. At Widcombe, Bath, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. William Pace, A.M. Rector of Rampisham and Wraxall, Dors.

Edward Butt, esq. surgeon, of Bath, formerly of Warminster.

Jan. 4. Lady Wynn, wife of Sir Wm. Wynn, of Pulteney-st. Bath, and one of the daus. of the late Col. Long, of Tubney Lodge, Berks; for upwards of 45 years a resident in Bath.

In Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Eliza Nooth, relict of Dr. Nooth, M.D.

Jan. 16. At Bath, aged 67, Thomas Slater, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Slater, Rector of Saltford, and Vicar of Keynsham, an inhabitant of Bath for upwards of 60 years, during 25 years of which he filled the office of Chamberlain of the city.

STAFFORD.—*Oct. 27.* Suddenly, at the White Chimnies, near Leek, aged 28, William Hulme. The deceased was the captor of Smith O'Brien, for which he received the Government reward of 500*l*.

Dec. 7. At G. Turner's, esq. Oulton, aged 59, Major William Turner, formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons.

Dec. 29. Aged 40, Eliza, wife of Charles Fred. Darwall, esq. Walsall.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 9.* At Hepworth, aged 63, Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward R.

Payne, Rector of Hepworth, and formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge. She was the second dau. of the late George Boldero, esq. of Ixworth, co. Suffolk, by Hester, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Griffin, Rector of Dingley, co. Northampton; and was coheirress to her brother, the Rev. Geo. Boldero, late Incumbent of Ixworth, and John Boldero, esq. who both died unmarried. She was married in 1820; and was mother of Lieut. J. H. Payne, of the 60th Rifles, who died a few days before her at Dublin.

Dec. 14. F. W. Campbell, esq. of Birkfield Lodge, Ipswich.

Dec. 16. At Eye, aged 69, Harriet, widow of Benj. Cotton, esq. of Cambridge.

Dec. 20. At Polstead hall, Maryanne, wife of Charles Tyrell, esq.

Dec. 21. Joseph Chapman, esq. of Oulton, formerly of Blundeston, and for many years an acting guardian of the Mutford and Lothingland Incorporation.

SURREY.—*Nov. 24.* At Richmond, aged 51, Miss Ann Hurdis.

Dec. 13. Aged 78, Frances-Anne, wife of the Rev. W. H. Cole, M.A. Vicar of Wonersh.

Dec. 16. George Thomas Taylor, esq. son of the late James Taylor, esq. of Weybridge, and Islington.

Dec. 19. Aged 62, Jane, widow of William Mellersh, esq. of Battersea Rise.

Dec. 25. At Dorking, aged 86, William Hilton, esq. formerly of Hornchurch. At Ripley, the "oldest inhabitant," aged 95, William Stent, leaving three sons, of the ages of 74, 72, and 70 years.

Jan. 4. At Englefield Green, Egham, aged 65, Lydia, wife of G. W. Wetton, esq.

Jan. 10. At Chobham, aged 69, Charles Edward Fenton, esq. of Doctors'-commons.

Jan. 11. At Dorking, aged 56, Lady Mary Leslie, youngest dau. of George William-Evelyn 11th Earl of Rothes, by his first marriage with Henrietta-Ann, dau. of the 1st Earl of Chichester.

SUSSEX.—*Oct. 13.* At Brighton, (at the residence of W. Tewart, esq. of Glanton, Northumberland,) aged 49, Margaret-Jane, relict of Alexander Dudgeon, esq. of Woodside, Kelso.

Nov. 20. At Hastings, at the Rev. H. A. Barrett's, M.A. aged 57, Charlotte Russell, dau. of the late John Russell, esq. of Greenwich.

Dec. 15. At his son's (the Rev. John Atkyns, Rustington), aged 69, John Atkyns, esq. of Babbicombe, Devonshire.

Dec. 26. At Lewes, Mrs. Skene, relict of Philip O. Skene, esq.

Aged 85, the wife of George Basevi, esq. of Brighton, and mother of the late eminent architect.

Dec. 28. At Chichester, aged 75, Mrs.

Hellyer, wife of William Hellyer, esq. of Hayling Island.

Dec. 29. At Worthing, John Henry Baker, esq.

Dec. 31. At his brother-in-law the Rev. H. R. Sarel's, Balcomb rectory, aged 55, John Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire.

At Lewes, aged 58, Mr. Joseph King, many years merchant of that town, and second son of the late Richard King, esq. banker.

Jan. 7. At Brighton, Lucy-Jennings, wife of T. A. Frerichs, esq. late of Kersal House, Higher Broughton, Lancashire.

Jan. 12. At Brighton, aged 63, Sarah, relict of John Winkworth, esq. late of Broken Wharf, London.

Jan. 13. At Framfield, aged 70, John Smith, esq.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 3.* At Leamington, aged 72, Sarah, wife of Capt. James Harrison, of the Leicestershire Militia.

Jan. 6. At Warwick, aged 85, Bridget, relict of the Rev. Thomas Cattell, formerly Rector of Berkswell, and dau. of the late Matthew Wise, esq. sen. of Leamington.

WILTS.—*Dec. 5.* At Salisbury, aged 18, Richard, only son of the late Rev. Richard Skinner, Rector of Upplowman and Sampford Peverell, Devon.

Dec. 16. At Brigrmerston House, aged 46, Margaretta-Pinckney, only dau. of the late Thomas Rendall, esq. of Milston.

Jan. 11. Louisa, wife of J. Pyke, esq. solicitor, Marlborough.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 21.* At Powick, near Worcester, aged 74, Mrs. Lawrence.

Dec. 23. Jane-Rebecca, wife of John Merry, esq. of Caston Hackell.

Jan. 9. At the Link, Great Malvern, aged 75, Thomas Ward Denison, esq.

YORK.—*Sept. 17.* Mr. Godfrey Pigott, of Bolton-upon-Deerne, from concussion of the brain, occasioned by a blow of a cricket-ball under the right ear.

Nov. 18. At Whitby, aged 63, Robert Middleton, esq.

Nov. 19. At York, aged 49, Anne, wife of William Richardson, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 25. At Hemsworth, aged 74, Lucy, widow of the Rev. Henry William Champneys, Rector of Badsworth.

Dec. 16. At York, aged 25, Charles-Christopher-Richard, eldest surviving son of Francis Beynon Hacket, esq. of Moor Hall, Warwickshire.

Dec. 18. At Ripon, aged 42, Alfred Smith, esq. surgeon, author of the "Harrogate Medical Guide," &c.

Dec. 22. At Heckmondwike, near Leeds, aged 81, Samuel Cater, esq.

Dec. 26. At Scarborough, aged 65, Thomas Atkinson, esq. formerly of Endsleigh-st. London.

Dec. 28. At Guisborough, aged 51, Margaret, relict of Michael Mackereth, esq. surgeon.

Lately. Miss Outhwaite, of Bradford. Her will contains the following legacies: Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, in augmentation of the stipend of St. Jude's Church, 1,000*l.*; Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.* The following donations have been made by her representatives: Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, 50*l.*; Ripon Board of Education, 25*l.*; Society for employing Additional Curates, 21*l.*; National Society for the Education of the Poor, 21*l.*; Society for Building and Repairing Churches, 21*l.*

Jan. 9. At Middlewood Hall, near Barnsley, aged 60, Marianne, wife of Thos. Taylor, esq.

Aged 62, John Key, esq. of Water Fulford, near York, late of Wormley, Herts.

Jan. 16. At Nostell Priory, aged 16, Priscilla-Anne, dau. of Chas. Winn, esq.

WALES.—*Aug. 29.* At Lime-grove, near Carmarthen, John Davies, esq. a magistrate for Carmarthenshire.

Aug. 30. At Ffrwd Vale, Neath, of cholera, aged 68, Thomas Dumayne Place, esq. a magistrate of the co. of Glamorgan.

Dec. 13. At Coytraherne, near Bridgend, aged 26, Edmund, eldest son of M^r. P. Traherne, esq.

At Swansea, Lieut. Thomas J. Weir.

Dec. 14. At Tenby, Major Tudor.

At Bryn-newydd, Sketty, near Swansea, Mrs. Jones, relict of Arthur Jones, esq. and mother of Mrs. Vivian, the lady of J. H. Vivian, esq. M.P. for Swansea.

Lately. At Aberystwith, aged 78, the relict of Thos. Williams, esq. banker.

At Llanfoist, near Abergavenny, aged 99, Mr. Charles Herbert. He took to himself a wife about 14 months since.

Jan. 5. At Vron, near Bala, aged 74, Rice Anwyl, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 16.* At Edinburgh, Elizabeth Gordon Abercromby, wife of Mr. William Anderson, town-clerk of Leith, and eldest dau. of the late Charles Abercromby, esq. of Belfield, Kincardine.

Sept. 18. At Glasgow, aged 31, Jemima, wife of John Latham, esq. Secretary of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Co.

Oct. 3. At North Berwick, Mrs. M. M. Dalrymple, widow of W. F. Browne, esq. of Launton, Oxfordshire.

Nov. 1. At Inversk House, aged 76, Matilda, relict of Patrick Campbell Baird, esq. M.D.

Dec. 8. At Aberdeen, aged 76, Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tillychety and Inchmarlo, Deputy-Lieut. for Kincardineshire.

Dec. 18. At Canaan Lodge, near Edin-

burgh, Margaret Craufurd Gregory, wife of Dr. W. P. Alison, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

Lately, James Heron, esq. of Dalmore, while in the act of striking a ball in the Ayr Subscription Billiard Room.

In the island of Luig, Mr. Dugald M'Lachlin, an old, if not the oldest, shipmaster belonging to the Clyde. After he was a shipmaster it was considered a rather favourable trip from Greenock to Glasgow when accomplished at three tides; and he often sailed from Glasgow without leaving there a single decked vessel. Such has been the change in the navigation of the Clyde during the memory of man.

Jan. 10. Peter Bell, esq. of Balconnel and Birkhill, drowned in the South Esk, while crossing that river in his gig, by the Careston Ford.

IRELAND.—*Oct.* 14. In Dublin, aged 82, Marianne, relict of Matthew Portescue, sen. of Stephenstown, co. Louth, esq.

Dec. 7. At Glenloe, near Galway, aged 82, the dowager Lady Ffrench. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Thomas Redington, esq. of Bilcornon, and aunt of Thomas N. Redington, esq. Under-Secretary for Ireland. The last thirty years of her life have been devoted to the alleviation of the wants of the poor, to whom she was an unbounded benefactress.

Dec. 12. At Dublin barracks, aged 27, Lieut. John Henry Payne, of the 60th Rifles, second son of the Rev. Edward R. Payne and Frances his wife (whose death we have just recorded in p. 229). He was appointed Lieut. Sept. 12, 1848, and had been taken ill of typhus fever 21 days before his death, from which he never rallied. His remains were deposited with military honours in the cemetery at Dublin, by the side of his friend and companion Capt. Henry Holbech of the same regiment, whose decease we recorded in Oct. p. 445.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec. 29 .	442	362	244	5	1053	540	513	1226
Jan. 5 .	447	406	274	6	1133	578	555	1542
„ 12 .	372	385	303	5	1065	503	562	1369
„ 19 .	445	393	313	5	1156	546	610	1383

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
41 0	26 3	16 0	23 9	26 6	27 6

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 18*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 28.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 28 :—

Beasts.....	British, 3,524.....	Foreign, 46.....	Total, 3,570
Sheep.....	„ 16,850.....	„ 120.....	„ 16,970
Calves.....	„ 85.....	„ 49.....	„ 134
Pigs.....	„ 210.....	„ 0.....	„ 210

COAL MARKET, JAN. 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 3*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1849, to January 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	39	43	32	30, 03	rain
27	39	41	33	29, 45	fair
28	25	27	22	, 45	snow
29	30	37	32	, 50	fair, snow
30	31	37	35	30, 01	cldy. fair, sn.
31	33	38	34	, 27	do.
J. 1	31	36	35	, 25	do.
2	35	39	36	, 22	do. foggy
3	34	40	43	, 16	do.
4	44	47	37	29, 79	do. rain
5	33	39	33	, 44	sn. cldy. fair
6	32	36	29	, 47	do. do.
7	29	35	26	, 89	do. do.
8	30	36	35	30, 27	do. rain
9	32	35	31	, 12	snow, do.
10	30	35	32	29, 90	do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	29	32	30	29, 78	cloudy
12	28	31	30	, 86	do. snow
13	28	30	27	, 96	do.
14	27	29	29	, 69	do.
15	27	27	27	, 39	do. do.
16	36	34	34	, 57	do. do.
17	30	35	34	, 90	do.
18	32	36	49	, 88	do. do. rain
19	34	36	32	, 47	do.
20	27	30	31	30, 07	do.
21	29	30	31	, 46	do.
22	30	35	30	, 42	do. sleet, rain
23	36	40	36	, 41	do.
24	34	37	36	, 43	do.
25	43	50	48	29, 89	do. fair, rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28		96½		97½	8				91 88 pm.	60 59 pm.
29		96½		97½	8				91 88 pm.	61 58 pm.
31		96½		97½	8				88 pm.	61 59 pm.
1 204		96½		98	8				88 pm.	58 61 pm.
2 203		96½		97½	8				88 pm.	58 61 pm.
3 204½		97		98	8					58 61 pm.
4 204½		97½		98	8				90 92 pm.	59 62 pm.
5 204½		97½		98	8				93 pm.	59 62 pm.
7 205½		97½	97½	99	8				92 95 pm.	59 62 pm.
8 208		97½	97½	99½	8	96½			95 98 pm.	63 60 pm.
9 209		97½	97½	100	8		265		97 100 pm.	59 62 pm.
10 209		97½	97½	100	8	97		263	100 101 pm.	59 62 pm.
11 208½		97½	97½	99½	8			265	99 pm.	59 61 pm.
12 208½		97½	97½	99½	8					61 58 pm.
14 209		97½	97½	99½	8		106½	265	97 pm.	58 61 pm.
15 209		97	96½	99	8	96½			97 100 pm.	57 61 pm.
16 207½		96½	96½	99	8			268	97 pm.	57 60 pm.
17 207½		96½	96½	99	8	96½	105½		96 95 pm.	58 61 pm.
18 207½		96½	96½	98½	8	95½	106½	265	95 98 pm.	58 61 pm.
19		97	97	99	8		107½	267½	98 pm.	58 61 pm.
21 207½		96½	96½	99	8			269	95 pm.	58 60 pm.
22 208½		96½	96½	99½	8			266½	97 95 pm.	58 61 pm.
23 207		96½	96½	98½	8			268	93 pm.	58 61 pm.
24 207½		96½	96½	98½	8			266	93 96 pm.	58 61 pm.
25 206½		96½	96½	98½	8			268	91 94 pm.	58 61 pm.
26		96½	96½	98	8			268		61 58 pm.
28		96½	96½	98	8				90 93 pm.	58 60 pm.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1850.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Dr. C. Perry—Works of T. Stephen—Coningsby Peerage, and various genealogical Notes and Queries	234
Are the Letters of Logan of Restalrig genuine?	235
Ticknor's Early History of Spanish Literature	242
The Holy Maul: by William John Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.	250
Craik's Romance of the Peerage	252
What did Charles II. receive for the Sale of Dunkirk?	257
Washington Irving's Life of Mahomet	260
Sir Philip Sidney, his Life and Death: by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A.	264
Milman's Life of Torquato Tasso	269
Christian Iconography and Legendary Art: Section 2. The History of Art from the 12th to the 16th Century. Section 3. The Nimbus. By J. G. Waller, Esq.	273
Minutes of the Battle of Trafalgar: from the Log-book of the Bellerophon	280
Boutell's Christian Monuments in England and Wales (<i>with four Plates</i>)	281
Tradesmen's Tokens, No. VI.—Thomas Rodgers, at Sohov, 1667 (<i>with a Cut</i>)	286
Jones's Recollections of Sir Francis Chantrey	286
Letters of Alexander Pope to Lady Mary Wortley Montague.....	289
Original Letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson to the Earl of Hertford.....	292
NOTES OF THE MONTH.—Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art—Panorama of the Arctic Regions—Repairs of Norwich Grammar School—Ancient Chair of the Sovereign of the Garter—Restoration of Chaucer's Tomb—Monument to Lord Jeffrey—Prize Essay on Cheltenham—Mr. Stewart's Catalogue—The Collection Debruge-Dumenil	292
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Memoirs and Adventures of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, 294; Farley Heath, by Martin F. Tupper	297
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 297; Archæological Institute, 300; British Archæological Association—Martyrs' Stake at Exeter	301
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 302, Foreign News 306; Domestic Occurrences	308
Promotions and Preferences, 309; Births and Marriages	311
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Lord Jeffrey; Adm. Sir C. Hamilton, Bart.; Sir Felix Booth, Bart.; Rear-Adm. Sir F. A. Collier; Admiral Schomberg; Major-Gen. Sir E. K. Williams; Lieut.-Col. Sir James Malcolm; Sir David J. H. Dickson, M.D.; Capt. R. Tait, R.N.; Commander P. Le Vesconte, R.N.; F. W. Campbell, Esq.; Mr. Serjeant Lawes: William Burge, Esq. Q.C.; Thomas Stapleton, Esq.; John Caldecott, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Byrth, D.D.; Rev. James Ford; Rev. J. H. Evans; Edward Du Bois, Esq.; Mr. O. Rich; Isaac Wood, Esq.; Mr. John Duncan; Robert Shedden, Esq.; G. E. Platt, Esq.; Mr. John Lowry; Mrs. Bartley	313—331
CLERGY DECEASED	331
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	332
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 343; Meteorological Diary—Stocks	344

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with many Engravings of ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A respected Sexagenarian Correspondent will feel much obliged if he could be informed whether DR. CHARLES PERRY, who published a splendid folio on the History of the Ottoman Empire in 1743, was related to William Perry, esq. who married Lady Sydney, of Ienshurst. Was he a brother of Micaiah Perry, Lord Mayor, and of Capt. John Perry, who drained Dagenham Breach? William Perry, the Hon. Mrs. Perry, and Samuel Perry, are in the list of his subscribers. The enquirer knows that Samuel Perry was related to William, Micaiah, and John Perry, and thinks that Dr. Charles Perry must have been one of the family. Samuel Perry was born at Rodborough in Gloucestershire, and was a benefactor to the parish. Perhaps this may be some clue.

D. E. D. remarks, that our Retrospective Reviewer of THOMAS STEPHEN and his works, *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1850, pp. 35—40, has omitted one of that author's works, the title of which is as follows "Λογοι Ὀρπαῖοι. Ten Seasonable Sermons; the first preached at St. Mary's, in Camb. May 31, 1642, the others designed for Publick Auditors, but prevented. London, 1660. 8vo." In his preface, he says, "The third sermon was composed for a Visitation, at what time I, by the favour of a Rev. Prelate, was nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity; but those places fell in the day of God's visitation, and the sermon proved abortive."

F. L. S. will be glad if any of our readers would inform him of what family was SIR THOMAS LAKE, Knight, who was living at Gains Park, co. Hunt's, from 1632 to 1654, and whose autograph signature closely resembles that of the secretary of the same name.

C. B. H. inquires—Can any of your readers tell me if there is in existence any detailed account of the destruction of WILTON CASTLE in Herefordshire during the Great Rebellion? He adds, "I am anxious also to learn, if possible, what members of the Bridges family were at that time resident there?"

Mr. Skelton points out two errors in our description of Bowness and its church in our No. for December 1849, p. 549. Bel-field is not in the village of Bowness, but about one mile south of it, commanding a

most beautiful view of Lake Windermere and the mountain scenery. Fletcher Raincock, esq. did not die in 1846, but his bust was put up in that year.

A descendant of the family of Coningsby remarks, "In your January number A. B. R. decides that the title of Clanbrassil, formerly enjoyed by the Coningsby family, must be extinct, because the title was granted. This is no proof, as the dukedom of Montrose was granted to the gallant Grahams although dormant in the family of Lord Balcarres. As A. B. R. appears to have studied the Coningsby history and pedigree, I should feel greatly obliged if he can give me any information respecting the family and descendants of Michael Browne, who is stated in Collins's Peerage to have married Elizabeth-Philippa, only child of Thomas Earl of Coningsby, by Letitia, daughter of Sir Arthur Loftus. Collins describes Michael Browne of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, a property left by the last Lady Coningsby to Lord Essex's family. A tradition exists in my family that one of Lord Coningsby's titles is still dormant, being in abeyance between many families—Lords Essex, Monson, De Ross, and Southwell, and the families of Denny, Godfrey, and Caldecott, but upon what ground the last-mentioned family rest their claim I do not know."

Errata in our last number, p. 191. For "witan-ege" read "witan-ige;" "hy-wisc—cassata" should be severed by a dash, not united by a hyphen.

P. 207. Lord Alvanley was born at the Rolls, Jan. 8, 1789, and *baptised* on the 20th Feb. at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. (Ped. Coll. Arm.) He succeeded to the peerage on the 19th March, 1804.

The dowager Lady Langham, whose death we recorded in p. 227, was not the widow of Sir James Langham (who is still living), but Augusta-Priscilla, the widow of Sir William Langham, who died in 1812. She was the only daughter of the Hon. William Henry Irby, brother to Frederick Lord Boston, and became the second wife of Sir William Langham in 1810.

Mr. Lindsey reminds us, in reference to the obituary of Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, in our No. for February 1850, p. 228, that Dick Turpin was executed at York in the year 1745.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ARE THE LETTERS OF LOGAN OF RESTALRIG GENUINE?

THIS is a question which may at first sight appear to be of little moment. Many of our readers may never have heard of Logan of Restalrig; many may deem him to have been some unimportant person, respecting whose letters any question will only range with those profitless speculations in which antiquaries are accused of finding delight—speculations, the investigation of which is likened by Cowper to the toil

Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.

With all our respect for antiquaries and their studies, we must admit that there are amongst them men who are not unfrequently given to such unprofitable labours; but history and antiquities have their great and solemn uses, their important questions, as well as their useless ones, and the one we now propose to investigate will be found to take its stand amongst those of the former kind, and not of the latter. Upon the answer to this question—"Yes" or "No"—mainly rests the determination of the guilt or innocence of an English sovereign of a foul murder. If the Letters of Logan of Restalrig are fabrications; if, as has been and still is contended, they were things got up after the death of the presumed writer with intention to blind inquiry and cover guilt,—there can be little doubt that to all the unkingly follies which entered into the weak and vicious character of James I. we must add this,—that he sat upon the throne of England a crowned murderer, guilty of the assassination of two of his most amiable and best reputed

subjects. A question which may lead to such results ought not to lack interest, certainly it cannot be without importance.

But who was Logan of Restalrig? Mr. Tytler shall answer the question. "He was a desperate, reckless, and unprincipled villain." (Hist. Scot. ix. 331.) He was a border laird of good descent, "a main loose man," writes Peregrine Bertie, the brave Lord Willoughby, "a great favourer of thieves reputed; yet a man of a good clan, as they here term it; and a good fellow." This wild daring man ran through a considerable estate in every kind of dissipation and excess; he was a mocker at religion, a constant follower of the notorious Bothwell, and, at the period when we have to deal with him, was overwhelmed with debt. Such a man may be believed to have been capable of anything. No deed of craft or violence would come amiss to him if it came accompanied by prospect of self-advantage. This "true-borderer," to use a very significant phrase of the time of Henry VIII., possessed a residence of singular suitableness to his character and way of life, Fast Castle, an almost inaccessible fortress overhanging one of the abrupt and lofty precipices which form the sea-girt eastern boundary of Scotland, close upon the promontory of St. Abb's Head. "Viewed from the sea," remarks that master of description, Sir Walter Scott, who had, also, the place in his mind when describing the Wolf's Crag, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, "Fast Castle is more like the nest of some gigantic roc or condor, than a dwelling for human creatures,

being so completely allied in colour and rugged appearance with the huge cliffs amongst which it seems to be jammed, that it is difficult to discover what is rock and what is building. To the land side the only access is by a rocky path of a very few feet wide, bordered on either hand by a tremendous precipice. This leads to the castle, a donjon tower of moderate size, surrounded by flanking walls, as usual, which, rising without interval and abruptly from the verge of the precipice, must, in ancient times, have rendered the place nearly impregnable." (*Border Antiquities; Prose Works*, vii. 447.) In the wars between the two kingdoms this dark and gloomy dwelling, situate a few miles to the north of Berwick, had often been defended by a handful of men against an opposing host, and, since it had been in the possession of Robert Logan, the turbulent Bothwell had found it a safe and unapproachable place of retreat, "say king and council what they liked."

But Fast Castle was only Logan's occasional dwelling, not his constant place of abode. He had a humbler residence at Gun's Green, a place hard by. The castle was his web, into the toils of which, spider-like,* and sitting himself apart, he desired to allure his victims.

Logan's intimates were as unscrupulous, or, if it be possible, even more so, than himself. We must not reckon in this class the accomplished Napier of Merchiston, who entered into written treaty with the ruffian of Restalrig to ply his divining rod to discover hidden treasure in the recesses of his rocky castle. Whether the experiment was ever made does not appear. It yielded no profit, we may be sure, to either of the worthies who were engaged in it. Napier, if he really tried his art at Fast Castle, returned to the study of his logarithms at Merchiston, himself no richer, and leaving Logan as penniless, and therefore as ready as before to engage in any scheme that promised him wealth which he might squander. Two of Logan's actual intimates are known. One passes

by the title or nickname of "Laird Bower," which may perhaps lead to the inference that he was a descendant of some reduced border laird. At Fast Castle Bower played chamberlain or household man (a Caleb Balderstone, without his simplicity or his honesty), and, when his chief was plotting at Gun's Green, Laird Bower dwelt apart, but was ever ready to obey his master's summons. "Bower," says Mr. Tytler, "had received his nurture and education in the service of David Hume of Manderston, commonly called 'Davie the Devil,' and in this satanic school had become a more debauched and daring ruffian than his master, who described him . . . as a worthy fellow, who would not spare to ride to Hell's yett [Hell's gate] to pleasure him." (*Hist. Scot.* ix. 331.) The fellow was as ignorant as he was wicked. Great probably was the amount of his daring, his impudence, his cunning, and his mother-wit; but, in spite of what Mr. Tytler facetiously terms his "education," he could not have saved his life by singing his "neck-verse at Hairibee." There is reason to believe that the fellow could not read.

Another of Logan's intimates was a notary or attorney who lived at the little town of Eyemouth, situate on the sea-shore, about as far to the southward of St. Abb's Head as Fast Castle was to the north. What kind of person the lawyer of such men as Logan and Bower must have been may be well conceived. This man, whose name was George Sprot, had as many virtues as any of his tribe, and more theological knowledge than the most of them. He seems to have been continually backwards and forwards at Gun's Green and Fast Castle, but not to have been entirely in the confidence of either master or man.

Such was the state of things amongst these ruffians when Scotland and England were startled by the outbreak of what is termed the Gowrie conspiracy. On Tuesday the 5th August 1600 James is at Gowrie House in the town of Perth, the seat of the Earl of Gowrie. He has gone thither by

* The allusion is presented to our mind at this moment by a sight of that interesting book *Episodes of Insect Life*, 2nd series, 8vo. recently published. To the entomologist it is full of instruction, and as a work of moral education nothing can be more delightful than the gentle unobtrusive way in which it inculcates a spirit of universal kindness and humanity.

a private arrangement with Alexander Ruthven, a brother of the earl. The king and his servants have dined. His principal attendants are walking in the garden in company with the Earl of Gowrie, whilst James himself had retired with Alexander Ruthven upon some private business to a turret-chamber, one window of which overlooks the garden. The earl is in the act of procuring the king's attendants to leave the garden and the castle, on pretence that the king has gone forth to take a ride, when suddenly the window in the turret-chamber is forced open, and the king's voice is heard screaming "murder," and shouting aloud for "help!" His attendants look up to the window and behold the king struggling with some assailant. They rush in various ways to his assistance. Some of them reach the apartment, burst open the door, and find the king and Alexander Ruthven wrestling in the middle of the chamber. Ruthven is instantly killed. The earl comes rushing furious up another staircase, a sword in each hand, and followed by several of his servants. He stumbles over the body of his brother, and swears that he will avenge his death. A fight ensues. The earl shares his brother's fate; his servants fly; they raise the town of Perth with cries that their master and his brother are murdered; the alarm bell is sounded; the burghers assemble; the earl and his brother are men of whom it is impossible to suspect any harm; the burghers suppose that the king's attendants have done these bloody deeds without provocation, and prepare to take immediate vengeance. It is not until the king has given a personal explanation to the magistrates that the hubbub is silenced.

From our brief sketch of this memorable incident, we have of course omitted many minute particulars which tell in a very important manner upon the character of the transaction. What we have stated is merely the broad general outline, the facts in which every one is agreed. The incredulity which seized at first upon the people of Perth spread like wild-fire through the country. The earl and his brother were young men of great popularity. The earl was highly regarded by the Protestant or English

party in the state; he might have been, in some respects perhaps he was, their acknowledged leader; he was thought to be amiable and religious; it was all but impossible to believe that such a person had meditated anything so wicked and so foolish as to kill the king. What good could he or his brother possibly obtain from a deed so atrocious? That such was his intention was the construction naturally put upon the incident by the king and his friends, but to Gowrie's friends the accusation seemed incredible and monstrous. On the other hand, many of the attendants upon the person of the king when he was in Gowrie House, were attached, as well as the king himself, to the opposite party in the state. The people and the kirk were ready to believe anything against them. Balancing probabilities in a case of unquestionable mystery, the more likely supposition (in the estimation of the friends and partisans of the Earl of Gowrie) seemed to be, that, instead of a conspiracy by the Ruthvens against the king, there had been a conspiracy by the king, or by those about him, against the Ruthvens, the object being to get rid of Gowrie and his brother, as personal and political opponents. They never paused to consider the multitude of improbabilities which beset any such supposition. Examinations, declarations, protestations, and all the paraphernalia of legal proceedings the most formal, were all in vain. The people had little confidence in the honesty of crown law or of crown lawyers, but they had great confidence in the late earl, and also in their leading ministers; and several of the latter—and amongst them the most eloquent preacher of his day, Mr. Robert Bruce—rashly committed themselves to uphold the innocence of the Gowries before the whole facts appeared. Bruce was the kind of man whom nothing could dislodge from an opinion once publicly expressed. Such was his inflexibility, that he went into banishment rather than submit to return public thanks to Almighty God for the king's deliverance, in terms which would compromise the character of his late political chief. Whether his conduct was the result of mere party-spirit, of obstinacy of character, or of a righteous conviction resulting

from the evidence accessible to him, will probably be judged differently by different inquirers. No one can doubt that what he did tended to keep alive the suspicions which, ever since the fatal 5th of August, 1600, have hung over this mysterious and deplorable tragedy.

After the lapse of more than eight years an incident occurred upon which we must now endeavour to fix the attention of our readers. Many changes had taken place in the meantime. James had been transferred from Scotland to England; Logan of Restalrig had died in 1606; Laird Bower had died; the surviving Ruthvens were suffering banishment or imprisonment in various places; one of them was confined in the Tower of London. The fatal event at Perth would have been well nigh forgotten, save for certain observances with which James continued to commemorate his fearful escape. In 1608 the whole circumstances were brought back into the public mind and memory, and the mystery which hung over the transaction was solved in the following way.

In a weak moment of confidence, or something worse, the foolish Sprot, the rogues' lawyer at Eyemouth, babbled about some knowledge of the conspiracy of the Gowries which he exclusively possessed. He was questioned upon the subject, and let drop allusions to some letters which passed between Gowrie and Logan of Restalrig, and which he (Sprot) had in his possession. The story was repeated. People in authority took up the matter. Sprot was arrested and subjected to various examinations. At first he seems to have thought that the information he was giving would merely prove that Logan had a foreknowledge of a treasonable intention on the part of Gowrie. He had no idea of the perilous position in which he was placing himself, and told all he knew very openly. His tale was to this effect: that in the month of July 1600 several letters passed between Gowrie and Logan. That in the beginning of July he (Sprot) saw in the keeping of Laird Bower at Fast Castle a letter from Gowrie to Logan, begging of him to come to him, or to send to him some sure messenger with whom he might confer. That Logan wrote an answer, which he sent by Bower, who returned,

after five days' absence, with Gowrie's reply; on receipt of which Logan "rode to Lothian the morne thereafter," and stayed five or six days. Sprot stated further, that when Bower brought back Gowrie's answer he (Sprot) was present, and saw and heard Logan read it, and that, in the course of the "conference there-anent" between Logan and Bower, the latter attempted to dissuade him from some contemplated purpose, but in vain. Restalrig declared that he would do as he thought best; that he was at his wit's end; that he would sell all his land that he had in the world but that he would pass "thorough" with the Earl of Gowrie. When Restalrig had left them, Sprot and Bower conferred together, and Bower told Sprot that he believed "the Laird should get Dirleton without either gold or silver, but feared that it should be as dear to him." Sprot asked, "How that could be?" Bower said, "They had another pie in hand nor the selling of any land; but prayed Sprot, for God's sake, that he would let be, and not trouble himself with the Laird's business, for he feared, within few days, the Laird would either be landless or lifeless."

Although Sprot was thus refused a full knowledge of the objects of the conspiracy, he contrived to possess himself of unquestionable evidence of its existence. Logan had requested Gowrie to return to him (for safety's sake) the letter he had sent to him by Bower. Gowrie did so; and the cunning lawyer now admitted, on his examination, that he "abstracted that letter quietly from Bower" whilst they were looking over and reading his letters, and deposed that he left it "in his chest among his writings when he was taken and brought away, and that it is closed and folded within a piece of paper." Of course search was immediately made for this letter. It was found, together with four others, all written by Logan, one of them addressed to Bower, and the three others to some "right honourable sir," a friend of Gowrie's, whose name did not appear, and has never been discovered. Whether all these letters were "abstracted" by Sprot does not appear. It is stated that he was "ordinarily employed in the Laird of Restalrig's service as a notary and

trustee," and it is possible that some of them may have come into his possession honestly on Logan's death. It was Restalrig's custom to ask his correspondents to send back his letters, that he might see them destroyed himself, "a fashion" which he says he was taught by Alexander Ruthven.

Upon the perusal of these letters, the whole mystery of the Gowrie conspiracy is cleared up. The plan of the conspirators evidently was, not to murder the king, as had been previously insinuated, and against Gowrie's participation in which design the common sense of all his friends revolted. The king's life might have been sacrificed in the ill-managed scuffle which ensued, but the scheme was merely that of another Raid of Ruthven. Gowrie and his brother were to obtain possession of the king's person,—for which purpose he was inveigled to Gowrie House and into the turret-chamber; they were to get him on board a boat,—to facilitate which the earl was engaged, when the explosion took place, in drawing the king's attendants away from Gowrie House by a false pretence; they were to convey him to Fast Castle, where Logan assures the conspirators they could "land as safely as on Leith shore;" and being once lodged in that impregnable fortress, in the safe custody of the Earl of Gowrie and his friends, they might effect whatever alterations in the government might be agreeable to themselves and their party. This was the object and the definite plan of the Gowrie conspiracy, as it appears in these letters. It further comes out, that, for the use of Fast Castle for this outrageous purpose, Logan was to receive from Gowrie the castle and lands of Dirleton, "the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland,"—a bribe of sufficient magnitude to allure him to anything.

Such are the irresistible conclusions to be drawn from these letters—if they are genuine. If, on the contrary, they are forgeries, cunningly contrived with the view of exculpating the king and throwing an appearance of guilt upon Gowrie, the conclusion is equally obvious: innocent men never seek to clear themselves from suspicion by committing crimes. The subject has lately been investigated by Mr. James, the accomplished novelist and his-

torian, a gentleman for whose many excellent qualities we are pleased to express publicly our great respect. He has written a pamphlet about it which he entitles, "An investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of John Earl of Gowrie and Alexander Ruthven, by order of King James the Sixth of Scotland; with an examination of the forged Restalrig Letters brought forward to exculpate the King." 8vo. pp. 91. From this copy of the title-page it will be seen that the object of Mr. James's work is twofold: 1st. To investigate the circumstances under which the king was attacked in Gowrie House; and 2d. To examine critically these Restalrig letters. Of the first portion of Mr. James's work it will be sufficient to say that the form into which Mr. James has thrown it, however natural to him as an apt romance-writer, seems to us to be totally destructive of its value as an historical inquiry. Truth of fact, and even verisimilitude, is got rid of by imagining a coroner's inquest held on the bodies of John and Alexander Ruthven, and calling Mr. James Stuart as a witness, and supposing a coroner, and a jury, and a foreman, and putting a long speech into the foreman's mouth, and compelling him and his fellows to return a verdict of "wilful murder against James Stuart and his accomplices." All this is not, in our judgment, either history or historical investigation. It is Romance. In that character it may have many excellent qualities; but it is not the truth, nor like the truth. The moment "the king" is lost sight of, and the scuffle in the turret-chamber (which cannot be denied) is tamed down into a squabble between Mr. James Stuart and Mr. Alexander Ruthven, History takes to her wings, and Mr. James's investigation sinks down into an additional chapter of his Romance of Gowrie.

Mr. James's conclusion upon his second point is necessarily a "foregone conclusion," after the result at which he had arrived on his first. Much of his reasoning turns upon certain differences between the letters as given in evidence on one trial, and the statement of their contents made by the legal officials in another trial, and on presumed discrepancies between certain abstracts stated to be given

in evidence and the originals now published. Now, with all respect for Mr. James, we shall not follow him through these remarks. It matters little, either in law or in logic, what other people may have done or said respecting these letters; the point is, did other people write them, or were they written by Logan of Restalrig? That is the only point. We may wander about, hither and thither, as we will. Looking at the event through the gathered mists of two centuries, we may amuse ourselves and others by arguing about probabilities and improbabilities, or what we esteem to be such, in reference to circumstances of which we know very little; but, if there be strong conclusive evidence that these letters were written by the person whose name they bear, all our speculations and inferences will be of little weight. Now it must be borne in mind that these letters were legally proved before the Scottish parliament. Seven witnesses were called to establish the fact that they were in Logan's handwriting. The first witness, a minister at Coldingham, besides swearing to his belief that these letters were written by Logan (all that any witness in a case of verification of handwriting can do), produced three other letters of Logan's which were compared in open court with the letters found in the possession of Sprot. The second witness, a minister at Chirneside, had been for many years "pedagogue to Logan's bairns, and had seen many of his hand-writs." The third witness was Sir John Arnott, provost of Edinburgh, who had seen many of Logan's letters, and "had received divers himself." He produced "four writs," that is writings, which were compared with the suspected letters. The fourth witness was sheriff-clerk of Berwick. He had seen many and received divers of Logan's letters. William Home in Eyetoun mill, John Horne notary in Eyemouth, and the minister of Aytoun, were the three remaining witnesses. The last of them produced another of Logan's letters. All these witnesses, in varieties of phrase, and for different reasons, concurred in the opinion that the five letters in question were written by Logan of Restalrig.

What is alleged against that conclusion? First. It is said that they

are not signed "Robert Logan," but "Restalrig," which is an improper signature. But is not that an argument in favour of the letters, and not against them? Would a forger, intimately acquainted as he must have been with Logan's habits and customary signature, have gone out of his way to append an improper signature, if it was also unusual? But "Restalrig" was his usual signature. It is distinctly asserted in the proceedings against Sprot, that this word "Restalrig" was Logan's "accustomed manner" of signature. The eight other letters of his produced before the parliament would have at once established the forgery in the face of all the world, if that assertion had not been true.

Second. Mr. James has been informed that letters of Logan of Restalrig exist in the Signet Library, Edinburgh, which are signed "Logan." We have what we believe to be the best of all possible authority for stating, that Mr. James has been misinformed. There are no letters of Logan of Restalrig in the Signet Library. Wherever the mistake on this point may rest, it is unquestionable. Mr. James has either been misinformed, or he has misunderstood his informant. Historical truth requires an explanation. If any such letters can be found, let them be referred to. We assert and believe that there are none.

Third. Mr. James states that a gentleman of high repute connected with the Signet Library declares that "he never saw a letter of his [Logan's] which was signed Restalrig." Any letters of his which he has seen were signed "Logan." The world believes this passage to allude to Mr. Laing, the keeper of the Signet Library. If it does not, Mr. James should state to whom it does allude. If it alludes to Mr. Laing, we are in a position to say that it is altogether a mistake. Mr. Laing has never seen any letter of the Logan of Restalrig.

Let no one suppose that we are imputing anything like perversion of fact or wilful misstatement to Mr. James. On the contrary, we believe that no man ever lived who was more incapable of anything of the kind. But we also believe that he has made a very grave mistake in this matter, and we think that no such mistake,

capable of being applied in a way which seriously affects the character of an important incident in British history, ought to be allowed to run through the world uncontradicted or unexplained. We give it a plain contradiction, and we hope that Mr. James will furnish us with such explanation as it becomes him to offer.

Fourth. But that which is esteemed to be the most fatal blunder of all, and so conclusive of forgery as to be worthy of being printed in capital letters, is the fact of Laird Bower "NOT BEING ABLE TO READ!" One of Restalrig's letters is addressed to Laird Bower. It is thought to be inconceivable that Logan would have addressed a letter about such a business to a man who could not ascertain its contents except through the intervention of a third person. This is an objection of some seeming plausibility, but the force of which will be diminished the longer it is considered. 1st. The single letter addressed to Bower contains allusions to a secret matter between "my lord of Gowrie," Mr. Alexander his brother, and Logan, through means of which Logan hoped that he might "get a grip of Dirleton." It goes no further. As it stands, it would not have convicted any one; nay, by itself it is perfectly innocent. It is only when read in the light of subsequent and at that time unanticipated events that it acquires a dangerous meaning. When it was written, no one, looking at it alone, could have concluded that it had connection with any political or treasonable conspiracy. The private knowledge of the parties themselves gave it a meaning to them, and the subsequent explosion at Perth gives it a meaning to us, which a stranger reading it at that time could never have penetrated. 2nd. It should be considered that a very great number of the letters written at that time must have been written to people who could not read. There are many such letters written even now. And what do illiterate persons now-a-days on the receipt of letters? Precisely what Laird Bower did in his day. He posted off to his friend Sprot, and availed himself of his manuscript-learning. Where is the suspiciousness, the mark of forgery, in such a simple, ordinary proceeding? 3rd. It should

be considered that the facts of Bower's illiteracy and Sprot's assistance are not left to be inferred, they do not constitute one of those little oversights which cunning rogues are apt to commit, and through the means of which a clue is given to the detection of fraud. They are openly stated in the proceedings against Sprot. If they had been capable of such a construction as Mr. James puts upon them, would such an open statement of the fact have been made? Surely we very greatly underestimate the shrewdness of our long-headed forefathers if we suppose that such a circumstance, if it were one of the damning character which Mr. James supposes, would have been put forth by them with all the openness of a blind and unsuspecting want of perception of the necessary result. Those were days, it may be relied upon, in which a *sequitur* was as shrewdly and as quickly perceived as at any period in the world's history. No! If it could be shewn that Logan of Restalrig could not write, something would be done by way of impugning these letters; but to shew that he wrote one harmless letter to a man who could not read, only proves that he did what hundreds of people must have done in that generation, and what many people have done in every generation from that time until now.

These are Mr. James's principal arguments. The others chiefly turn upon little alleged discrepancies and presumed contradictions in minute points, in many of which there is a good deal of guessing and vague inference, and all which taken together do not weigh a feather in the scale against the strong direct testimony on the other side. If our pages could afford space for an examination of these small arguments we should be very willing to enter upon them, but that is impossible.

On the whole we think that Mr. James has left these letters altogether unimpeached; that he has been misled, or has been mistaken, in the information he states he has received from Edinburgh; and that he lays too much stress upon the illiteracy of Bower. In reference to the main question, we would point attention to one piece of direct evidence which has not been sufficiently brought to bear upon it.

Amongst the persons who accompanied the king to Gowrie House on the 5th August, 1600, was the Earl of Mar—a nobleman of the most unquestionable honour and veracity—a member of the same religious and political party as the Earl of Gowrie. There was no man in Scotland at that day whose word was entitled to more respect, or whose testimony might be more relied upon. He was in the garden of Gowrie House when the king screamed “murder” out at the turret-chamber window. It was to him that the king appealed. “Help, Earl of Mar! Help!” He was one of those who rushed to the king’s assistance. He had opportunities of observing the whole conduct of the Earl of Gowrie from first to last. When Robert Bruce, the minister, was in trouble about his refusal to return thanks, he made a written appeal to the Earl of Mar to aid him by interfering on his behalf with the king. The letter may be read in Calderwood, and so may the answer, written, be it remembered, eight years before the discovery of Logan’s letters. After consenting to do what, in the way of interference with the king, the obstinate minister requested, the Earl of Mar continues thus :—

“But yee must give me leave even to speeke with you. I thinke yee are farre in the wrong to yourself and all your weil-willers, that is so hard of credit in this so manifest a mater. And now, seeing it is come to suche an hight, I feare his Majestie sall be verie hard in it; for I darre take it on me before God in heaven, (that

is my onlie wisse in writting these words unto you,) that the most mischant treasoun that ever was intended against a prince was that day intended against his Majestie by my Lord of Gowrie and his brother. This I may boldlie write, in respect of that I saw; and if I had the occasioun to speeke with you, I beleeve to lett you see it evidentlie. Alwise, Sir, I beseeke you even to resolve with your self, upon that which I am assured of in conscience yee may, and that in respect I know it to be the truthe.” (Calderwood, *Hist. of Kirk of Scotland*, VI. 94, edit. Wodrow.)

Sentences so weighty and solemn, so direct and positive, proceeding from a witness so competent in respect of his opportunities of knowledge, and so trustworthy in respect of his general character and moral qualities, must outweigh a whole cart-load of microscopical discrepancies, many of them imaginary, many founded upon imperfect acquaintance with the nature of the legal proceedings with which they are connected, and many built upon that most treacherous of all historical quicksands, not what appears, but what we, after the lapse of two centuries, think ought to have appeared. With the greatest respect for Mr. James, we must conclude that the Gowrie conspiracy, and the letters of Logan of Restalrig, may continue to furnish questions for refined doubters and enthusiastic speculators, but that neither of them can be overturned, except by arguments which set at naught all historical evidence, and render doubtful every thing which we believe to be historical truth.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE.*

IT would be difficult to point out a country more remarkable for the extraordinary and rapid vicissitudes of its history than Spain. Its divided kingdoms, as they gradually emancipated themselves from Moorish influence, occupied no very prominent place among the nations of mediæval Europe. At the moment when the work of the middle ages was every-

where breaking up, Spain, united under one crown, took suddenly the foremost place in power and civilization, and maintained its proud pre-eminence for about a century; during another century it fell headlong, until a third saw it degraded to the lowest scale among European nations. The literature of Spain partook in its political fate; for a long period there was not

* *History of Spanish Literature.* By George Ticknor. 3 vols. 8vo.

much that was really national in it; with the prosperity of the nation, it suddenly took an extraordinary developement, and during the sixteenth century it rose high above that of neighbouring peoples; and became remarkable for its fertility, and then during the seventeenth century, it went through a rapid decline, until it became debased to the lowest grade of mediocrity. Raised above its neighbours when at the summit of its glory and then almost as suddenly sunk far below them, Spain offers a literary history of no small interest, whether to those who regard it philosophically as a whole, or to those who look to it merely in detail for its individual productions; and we may add that it has experienced a fate in our own country which also has something of singularity, for, long almost unknown, the first real history of Spanish literature which has appeared in our language is one of the most elaborate and well-digested books that we have had the satisfaction to see issue from an English press for some years. We must, however, do justice to our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, by stating that its author, Mr. George Ticknor, is an American citizen.

The field presented by the three volumes before us is too extensive to allow of our entering upon it generally, or of our following their author through his review of the Spanish writers. Compelled by our limits to make a choice, we shall select for our more especial notice the earlier period, because it is the one which has most attractions for us, and, we think, for our readers; and because, while acknowledging the general excellence of Mr. Ticknor's labours, we feel that it is the one which is, in some respects, the least correct. Mr. Ticknor does not, we think, perfectly understand the middle ages, and the correct place of Spanish literature in the literature of that period.

We will begin our observations with the Appendix, in which Mr. Ticknor has given an essay on the origin of the Spanish language, which is, as most of our readers know, chiefly derived from the Latin. However, the transition did not take place, as he seems to suppose, by the gradual corruption of the Latin language, as

written by scholars, but the modern tongues were derived from the ancient language in another shape, which we will describe. A general corruption of this kind would not be caused by an order of the Christian Latin Church not to read the heathen classics, because the Christian Latin writers, though inelegant, were not corrupt in the sense in which we are now speaking of corruption. Neither was it caused by the deliberate introduction of barbarian forms; for change in language is, under all circumstances, gradual, and guided by natural laws. It is true, as Mr. Ticknor observes, that in the Latin from which the Neo-Latin tongues were taken there were forms which did not belong to pure Latin, such as the use of the articles *ille homo*, for "the man," and *unus homo*, for "a man;" but it is not so clear that these forms were introduced into the language by the barbarian invaders. Neither is our author always well acquainted with the real forms of which he speaks; it was a natural expression to say *sum amatus*, I am loved, which was the origin of the auxiliary verb in the passive of the modern verbs; but Mr. Ticknor is wrong when he says, "Instead of *vici*, I have conquered, they said, *habeo victus*." The phrase, at least not so entirely unnatural, was *habeo victum*, the participle agreeing with the thing to which it referred—"I have it in a state of being conquered." To take an example from the principal of the Neo-Latin dialects, French, *j'ai vaincu l'homme* would be represented in the corruption of Latin from which it was formed by *ego habeo victum illum hominem*, that is, I have the man conquered. No one intentionally used a phrase so utterly ungrammatical as *habeo victus*.

We can hardly doubt that, even in the flourishing ages of Rome, the peasantry had a dialect which differed considerably from the refined and intricate language which has been preserved to us in the Roman writers, and that this dialect had a literature, existing orally, of its own. It was too far beneath the notice of the fashionable writers to be described to us by them, and we have but one or two slight implied intimations of its existence under the Emperors; but at the moment of the irruptions of the

barbarians we trace it more distinctly, and then it appears under the title of the *lingua rustica*, or rustic language. It was only gradually, and after their full conversion to Christianity, that the Teutonic settlers as peoples became acquainted with the written *Latin* language, but they immediately came into intercourse with the spoken *rustic* tongue, to which they gave the name by which they knew generally the people who spoke it, *Roman*. Thus, subsequently to the fall of the Western Empire, we find the two distinct languages of Latin and Roman; from the former was derived Monkish-Latin, from the other all the Neo-Latin dialects, which were for centuries well known by the common name of Roman, or, as antiquaries have agreed to spell it after the French, *Romane*.

We know little indeed of the rustic literature, less even than we know of the rustic language. It no doubt differed somewhat in different localities, inasmuch as each district had its local ballads and its local customs; but, as all early popular literature was poetry, a general uniformity was preserved throughout the same language by the circumstance that the same minstrels wandered about from one place to another. The Roman spirit however appears to have remained in its greatest intensity in the old province of Narbonne, the district which has still preserved its Roman title in the name of Provence; and there the popular poetry seems to have grown into a literature which, developed early, extended its influence over the neighbouring districts where the same tongue was spoken,—Italy, as much of Spain as was occupied by the Christians, and a great part of France. Most of these countries seem in early times to have had no prominent national literature of their own. We are inclined to look with much doubt on the antiquity of the general mass of Spanish ballad-poetry. Most of it probably originated in the age of the Can-

cioneros, just as the large mass of our own historical ballads originated in the age of Elizabeth.* The larger portion of the *Romane* literature seems to have originated in the centre of France, at the head seat of the Frankish race. The lyric poetry of Provence is the only remarkable exception. As we have already intimated, this literature was made universal by the ubiquitous character of the minstrels, who evidently in early times changed at will the dialect in which they chanted it, and thus carried it from one end of Roman Europe to the other.

The Spanish literature of the middle ages is clearly but a member of the extensive family of the *Romane* literature, to which it belongs also by its language. In general, neither its subject, nor its forms of poetry, are peculiar to itself. Even its assonante rhymes are not its own, for, not to speak of other instances, we find a perfect example of the assonance in the earlier romance of Roland, which was written in England, and it appears to have been the characteristic of the earlier French romances. It was on the style of these French romances, without any doubt, that the first existing Spanish poem, the *Cid*, was modelled, although the subject itself is national. We confess that we ourselves feel a difficulty in believing that this great national poem was composed before the thirteenth century, to which period belong the other earlier remains of Spanish verse. Of these, the three which present themselves first, a metrical version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, and histories of St. Mary of Egypt and of the Three Kings, were certainly formed upon French models, and were perhaps taken from French originals. The first known Spanish poet was Gonzalo de Berceo, a secular priest belonging to the monastery of San Millan or St. Emilianus, in the territory of Calahorra, who is supposed to have written towards the end of the first half of the thirteenth century. His poems, extending to up-

* Multitudes of ballads were at that time composed on subjects taken from the English Chronicles, and, being hawked and sung about the country, they soon assumed the appearance of traditional song, and many of them have been taken down as such from recitation in modern times. Augustin Thierry has in this manner printed several ballads of Elizabeth's time, in the belief that they were traditions of much greater antiquity.

wards of thirteen thousand lines, are on the usual religious subjects which are found throughout the Romane languages, a few saints' lives (chiefly those revered in the district in which they were written), Poems on the Mass, the Martyrdom of St. Lorenzo, the Merits of Our Lady, the Signs that are to precede the Last Judgment, and the Lamentations of Our Lady at the Cross, with a few hymns, and a longer poem on the Miracles of the Virgin Mary.

The first professed poets who attached their names to their works were generally monks, and the reason is easily stated. The minstrel prided himself, not on his own talent in composition, but in the comprehensiveness of his memory and his skill in reciting; his object was to gratify for the moment, and to obtain his reward; and, as very little was at first written down, the names of the authors, if known, were soon forgotten. But the poetry he recited exerted an influence upon society, which the clergy saw the advantage of turning to their own purpose, and they tried to fix popular attention to the pious legends of the church, and the christian doctrines and precepts, by committing them to the same kind of verse, that they might

be recited and sung in the same manner as the secular poetry. The lives of local saints were recited at their shrines to draw richer offerings from their votaries; the hymns and other religious poetry and the wild stories of the miracles of the Virgin were substituted, wherever the opportunity occurred, for the popular songs and the coarse tales of the fabliaux. The pious authors of this religious poetry, by formally affixing their names to it, not only gave authority to what they taught and told, but they became partakers by name in the prayers of those who listened to it, a very important acquisition in Catholic times. This religious poetry was generally translated from the Latin, and it presents a remarkable uniformity of character in all countries. The manner in which the names were sometimes introduced in such poems may be instanced from the opening of Berceo's induction to his poem on the Miracles of the Virgin, which will at the same time serve as an example of the Spanish verse of this period, and of Mr. Ticknor's translations from this early poetry. We give the original in a note below.* Berceo feigns that he proceeded on a sort of visionary pilgrimage.

My friends, and faithful vassals of Almighty God above,
If ye listen to my words in a spirit to improve,
A tale ye shall hear of piety and love,
Which afterwards yourselves shall heartily approve.

I, a master in divinity, Gonzalvo Berceo hight,
Once, wandering as a pilgrim, found a meadow richly dight,
Green and peopled full of flowers, of flowers fair and bright,
A place where a weary man would rest him with delight.

And the flowers I beheld all looked and smelt so sweet,
That the senses and the soul they seemed alike to greet;
While on every side ran fountains through all this glad retreat,
Which in winter kindly warmth supplied, yet temper'd summer's heat.

* Amigos è vasallos de Dios Omnipotent,
Si vos me escuchasedes por vuestro consiment,
Querriavos contar un buen aveniment,
Terrédeslo en cabo por bueno verament.

Yo, maestro Gonsalvo de Berceo nomnado,
Iendo en Romeria caeci en un prado,
Verde è bien sencido, de flores bien poblado,
Logar cobdiciaduero pora ome cansado.

Daban olor sobeio las flores bien olientes,
Refrascaban en ome las caras e las mientes,
Manaban cado canto fuentes claras corrientes,
En verano bien frias, en yvierno calientes.

And of rich and goodly trees there grew a boundless maze,
 Granada's apples bright, and figs of golden rays,
 And many other fruits beyond my skill to praise;
 But none that turneth sour, and none that e'er decays.

The freshness of that meadow, the sweetness of its flowers,
 The dewy shadows of the trees, that fell like cooling showers,
 Renewed within my frame its worn and wasted powers;
 I deem the very odours would have nourished me for hours.

Berceo was followed by another ecclesiastical poet, Juan Lorenzo Segura, a secular priest of Astorga, who flourished in the latter half of the thirteenth century. His poetry, however, was not of a religious character, for he transferred into Spanish the celebrated romance of Alexander, and its continuation, the romance of the Peacock, which hold a prominent place in the French literature of the thirteenth century. At this time a royal author had appeared in the peninsula—a sort of Spanish King Alfred—who soon obtained a European celebrity. The name of King Alfonso the Wise was known among scholars by his celebrated astronomical tables, which were looked upon during the middle ages with the utmost reverence, and which even in modern times are worthy of respect. As with our own Alfred, his reign was disturbed by troubles and intestine wars; yet, like him, he found time for encouraging literature by his example as well as by his protection. It was he who first reduced the laws of his country to a regular written system, for he composed the celebrated code of *Las Siete Partidas*, which is still an authority in both hemispheres, and which is the purest specimen of early Spanish prose. To this monarch also is attributed the first grand chronicle of Spain, other historical and

philosophical works, and a translation of the Bible. He also wrote verses, chiefly of a religious character, and not remarkable for their excellency. His reign, however, extending from 1252 to 1284, opened a new era for the literature of Spain; for it cannot be doubted that a royal author at that time must have found numerous imitators among his subjects. And it may be remarked that the circumstance which Mr. Ticknor seems to consider as being peculiar to the middle ages of Spain, that literature rose up and flourished most in troubled times, was in reality characteristic of the middle ages in general; nor need we be much surprised at it. When literature was not, as at present, diffused through the agency of printing, and therefore supported by the number of purchasers of books, the man of letters could only depend for support and encouragement on the patronage and protection of some great baron, who either took him into his household, or received him in his turn with every mark of hospitality and generosity. Every one knows that the great barons were most powerful and most magnificent in times of great national trouble, and it was then that they ostentatiously sought the poet or the historian, and lavished on him their gifts. In "old" England, two of the most literary periods in

Avie hy grand abondo de buenas arboledas,
 Milgranos è figueras, peros è mazanedas,
 E muchas otras fructas de diversas monedas;
 Mas non avie ningunas podridas nin acedas.

La verdura del prado, la olor de las flores,
 Las sombras de los arbores de temprados sabores,
 Refrescaron me todo, è perdi los sudores,
 Podrie vevir el ome con aquellos olores.

In the desire to represent the metre and rhythm of the original, Mr. Ticknor's translation becomes perhaps too much a paraphrase; the last line especially, in which it is asserted in the original that a man might live upon the mere smell of the flowers, is much enfeebled in the translation, where he is only supposed to be able to live for a few hours. It may further be observed, that this is one of the numerous instances of the intense appreciation of nature in the feelings of the middle ages, a subject on which Von Humboldt's *Kosmos* is particularly weak.

this respect were the reign of King Stephen and the age of the baronial wars in the following century. These were ages too in which liberal feelings gained ground, sure indications of an intellectual agitation. Of this we have several remarkable instances in Alfonso's laws, out of which we may cite, from Mr. Ticknor, as curious in connection with the turbulent scenes amid which it was written, the king's description of the character of a tyrant, from the chapter of the *Siete Partidas* entitled "What meaneth a tyrant, and how he useth his power in a kingdom where he hath obtained it."

"A tyrant doth signify a cruel lord, who, by force, or by craft, or by treachery, hath obtained power over any realm or country; and such men be of such nature that, when once they have grown strong in the land, they love rather to work their own profit, though it be in harm of the land, than the common profit of all, for they always live in an ill fear of losing it; and, that they may be able to fulfill this their purpose unencumbered, the wise of old have said that they use their power against the people in three manners: the first is, that they strive that those under their mastery be ever ignorant and timorous, because, when they be such, they may not be bold to rise against them nor to resist their wills; and the second is, that they be not kindly and united among themselves, in such wise that they trust not one another; for, while they live in disagreement, they shall not dare to make any discourse against their lord, for fear faith and secrecy should not be kept among themselves; and the third way is, that they strive to make them poor, and to put them upon great undertakings, which they can never finish, whereby they may have so much harm that it may never come into their hearts to devise anything against their ruler. And, above all this, have tyrants ever striven to make spoil of the strong and to destroy the wise; and have forbidden fellowship and assemblies of men in their land, and striven always to know what men said or did; and do trust their counsel and the guard of their persons rather to foreigners, who will serve at their will, than to them of the land, who serve from oppression. And, moreover, we say, that, though any man may have gained mastery of a kingdom by any of the lawful means whereof we have spoken in the laws going before this, yet, if he use his power ill, in the ways whereof we speak in this law, him may the people still call tyrant; for he turneth his mastery which

was rightful into wrongful, as Aristotle hath said in the book which speaketh of the rule and government of kingdoms."

How often might these observations be applied with justice in the subsequent history of Spain!

During the fourteenth century Spanish literature becomes more extensive and varied, but it is still chiefly taken from models which are found more or less in the other *Romane* languages. One of the most remarkable writers of this century was the prince Don Juan Manuel, regent of Castile in the time of Alfonso XI. and author of one of the most celebrated productions in the literature of Spain, the "*Conde Lucanor*." Other productions issued from the pen of this prince, most of them on subjects like the doctrines of chivalry, books on hunting, horses, military engines, &c. just such as we might expect from such a personage, and many of which appear to be lost, but *El Conde Lucanor* has fortunately been preserved in an old printed edition. It is one of those collections of tales and stories which at this time had become very popular in various countries of the west, where they appeared in such works as the *Seven Sages*, the "*Castoiment*," and the like. Count *Lucanor* is made to seek the councils of his adviser *Patronio*, who conveys them in a series of tales, most of which were then current in the literature of other countries. For, though Don Juan Manuel gives to many of them a Spanish dress, and connects them with Spanish history, we know that a similar transformation was common in other countries, and some of those which Mr. Ticknor thinks most purely Spanish were certainly current in France at an earlier period.

Don Juan Manuel was followed by numerous writers, royal, noble, and clerical, who wrote on a variety of subjects, both in prose and verse; and the literature of this period closes with the name of Pedro Lopez de Ayala, the first who in Spain gave an elevated character to historical writing. Historical literature took a greater development in the following age.

The royal and princely authors we have mentioned above seem to have been fully conscious of the importance of their own works, and they took the

means in their power to preserve them. Don Juan Manuel caused all his works to be transcribed into one volume, and he prefaced it with a story, which we will repeat in Mr. Ticknor's translation, as singularly illustrative of the position and character of literature in the middle ages. It is a story of general application, for, although here told circumstantially as having occurred in one place, we know that the same story was told in Italy of Dante, and it was probably current in other countries. Every one who has investigated the history of these stories is aware how generally the tale which was common to many countries was thus appropriated by each.

"In the time of King Jayme the First of Majorca," says Don Juan Manuel, "there was a knight of Perpignan, who was a great troubadour, and made brave songs wonderfully well. But one that he made was better than the rest, and, moreover, was set to good music. And people were so delighted with that song that, for a long time, they would sing no other. And so the knight that made it was well pleased. But one day, going through the streets, he heard a shoemaker singing this song; and he sang it so ill, both in words and tune, that any man who had not heard it before would have held it to be a very poor song, and very ill made. Now when the knight heard that shoemaker spoil his good work, he was full of grief and anger, and got down from his beast, and sat down by him. But the shoemaker gave no heed to the knight, and did not cease from singing; and the further he sang, the worse he spoiled the song that knight had made. And when the knight heard his good work so spoiled by the foolishness of the shoemaker, he took up very gently some shears that lay there, and cut all the shoemaker's shoes in pieces, and mounted his beast, and rode away.

"Now, when the shoemaker saw his shoes, and beheld how they were cut in pieces, and that he had lost all his labour, he was much troubled, and went shouting after the knight that had done it, and the knight answered: 'My friend, our lord the king, as you well know, is a good king and a just. Let us, then, go to him, and let him determine, as may seem right, the difference between us.' And they were agreed to do so. And when they came before the king, the shoemaker told him how all his shoes had been cut in pieces and much harm done to him. And the king was wroth at it, and asked the knight if this were truth. And the knight said

that it was; but that he would like to say why he did it. And the king told him to say on. And the knight answered, that the king well knew that he had made a song,—the one that was very good and had good music,—and he said, that the shoemaker had spoiled it in singing; in proof whereof, he prayed the king to command him now to sing it. And the king did so, and saw how he spoiled it. Then the knight said that, since the shoemaker had spoiled the good work he had made with great pains and labour, so he might spoil the works of the shoemaker. And the king and all they that were there with him were very merry at this, and laughed; and the king commanded the shoemaker never to sing that song again, nor trouble the good work of the knight; but the king paid the shoemaker for the harm that was done him, and commanded the knight not to vex the shoemaker any more.

"And now, knowing that I cannot hinder the books I have made from being copied many times, and seeing that in copies one thing is put for another, either because he who copies is ignorant, or because one word looks so much like another, and so the meaning and sense are changed without any fault in him who first wrote it; therefore I, Don Juan Manuel, to avoid this wrong as much as I may, have caused this volume to be made, in which are written out all the works I have composed, and they are twelve."

Down to the point which we have now reached, Spanish literature belonged rather to that of the middle ages than to that of the Spanish people. With the fifteenth century it becomes far more national, and therefore more varied and more generally interesting. We now come upon the national ballads, which we have already expressed our opinion are not of the antiquity that many have wished to give them. The earliest historical records of most nations were poetry, and they have been termed ballads because they were sung abroad; but they were different in form to what is generally understood by the term ballads in modern times. We must not imagine that the real lays of ancient Rome were in the form adopted by a distinguished writer of our own day. It is equally wrong, in our opinion, to suppose that the original ballads on which such poems as the *Iliad*, or the *Nibelungen Lied*, or the *Cid* were founded resembled the English ballads of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or the Spanish

ballads of the Cancioneros. There is, however, a peculiar beauty and national character in the Spanish ballads when they do appear, which has preserved to them their popularity in modern times. With the slight reservation implied in the foregoing observations, we quote with satisfaction Mr. Ticknor's observations on this subject.

"There are certainly few portions of the literature of any country that will better reward a spirit of adventurous inquiry than these ancient Spanish ballads, in all their forms. In many respects they are unlike the earliest narrative poetry of any other part of the world [in fact, they are not the earliest narrative poetry]; in some they are better. The English and Scotch ballads, with which they may most naturally be compared, belong to a ruder state of society, where a personal coarseness and violence prevailed, which did not, indeed, prevent the poetry it produced from being full of energy, and sometimes of tenderness, but which necessarily had less dignity and elevation than belong to the character, if not the condition, of a people who, like the Spanish, were for centuries engaged in a contest ennobled by a sense of religion and loyalty; a contest which could not fail sometimes to raise the mind and thoughts of those engaged in it far above such an atmosphere as settled round the bloody feuds of rival barons or the gross maraudings of a border warfare. The truth of this will at once be felt if we compare the striking series of ballads on Robin Hood with those on the Cid and Bernardo del Carpio; or if we compare the deep tragedy of Edom O'Gordon with that of the Conde Alarcos; or, what would be better than either, if we could sit down to the 'Romancero General,' with its poetical confusion of Moorish splendours and Christian loyalty, just when we have come fresh from Percy's 'Reliques,' or Scott's 'Minstrelsy.'

"But, besides what the Spanish ballads possess different from the popular poetry of the rest of Europe, they exhibit, as no others exhibit it, that nationality which is the truest element of such poetry. Every where they seem, indeed, as we read them, to be often little more than the great traits of the old Spanish character brought out by the force of poetical enthusiasm; so that, if their nationality were taken away from them, they would cease to exist. This, in its turn, has preserved them down to the present day, and will continue to preserve them hereafter. The great Castilian heroes, such as the Cid, Bernardo del Carpio, and Pelayo, are even now an

essential portion of the faith and poetry of the common people of Spain; and are still, in some degree, honoured as they were honoured in the age of the Great Captain; or, farther back, in that of Saint Ferdinand. The stories of Guarinos, too, and of the defeat of Roncesvalles, are still sung by the wayfaring muleteers, as they were when Don Quixote heard them in his journeying to Toboso; and the showmen still rehearse the adventures of Gayferos and Melisendra, in the streets of Seville, as they did in the solitary inn of Montesinos, when he encountered them there. In short, the ancient Spanish ballads are so truly national in their spirit, that they became at once identified with the popular character that had produced them, and with that same character will go onward, we doubt not, till the Spanish people shall cease to have a separate and independent existence."

In many respects, indeed, this is the natural course of things in all countries. Ballads and what in England are called "chap-books" are the last forms of the literature of the middle ages; the first preserved to the popular mind the spirit of the medieval chroniclers (for, we repeat it, we consider that most of the historical ballad literature now existing was taken from the chronicles and traditions accompanying them), while the latter have handed down to posterity the medieval romances. This degenerated literature, of the middle ages has existed quite as extensively in Spain as in other countries, and the fabliaux, the contes devôts, the legends, even the satires and the facetiæ of early times, have continued to be printed and hawked about the streets in the peninsula down even to the present time.

The beginning of the fifteenth century produced one of the most celebrated works in the literature of the world, the romance of Amadis de Gaule. The ordinary series of the medieval romances had been long received in Spain, and we should no doubt see more distinctly their influence if more of the Spanish poetry of the fourteenth century had been preserved. The romance of Amadis has the peculiarity of being original, and it is especially interesting as being one of the first important works composed in the dialect of the Romane language of the peninsula, which has formed the present Portuguese. AL-

though written under the influence of the literature of the middle ages, it was really an evidence of the decline of medieval literature. Innumerable imitations of this work spread the taste for this class of romantic fiction, and some of them found their way into France and England, and their influence was felt at one period in our own literature.

Mr. Ticknor has divided his history into three periods. The first is that which is properly to be termed the medieval period. The second, which opens when Spain had become powerful by the re-union of its disjointed members and rich by its foreign discoveries and conquests, includes the whole period of the Austrian dynasty, extending through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. From its commencement, the establishment of ecclesiastical despotism, with the inquisition and severe censorship of the press, weighed heavily upon the national intellect, and were gradually undermining the prosperity of the country. Yet this period produced most of the classic writers of Spain; and it is interesting to us on that account, and for the effect, no inconsiderable one, which it exercised upon

the fashionable literature of England in the seventeenth century. After the accession of the Bourbons, a complication of political evils hastened the work of decadence, and Spain soon presented but the wreck of its former glory. Its literary history is an interesting one; many of its writers are full of vigour and beauty, and we cannot but feel that it has met with an unmerited neglect in this country. We trust that Mr. Ticknor's elaborate review will call more attention to it. It would require far more space than is at our disposal to give our readers anything like a correct notion of the character of the three bulky volumes before us, and we have therefore confined our remarks to the part which we think comes more immediately within our province, although it is in our opinion the least satisfactory. But we cannot withhold a full tribute of praise for the whole. It is elaborate, well written, and well arranged; its author is always learned, and he is cautious and generally judicious in his criticisms. It is, indeed, the only book with which we are acquainted in which the general reader may obtain a correct and extensive knowledge of the literature of Spain.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.—THE HOLY MAUL.

MR. URBAN,

SUCH of your readers as are members of the Camden Society may remember that in the volume of Anecdotes and Traditions, among other curious illustrations of our Folk Lore which Aubrey has recorded in his "Remains of Gentilism and Judaism," there occurs the following remarkable allusion to a very repulsive superstition :—

"The Holy Mawle, which they fancy hung behind the church door, which when the father was seaventie, the sonne might fetch to knock his father in head, as effete and of no more use."

To the short illustration which I then appended to Aubrey's brief notice I would now add the following, in the hope that some one will devote himself to the clearing up of this very striking but obscure allusion.

Mr. Wright, in the interesting volume

of Latin Stories edited by him for the Percy Society, has printed one (No. xxvi. p. 28,) in which an old man, after surrendering all his property to the husband of his daughter, and being gradually treated by them worse and worse until he was driven out of the house, contrived to procure good treatment again for the remainder of his days by pretending that he had in a certain chest a sum of money laid up, part of which was to be applied to the "good of his soul," and the rest to dispose of as he pleased. When, however, he was at the point of death, as it is graphically stated—

"antequam totaliter expiraret ad cistam currentes nihil invenerunt nisi malleum, in quo Anglicè scriptum erat.

"Wyht suyle a betel be he smyten,
That al the world hyt mote wyten,
That gyfht his sone al his thing,
And goht hymself a beggyn."

"De un tiel mael seit-il feru,
Ke seit parmi le monde conu,
Ky doune kaunke il a à soen enfant,
E va lymeimes mendiaunt."

In a note on this story Mr. Wright gives from John of Bromyard's "Summa Predicantium," the following somewhat more modern English verses, accompanied with a Latin version:—

"Wit this betel the smieth,
And alle the worle thit wite,
That thevt the ungunde alle this thing,
And goht him selve a beggyng.

"Quod est interpretatum,

"Cum isto malleo percutiatur,
Et a toto mundo sciatur,
Qui omnia sua ingrato dat,
Et ipse post mendicat;"

and states that the story and the verses appear to have been popular, and to have some connection with (if they are not the foundation of) the superstition alluded to by Aubrey.

I will now refer to a curious passage in a recently published dissertation by a German scholar, F. Nork, On the Mythology of Popular Traditions and Tales. After speaking of the *Tau* playing an important part in the Egyptian mysteries of Isis, and the Gnostic system of the Opheites, figuring in the monuments of the Templars, and so in our own days appearing in the hammer of the Freemasons, he proceeds, "That the figure of the hammer, which the heathen compared with the sign of the cross, was held sacred is clear from Thor consecrating with it the funeral pile of Balder." In the south of Germany there still exists a tradition which recognises the hammer as the symbol of the dedication of churches, a proof not only how far the cult of Thor had extended, but with what difficulty Christianity was enabled to overcome it? A tradition, which was communicated by Baader to Mone's *Anzeiger für Kunde Deutscher Vorzeit* for 1839, runs as follows:—

"The three old chapels of Scheffersheim, Oberwittzhausen, and Grunfeldhausen, were built by giants, who carried the great stones for that purpose in their

aprons. When the first chapel was finished the master builder threw up this hammer into the air with the intent of building another church on the spot where it should fall. At a distance of two miles the hammer fell to the ground, and there was the second church built. On its completion the giant as before threw his hammer into the air, and at the spot where it fell, two miles from the former place, built the third church."

That Thor, the conqueror of the giants, should in this legend figure as a giant is owing to the influence of Christianity, which borrowed the notion of the giants as master builders from heathenism: but here Thor himself does not build the church, which if he had done he would thereby have made public his veneration for that religion the head of which had appropriated his thunderbolt."† Nork then proceeds to quote from Haupt's *Zeitschrift für Deutsch Alterthum*, v. 72, the passage from the *Anecdotes and Traditions*, with the following remarks upon it by Jacob Grimm:—

"Were hammers, mallets, or beetles actually suspended, or their figures represented, at the entrance of heathen temples, so may the figures of them, as on other occasions, have found a place on the outside of the walls of christian churches, or have been built into the city gate. Originally they may have been representations of the sacred hammer of Donar (Thunder), which were afterwards explained by the popular legend that barbarous sons might avail themselves of the certainly not exercised law, of putting their 'effete' parents to a more speedy death by means of a hammer. In several of the cities of Silesia and Saxony there hangs at the city gate a mallet, with this inscription:

"Wer den kindern gibt das Brod
Und selber dabei leidet Noth
Den schlagt mit dieser keule todt."‡

"In Osnabruck, according to Strodtmann, there is this rhyme in the front of a house, but it is not stated whether the mallet is there suspended, carved, or merely painted.

"De sinen kindern gibt dat braut,
Un lut sulvest naut,
Den sall me slaun mit der kusen daut."

* "Then stood Thor up and hallowed the pile with Miollnir," are the words of Mr. Dasent's picturesque translation of the Prose Edda.

† See Grimm's *Mythologie*, p. 167, on the resemblance between Thor's Hammer and the Sign of the Cross, &c.

‡ Which may be Englished thus:

"Who to his children gives his bread,
And thereby himself suffers need,
With this mallet strike him dead."

"Here also again a reference to the hammer or mallet giving a death-blow to the greybeard, only so applied as to be a deserved punishment for folly in making over his property for the benefit of his children. There are thus three stages of the myth, and at present also of the symbol: 1. the hammer of the God; 2. the reference to the aged father; 4. the compassionate interpretation of this reference. The English construction must necessarily, as the earlier, precede the German."

It is very probable that, if you will

permit me thus to draw attention through the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine to this curious, if not inviting, subject, it may be the means of evoking from some of your numerous readers some fresh illustrations, if not an entire development of what is now so hidden in obscurity,—how far the original myth was naturalized in this country, and what have been its gradual modifications here.

WILLIAM J. THOMS.

THE ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.*

THE Peerage is well nigh the most unreadable of all books. We refer to it, from time to time, for some special purpose, but, like all works made up of genealogical details, it defies continuous perusal. Yet what book contains histories in number so entirely infinite or in character so interesting? Open it where we will, and on the instant venerable shades surround us. Names long consecrated in popular memory meet the eye on every page, and the noblest, the wisest, the bravest, or the most beautiful, start up before us at every turn. Conceive, for an instant, what are the thoughts which crowd, even upon a comparatively uninstructed mind, at the bare mention of the Howards and the Clares, the Nevilles and the Mowbrays, the Beauchamps and the Greys, the Fitz-Alans and the Courtenays, the Mortimers and the Staffords, the Talbots and the Veres, the Percies and the De Montforts, with others of that long and famous roll. What are the pictures which instantly flit before our eyes? Chivalry, with the glories and the dangers of the tented field; the hall of audience, with the magnificence of courtly grandeur; the chamber of consultation, with the brilliancy of eloquence and the firmness of patriotic daring; the baronial home, with its multitudes of attached retainers ready at their lord's bidding to "put a girdle round the earth;" the festival, which told of an hospitality almost boundless; the splendour of marriages, the pomp of funerals; the taste which covered

the land with the beauty of architecture,—these are some of the braveries of their high estate which press forward and catch our thoughts at first, but, in the rear, come thronging other pictures of even still more thrilling interest. We see the mighty fallen, and become low even as ourselves. The axe of the executioner robs them of those whom they hold most dear. The power of affection overcomes the conventionalities of society, and the throbbing heart is broken in seclusion or behind prison bars. Hosts are marshalled round opposing standards, the reddest blood flows in the field or in defence of a home which is razed to the ground or given up to sack, and the owner is reckoned fortunate if he escapes to pass a life of splendid beggary in exile. A multitude of other pictures remind us that height of station is height of danger; that these are the people of whom tyranny is jealous, and popular fury envious; who sit in slippery places, and whose fall is like that of Lucifer. It is from amongst such pictures that Mr. Craik derives the materials of his present work. He disinters and separates from the dull mass of genealogical details what is most interesting and curious in the histories of our noble families, and sends forth the narrative written in a free and readable style, and commended by adornments of typography and art.

It is obvious that such a book cannot lack interest if the selection be made properly. In our judgment the book is not quite so good in this respect as

* "The Romance of the Peerage; or, Curiosities of Family History. By George Lillie Craik." Vols. i. ii. and iii. 8vo.

it might have been. Mr. Craik has not thrown his net wide enough. They are all good fish that he has caught; but, if he had ventured into the deep sea, his catch would have comprised a greater variety of species. He has confined himself to that century "which lies between the Reformation and the Great Rebellion." The period is a most interesting one; but why, with eight centuries before him, confine himself to one? He says it is "the most picturesque of our English centuries." Is "picturesque" the right adjective? It was, perhaps, the most stirring and active—the century in which there was the most progress—in which were laid the deep foundations of the good things which have since been ours, and of the great deeds which we have since done; but as long as Cressy and Poitiers, and Froissart and Chaucer are had in remembrance, surely it will not be regarded as the most "picturesque." The book is a good book, an honest, skilful, interesting book, but we think it might have been all these, with a great addition to the first and last of them, and certainly as a book far more "picturesque," if it had given us a specimen of the Romance of the Peerage amongst the old crusaders, another in the high days of chivalry, and another in the wars of the Roses, as well as others in the century which Mr. Craik has selected. We hope our author will take our suggestion in good part, and that his recent appointment (which in common with all friends of historical literature and sound popular instruction we were delighted to see announced,) will facilitate his doing something of this kind. Another volume, it is advertised, will bring the present work to an end. We trust he will then turn his attention to a selection of examples which would present in successive pictures a view of the changes in our national manners, customs, costume, arts, and religion, the most perfect that could be imagined.

In the work before us the first volume is devoted to *Lettice Knollys*, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., and successively the wife of Walter Devereux Earl of Essex, of Robert

Dudley Earl of Leicester, and of Sir Christopher Blount. Our readers will recollect the compressed but valuable biography of this noble lady which appeared in our Magazine for March 1846.* We need scarcely dwell, therefore, upon the circumstances of her biography. The wonder is, how any heart could have been tough enough to pass unbroken through the miseries which thronged around her at several periods of her life. In 1576, when she was about the age of 36, she lost her first husband, a man of infinite merit; two years afterwards she involved herself in the trouble and danger connected with a marriage—kept secret for a time—with the widower of Amy Robsart. Ten years afterwards, that is, in 1588, she again became a widow. Within twelve months she bravely doffed her weeds for the second time, and married a spendthrift who lived upon her jewels and her lands. At the end of a further period of eleven years her worthless husband and her brilliant son Robert Earl of Essex were both involved in one miserable fate. The executioner made her a widow for the third time, and poured upon the scaffold the blood of the "sweet Robin," to whom she was an "infinitely loving mother." She lived through all this, and much more. She had two daughters by the Earl of Essex, Penelope and Dorothy. Penelope, after a flirtation with Sir Philip Sidney, was married to Lord Rich. She bore him six children. She then openly intrigued with Lord Mountjoy, and, after she had been the mother of five children to him, she was divorced from Lord Rich, and married by Laud to Mountjoy, or, as he had then become, the Earl of Devonshire. The erring creature no doubt anticipated that by their marriage she was escaping from much unhappiness. Alas! it was a marriage to Death. The world, which had winked at their discreditable connection, was outrageous at the attempt to legalise their union. The uproar killed poor Mountjoy, and the frail, loving Penelope, "worn out with grief and lamentation, did not long survive him.

* Mr. Craik unfortunately overlooked this excellent paper (it is a great fault in an historical writer not to be well read in Sylvanus Urban) until he had finished his volume. He mentions his oversight with due regret, and speaks of the article itself in terms of deserved commendation.

Laden with 'the trappings and the suits of woe,' she lay night and day stretched on the floor in the corner of her bedchamber," until death came to her relief. Dorothy, the other daughter of the Countess of Leicester when Countess of Essex, was scarcely more fortunate. She was married in 1583 at a very early age, and in a strange, outrageous way, to her first husband Sir Thomas Perrot, son of the unfortunate Sir John Perrot, who died in the Tower in 1592. In 1595 Dorothy, being a widow, was married a second time to the worthless Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland. They lived unhappily. He was confined in the Tower for fifteen years, on account of a connection with one of the Gunpowder conspirators, and in 1619, ere he obtained his release, she died. In the lives of both these ladies we see infinite cause of trouble and misery to their mother. She bore it all, and survived both her daughters. Nay, in the meantime, in 1613, before the death of Dorothy, Lady Leicester's grandson, the future Parliamentary General, and all his relatives, had been involved in the discreditable divorce case between himself and his wife Lady Frances Howard, and Lady Frances had plunged deep into the horrors of the Overbury murder. Old Lady Leicester lived amongst all these troubles, and through them all, apparently unscathed. She outlived all her contemporaries; she saw the grandchildren of her grandchildren; and did not yield to inevitable fate until Christmas Day 1634, when she had attained the age of 94 or 95; having lived during the reigns of six sovereigns, and through the reigns of four, one of whom sat upon the throne for more than forty years.

The romance of Lady Dorothy and her worthless husband runs into the second volume, which also comprises excellent papers on the Gowrie conspiracy and the last of the *Ruthvens*, and on the last of the *Cobhams*, lives of *Mary and Margaret, daughters of Henry VII.*, a paper on the *sisters of Lady Jane Grey*, and one of great interest on poor *Arabella Stuart*.

The third volume, besides a vindication of the hereditary principle, gives us the true Romances of *Katharine Duchess of Suffolk* and her escape from

the Marian persecution; of *Sir Robert Dudley*, the claimant of the earldom of Leicester; of *Elizabeth Hardwick*, successively *Mrs. Barlow*, *Lady Cavendish*, *Lady Saint Loe*, and *Countess of Salisbury*; examples of the family feuds of the seventeenth century, as exhibited between the *Cavendishes* and *Stanhopes*, and in the *duels of Wharton and Stuart*, and *Sackville and Bruce*; the cause célèbre of *Lord Crichton of Sanquhar*; and, finally, the late or present peerage case of the *Earldom of Strathern, Menteith, and Airth*, involving questions touching the legitimacy of the crowned house of Stuart, and the legal right by which they acquired the throne. In this last case a singular proof is presented that the descendants of noble families are no more free than other people from the most terrible of worldly reverses. The last actual Earl of Menteith died in 1694. After him "one William Graham," who is known in the history of the family as "the mendicant Earl," claimed the title. His claim was so far acquiesced in, that, on several occasions between 1744 and 1761, he was allowed to sit and vote on the election of a representative peer. In the latter year he was called upon by order of the House of Lords to attend before the Committee of Privileges and prove his title. Whatever might be his right, it was impossible for him to do so. His worldly fortunes mocked his proud descent, and compelled him to forego his claim.

"He never again attempted to vote, but he did not lay down the title. He continued to call himself the Earl of Menteith, and to be so styled by every body, till his death. And he lived for more than twenty years after this. But miserably ill-suited were his end and his latter days to his noble and royal ancestry. This fancied Earl of Menteith, and undoubted descendant of the line of the old earls, became at last a wandering mendicant, a common beggar from door to door. An inhabitant of Dumbartonshire who appeared as a witness before the House of Lords in 1839 remembered him, 'a little clean man,' going about the country asking charity; 'he went into farm-houses and axed victuals, what they would give him, and into gentlemen's houses;' if he got anything, he took it and ate it. And he died by the wayside, according to the story of this witness, who stated that he had with his own eyes seen the lifeless

body lying in the open air, some twenty or thirty paces from the high-road along which the poor houseless man had been travelling. It was in the parish of Bonhill, on a summer day, Wednesday the last of June, in the year 1783, that the inheritor of so long and so high a lineage—a man, too, as it would seem, not without some claim to the other nobility of a learned education—thus breathed his last stretched on the bosom of the common earth, probably with no one by, gentle or simple, relative or stranger. He was buried the next day in Bonhill churchyard; and by an odd chance the bill of the village innkeeper (for such he seems to have been), to whom the management of the business had been committed, gravely headed ‘funeral expenses of William Graham, Earl of Menteith,’ has been preserved; from which it appears that the coffin cost eighteen shillings, that about the same sum was expended upon brandy, whisky, and bread, and that the entire charge amounted to between three and four pounds.” (iii. 394.)

All these curiosities of the Peerage are investigated with diligent research. The correspondence of the period has been ransacked; the authorities are fairly and properly acknowledged; and many manuscript papers are referred to and produced for the first time. Amongst the last are five *letters relating to the death of Amy Robsart*, which are here published from transcripts found in a collection of letters lent by Evelyn to Pepys and never returned. They are now amongst the MSS. in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. These letters were published almost contemporaneously by our author and by the noble editor of Pepys's Diary, being put by each of them into an appendix to his first volume. They are of great curiosity and importance, and although it is quite true, as both the editors allow, that they do not clear up the mystery which hangs over the death of “the hapless countess,” as she was mistakenly called in Mickle's ballad and by Sir Walter Scott, they certainly tell us a great deal about her death that is new. All the circumstances previously known were brought forward, and very acutely commented upon in the biography of this unhappy lady, published in our Magazine for December 1845. The present letters are a most important

addition to the evidence which is stated there, and place beyond doubt several questions which were then considered to hang in suspense. The first letter was written by Leicester, then Lord Robert Dudley, from Windsor, on the 9th September [1560], immediately on receipt of tidings from one Bowes “that my wife is dead,” as the earl bluntly states the fact, “and, as he saith, by a fall from a pair of stairs.” Leicester's correspondent was his “cousin Blount,” who had just left him for Cumnor. Leicester writes under a strong impression of the doubt which must hang over a death so mysterious. He professes no grief for his wife, but is full of anxiety as to “what the malicious world will bruit respecting himself.” He urges Blount to call upon the coroner to return a jury of “the discreetest and substantial men . . . to search thoroughly and duly . . . the bottom of the matter.”

Blount's answer is dated from Cumnor on the 11th September, and contains the following interesting narrative:

“The same night I came from Windsor I lay at Abingdon all that night, and because I was desirous to hear what news went abroad in the country, at my supper I called for mine host, and asked him what news was thereabout, taking upon me I was going into Gloucestershire. He said, there was fallen a great misfortune within three or four miles of the town; he said, my Lord Robert Dudley's wife was dead, and I axed how; and he said, by a misfortune, as he heard, by a fall from a pair of stairs. I asked him by what chance; he said, he knew not. I axed him what was his judgment, and the judgment of the people; he said, some were disposed to say well and some evil. What is your judgment? said I. By my troth, said he, I judge it a misfortune, because it chanced in that honest gentleman's house; his great honesty, said he, doth much cut (?) the evil thoughts of the people. My think, said I, that some of her people that waited upon her should somewhat say to this. No, sir, said he, but little; for it was said that they were all here at the fair, and none left with her. How might that chance? said I. Then said he, it is said how that she rose that day very early, and commanded all her sort to go [to] the fair, and would suffer none to tarry at home; and thereof is much judged. And truly, my lord, I did

first learn of Bowes, as I met with him coming towards your lordship, of his own being that day, and of all the rest of their being, who affirmed that she would not that day suffer one of her own sort to tarry at home, and was so earnest to have them gone to the fair, that with any of her own sort that made reason of tarrying at home she was very angry, and came to Mrs. Odinstells (?), the widow that liveth with Anthony Forster, who refused that day to go to the fair, and was very angry with her also, because she said it was no day for gentlewomen to go in, but said the morrow was much better, and then she would go. Whereunto my lady answered and said, that she might choose and go at her pleasure, but all hers should go; and was very angry. They asked who should keep her company if all they went. She said Mrs. Owen should keep her company at dinner. The same tale doth Pirtto (?), who doth dearly love her, confirm. Certainly, my lord, as little while as I have been here, I have heard divers tales of her that maketh me judge her to be a strange woman of mind. In asking of Pirtto what she might think of this matter, either chance or villany, she said, by her faith she doth judge very chance, and neither done by man nor by herself. For herself, she said, she was a good virtuous gentlewoman, and daily would pray upon her knees; and divers times she saith that she had heard her pray to God to deliver her from desperation. Then, said I, she might have an evil toy (?) in her mind. No, good Mr. Blount, said Pirtto, do not judge so of my words; if you should so gather, I am sorry I said so much. My lord, it is most strange that this chance should fall upon you. It passeth the judgment of any man to say how it is; but truly the tales I do hear of her maketh me to think she had a strange mind in her; as I will tell you at my coming." (i. 402.)

The third letter is from Leicester to Blount in reply to his last. It is dated, as printed by Mr. Craik, from Kew on the 12th September, but by Lord Braybrooke on the 27th. The date is all important, and, we presume, from a misplacing which is mentioned by Mr. Craik, that it may be difficult to decipher. His date, however, seems clearly the right one. Leicester again urges a thorough investigation by the jury, and sends a message to them to that effect.

The fourth letter is an answer from Blount, dated Cumnor, the 13th Sep-

tember. He had delivered Dudley's message to the jury, who "be very secret, and yet do I hear a whispering that they can find no presumptions of evil."

The last letter is from Leicester, written at Windsor, but without date. He mentions a letter which he had received from "one Smith, that seemeth to be the foreman of the jury," who stated that "it doth plainly appear a very misfortune, which, for my own part, cousin Blount, doth much satisfy and quiet me." Leicester speaks of having procured the attendance of several of his wife's relations, and piously exclaims, "God's will be done; and I wish he had made me the poorest [worm, Lord Braybrooke adds, apparently correctly,] that creepeth on the ground so this mischance had not happened"—not to my wife—but "to me."

The earl's letters are those of a selfish heartless man, and some people may think that a little suspicion hangs over Blount's first letter. We may presume that he learnt the tidings of Lady Dudley's death from Bowes, whom he met on his road; but it is strange, according to our modern notions, that, after hearing of such a terrible catastrophe, he should rest a night at Abingdon, within three or four miles of the place of his destination, merely to pick up the news of the country.

There are some variations between the copies printed from by Mr. Craik and those used by Lord Braybrooke. With respect to the date of one of the letters, Mr. Craik seems correct. In other places Lord Braybrooke's reading looks as if it were preferable; he has, also, printed them in the original spelling, which did not come within the plan of Mr. Craik's work. The letters have an historical interest which gives them considerable value, and they ought to be printed with all possible accuracy. There should be one edition of them, somewhere or other, which has been made as perfect as possible. If the noble editor of Pepys is preparing for a new edition, we shall hope to learn in it whether he concurs in any of Mr. Craik's variations from his text.

WHAT DID CHARLES II. RECEIVE FOR THE SALE OF DUNKIRK?

WHAT Charles II. received for the sale of Dunkirk to the French is a curious point on which historians are somewhat at variance. It seems to be, therefore, a subject peculiarly suited for the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. I shall first put together all that I can glean from trustworthy historians on the point, and then add some new particulars from the account of the Master of the Mint, to whom the money was made over, to be coined by him "into the current moneys of the kingdom."

Lord Clarendon tells us in the account of his own life, that the price agreed upon and concluded was the payment of 500,000 pistoles in specie, at Calais; "and without doubt," he adds, "it was a greater sum of money than was ever paid at one payment by any prince in Christendom, upon what occasion soever, and everybody seemed very glad to see so vast a sum of money delivered into the Tower of London as it was altogether."* In a letter to the Duke of Ormond, Clarendon states the money offered at 5,000,000 pistoles,—a very different sum.†

Lister, in his life of Clarendon, fixes the purchase-money at 5,000,000 livres, and the money actually received by the king at 4,754,000 livres. "All the money," writes Sir George Carteret from Calais to the king, "was yesterday shipped aboard the yachts and the kitchen ketch, and they had set sail this morning, if the town of Dunkirk had been surrendered yesterday as was intended."‡ "This day," says Pepys, 21 Nov. 1662, "came the king's pleasure-boats from Calais with the Dunkirk money, being 400,600 pistoles."

In the treaty for sale between Charles II. and Louis XIV. as recited in a warrant to Alderman Backwell, the purchase-money is said to be 2,000,000 livres in hand, and 3,000,000 livres payable in two years, making in all 5,000,000 livres. But Charles did not receive this sum in full. Louis, it

appears by the same warrant, deducting by agreement 246,000 livres for the prompt payment of the final sum.§

By the English statement, therefore, it would appear that the sale price was 5,000,000 livres, and the money to be paid, 4,754,000 livres. The French account is, however, somewhat different; Louis XIV. not only stating a different sum, but boasting that he had gained 500,000 livres by discounting his own bills, through a banker, who acted nominally on his own account, but really for the king.|| And that the French king's statement is the true one is proved by Alderman Backwell's account, declared on the 16th March, 1680, before the Lords of the Treasury, in which Backwell is charged with "4,500,000 livres tournois," which he had received at Calais for the sale of Dunkirk, and consigned to the Master and Worker of the Mint, as I shall presently show by the Master's account. This curious document is signed by Backwell's son, and is preserved in the Audit Office.

"Louis was delighted," says Mr. Hallam, "and, though the sum asked was considerable, 5,000,000 livres, he would not break off, but finally concluded the treaty for 4,000,000, payable in three years; having saved 500,000 without its being found out by the English, for a banker having offered them prompt payment at this discount, they gladly accepted it; but this banker was a person employed by Louis himself, who had the money ready."¶

Burnet does not mention any sum. "So it was sold," he writes, "and all the money that was paid for it was immediately squandered among the mistress's creatures,"** that is, the creatures of the Countess of Castlemaine—a very bold assertion, and, as I shall shew by the following account, very untrue.

§ Lister's Clarendon, iii. 511.

|| Œuvres de Louis XIV. i. 176-7.

¶ Hallam's Constitutional History, ii. 68. ed. 1846.

** Burnet's Own Times, i. 296. ed. 1823.

* Clarendon's Life, ii. 250. ed. 1827.

† Lister's Clarendon, iii. 222.

‡ Lister's Clarendon, iii. 229.

THE ACCOMPT of Henry Slingsby, Esq^r. Master of his Ma^{ties} Mint, being the Product of the 300 Chests of Silver Moneys Received in France by S^r George Carteret, Knt. of the most Christian King, for his Ma^{ties} use, upon the Sale and Rendition of the Town and Citadell of Dunkirke, by virtue of a Comission directed to the said S^r George Carteret, under the Great Seale of England, each Chest containing 5,000 Crownes of French Silver moneys, which made in all 1,500,000 Crownes, of which 272 chests only, containing in them 1,360,000 crownes, were, by order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord High Treasurer of England, and the Chancellor of his Ma^{ties} Exchequer, delivered into his Ma^{ties} Office of Receipt in the Mint, within the Tower of London, unto the said Master, to be Coynd by him into the Current Moneys of this Kingdome, and the remaining 28 chests, containing 140,000 Crownes of French Silver Moneys, being otherwise disposed of by Alderman Edward Backwell, were afterwards Accompted and satisfac^{on} given for the same unto the said Master for his Ma^{ties} use, by Order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ties} Treasury, bearing date the 24th February, 1670.

CHARGE.

£ s. d.

The said 1,360,000 French Crownes contained in the 272 chests above menc ^{on} ed, being melted down, assayed, and standarded, did make in coynd moneys 98,485 ^{cwt} 8 ^{oz} 9 ^{dwt} 4 ^{grs} out of which the Warden did deteine for his Ma ^{ties} Seignorage 2 ^s for every Pound weight, soe that the same being computed at 3 ^{li} pr. Cwt. did by Tale amount unto in Sterling the sume of	295,457	2	3½
And one litle Ingot of Standard Silver, being the Gatherings and Grindings of the Sweep of the French moneys, upon the first melting did come unto 14 ^{cwt} 7 ^{oz} 1 ^{dwt} 14 ^{grs} and made in Sterling money by tale the sum of	45	9	0
The 140,000 French Crownes of Silver contained in the said 28 Chests disposed of by Alderman Backwell made as by the said order and settlement of the Com ^{rs} of his Ma ^{ties} Treasury in Standard Silver by weight 10,136 ^{cwt} 2 ^{oz} 12 ^{dwt} 8 ^{grs} , which being computed likewise at 3 ^{li} per Cwt. made in sterling money by Tale the sume of	30,408	13	1
The Sheer and Profit of the Mint in Coyning of the 98,485 ^{cwt} 8 ^{oz} 9 ^{dwt} 4 ^{grs} of silver money came to the sume of	1,645	15	0
The Sheer and Profit of the 10,136 ^{cwt} 2 ^{oz} 12 ^{dwt} 8 ^{grs} of Alderman Backwell's silver came to the sume of	168	18	9
	1,814	13	9

THE WHOLE PRODUCT of the said 1,500,000 of French Crownes Coynd into Sterling money, with the Sheer and Profit of the Mint, came to by Tale the sume of £327,725 18 1½

H. SLINGSBY [Master of the Mint].

On the opposite side of the account is the "Discharge" or appropriation of the money received.

THE ACCOMPT of Henry Slingsby, Esq^r Master of his Ma^{ties} Mint, of all Payments and Disbursements by him made for his Ma^{ties} use and service out of the Moneys arising by the Product of the French Crownes of Silver Moneys received as before, and coynd into the current moneys of this kingdome, by order and appointment of his Ma^{tye} and the Lord High Treasurer and Under Treasurer of his Ma^{ties} Exchequer.

DISCHARGE.

Paid unto Alderman Backwell, by order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Treasurer and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, bearing date the 16 July, 1663, for the redeeming 200 of his Ma^{ties} said 300 Chests of French silver moneys that were deposited with him- selfe and other persons upon Loan of diverse great Sumes of money borrowed for his Ma^{ties} Service, that is to say, the Sume of 310,526^{li} as by a former order of the 26th March, 1663, and the further sume of £13,077 17s. 8d. advanced by the said

Alderman Backwell for his Maties especiall service, and by his Maties comand, amounting in the whole to the sume of £223,603 17s. 8d. which said sume the said Alderman Backwell was to pay into his Maties Exchequer, that Tallies might be struck upon the same by the severall and respective persons, according to the particulars following :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Sr George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy, for	70,000	0	0			
By Mr Ashbournham, Cofferer of his Maties Household, for	56,000	0	0			
By Mr Fox, Pay-Master to his Maties Guards, for	35,154	3	10			
By Sr John Shaw and Alderman Backwell, for y ^e arrears of Dunkirke	20,000	0	0			
By Mr Povey, Agent for Tangier, for	17,349	13	10			
By Mr Gauden, Victualler of the Navy, for	10,000	0	0			
By the Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Great Guard-Robe, for	5,000	0	0			
By Sir Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Chamber, for	5,000	0	0			
By Henry Slingsby, Esq. Master and Worker of his Maties Mint, for	1,600	0	0			
By the Earl of Bath, Groom of the Stole to his Matie, for	1,600	0	0			
By Sr Charles Berkely, Keeper of the Privy Purse, for	1,000	0	0			
By George Kirke, Esq ^r , for	1,000	0	0			
	<hr/>			*223,603	17	8
Paid unto Sr Stephen Fox, Pay-Master of his Maties Guardes, at severall tymes, by virtue of diverse orders of the Lord High Treasurer, in the yeares 1664 and 1665, and afterwards by Tallies struck upon the said Henry Slingsby, in the yeares 1665 and 1666, y ^e sume of				54,100	0	0
Paid unto Sr George Carteret, Kn ^t , at severall tymes, for the important services of his Maties Navy, by virtue of diverse orders of the Lord High Treasurer, in the yeares 1664 and 1665, directed unto the said Henry Slingsby, commanding and authorising the same, the sume of				40,000	0	0
Paid unto Henry Brouncker, Esq. for the use of the Royall Company trading into Africa, for 63 ^{cwt} 9 ^{oz} 3 ^{dts} 15 ^{gns} of gold, of 22 ^{car} fine upon the pound weight, for the making of Medalls for healing, by his Maties especiall order, bearing date the 25 th February, 1664, y ^e sume of				9,974	5	0
Paid unto Sr W ^m Parkhurst, Kn ^t , Warden of his Maties Mint, by virtue of a Tally struck upon the said Henry Slingsby, in the yeare 1666, w ^{ch} was to be disbursed by the said Warden upon Accompt to his Matie for diverse particular and necessary services of the Mint, the sume of				2,808	9	8½
Ballance remaining to be Accompted by the said Henry Slingsby for moneys disbursed by him for the Extraordinary Charges and Expenses in receiving, weighing, telling, melting, coyning, paying, &c. the said 1,500,000 of French Crownes of Silver by his Maties especiall command, as by severall orders of the Lord High Treasurer and Under Trea'r of the Exchequer, the Vouchers whereof are preparing and shall with all possible speed be brought in				4,239	5	9
Totall Discharge				327,725	18	1½

H. SLINGSBY.

* Backwell is charged with this sum in his account to which I have referred above.

Hume says that the bargain for sale "was concluded at 400,000 pounds." But the sum agreed upon and the sum received were essentially different; and there is no doubt whatever but that Slingsby's statement, fixing the actual receipt at 327,725*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* of English money, or 1,500,000

French crowns, was, with the sum of 11,336*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* received by Sir Stephen Fox of Jean Hering, through Abraham Dolings of London, the true account after all.* This will make the purchase money 339,062*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.*

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 6th Feb. 1850.

LIFE OF MAHOMET.†

THE Mahometans have a reverence for the name of their prophet almost as profound as the Jews have for the name of the Most High. Many books have been written upon the sacred name of Mahomet. It has been divided, like the word "God," into ninety-nine several parts or attributes; and a noted enthusiast once went the length of putting forth "A Gospel of the name of Mahomet," the nature of which may be gathered from the title-page, "The Good News that the glorious God gives to the faithful, in announcing to them that he who shall bear the name Ahmed or Mohammed shall be exempt from the pains of hell." The Mahometan affection for their prophet's name is but a faint shadow of that which has ever attached them to his memory. Two centuries after his death an Arabian writer gathered up more than 7,000 anecdotes of his wonderful sayings and doings which were then current among his followers, and these were mostly in addition to the collection already comprised in the Book of Sonna, which was made up within a year or two after his decease, and recorded the fond recollections of his wives, his friends, and his domestics. Out of these Recollections and Traditions, with the addition of the historical or autobiographical statements and allusions in the Koran, Abulfeda principally compiled his History, in the 14th century. There everything which Mussulmen are bound to believe respecting their great founder is carefully chronicled. Some things were deemed too marvellous and some too minute, but an easy faith and a sharp curiosity guided the pen of the royal historian, and produced, in combination, a work which, although never yet published entire, is the foundation of the greater part of our knowledge of that extraordinary man, who changed

the destinies of a vast portion of the human race. Dobelius, Inveges, Muratori, Gagnier, Albert Schultens, Reiske, Sylvestre de Sacy, and Fleischer, have all published parts of Abulfeda, with translations into Latin, but his entire work has never yet been edited or translated. (Biog. Dict. of Soc. Diffus. Knowl. art. Abulfeda.)

Early Christian writers, some out of actual fear and others out of pious horror of the arch-impostor, and early travellers, out of a love of the marvellous, added many fables to the history of Mahomet. Some of them are even still current in our popular belief. The idea that a dove visited him in his moments of inspiration, sitting upon his shoulder, and whispering in his ear, was a mere application of an ancient symbol, common in representations of saints, and of which an example may be seen in an early picture in our National Gallery. An imaginative writer, taking the fable for granted, added by way of explanation that Mahomet kept grains of corn in his ear, which the bird was trained to come and find. So, also, the long accredited assertion that his coffin hung suspended at Medina, between heaven and earth, a position analogous to the punishment of hanging, and therefore discreditable, is now known to be a mere traveller's tale. These, and many others, were the figments of enemies, invented to depreciate or defame; other writers, of more recent date, and animated by the *soi-disant* philosophical or anti-Christian bias, have been equally zealous to exalt the pseudo-prophet into a position of favourable contrast to teachers whom Christians esteem sacred. By these last authorities his faults have been glossed over. The sublimity of some of his doctrines has been dwelt upon

* Fox's account is also preserved in the Audit Office.

† Lives of Mahomet and his Successors. Lond. 8vo. vol. i.

and exalted, without any acknowledgment of the source from whence all that is sublime in them was derived, whilst his false pretensions have been attributed to excitement, or to enthusiasm, or to a heated imagination, or to anything, in short, rather than to that which they look like—downright and deliberate untruth. These writers also have overlooked the fact, that, although the Syrian teacher unquestionably destroyed idolatry, and in that respect achieved great good, he imposed upon his followers a multitude of idle and superstitious observances, many of them, like the worship of the Caaba, partaking of an idolatrous character, and that the purity which they boast of his having inculcated was not a purity of the heart, nor a purity of self-denial, but a purity (if it may be so called) consistent with the practice of war and with many sensual indulgences and sensual expectations, a purity strikingly in accordance with the personal qualities of the teacher himself, and very unlikely to conduce to moral elevation.

But, pretender as he was, it would be the grossest injustice to deny that he possessed many high and noble qualities. The traditions respecting him, and the anecdotes perpetuated in the *Book of Sonna*, are probably not much to be depended upon. If they were, it might be said that there are few great men of whom more admirable traits of character were ever related. The facts of his public life are pretty well known, and Mr. Washington Irving does not pretend to add anything to them, but some of the traditional stories which he has obtained from Abulfeda, through Gagner, are worth repeating.

We all remember the anecdote of Luther, when entreated not to go to the diet of Worms. The following will bear comparison with it. When Mahomet's uncle was informed of a conspiracy against the life of the prophet, who was at that time only at the commencement of his career, he besought him to quit a way of life which was beset with so many dangers.

"The enthusiastic spirit of Mahomet kindled at the words. 'Oh, my uncle!' exclaimed he, 'though they should array the sun against me on my right hand, and the moon on my left, yet, until God should command me, or should take me

hence, would I not depart from my purpose.'"

Admirable expression of a determination founded upon the only true principle of confidence, trust in an unseen presence and support! Again, when Abu Beker set forth with the prophet on the memorable Hégira,

"They left Mecca while it was yet dark, making their way on foot by the light of the stars, and the day dawned as they found themselves at the foot of Mount Thor. Scarce were they within the cave when they heard the sound of pursuit. Abu Beker, though a brave man, quaked with fear. 'Our pursuers' said he, 'are many, and we are but two.' 'Nay,' replied Mahomet, 'there is a third; God is with us!'"

On the fourth day of their flight,

"They were overtaken by a troop of horse headed by Soraka Ibn Malec. Abu Beker was again dismayed by the number of their pursuers; but Mahomet repeated the assurance, 'Be not troubled; Allah is with us.' Soraka was a grim warrior, with shagged iron-grey locks and naked sinewy arms rough with hair. As he overtook Mahomet his horse reared and fell with him. His superstitious mind was struck with it as an evil sign. Mahomet perceived the state of his feelings, and by an eloquent appeal wrought upon him to such a degree that Soraka, filled with awe, entreated his forgiveness; and, turning back with his troop, suffered him to proceed on his way unmolested."

His quickness in reply, and the readiness both of eye and mind with which he took advantage of favouring incidents—qualities which were so conspicuous in this instance—distinguished him throughout life.

"He was one day sleeping alone at the foot of a tree, at a distance from his camp, when he was awakened by a noise, and beheld Durthur, a hostile warrior, standing over him with a drawn sword. 'Oh Mahomet,' cried he, 'who is there now to save thee?' 'God!' replied the prophet. Struck with conviction, Durthur let fall his sword, which was instantly seized upon by Mahomet. Brandishing the weapon he exclaimed in turn 'who is there now to save thee, oh Durthur?' 'Alas, no one!' replied the soldier. 'Then learn from me to be merciful.' So saying, he returned the sword. The heart of the warrior was overcome, he acknowledged Mahomet as the prophet of God, and embraced the faith."

No good suggestion was ever thrown away upon him. When he had erected his first mosque of mud, with date-palm trees as pillars to support a roof framed of their branches and thatched with their leaves,

"He was for some time at a loss in what manner his followers should be summoned to their devotions; whether with the sound of trumpets, as among the Jews, or by lighting fires on high places, or by the striking of timbrels. While in this perplexity, a form of words to be cried aloud, was suggested by Abdallah, the son of Zeid, who declared that it was revealed to him in a vision. It was instantly adopted by Mahomet, and such is given as the origin of the following summons, which is to this day heard from the lofty minarets throughout the East, calling the Moslems to the place of worship; 'God is great! God is great! There is no God but God. Mahomet is the apostle of God. Come to prayers! Come to prayers! God is great! God is great! There is no God but God.' To which at dawn of day is added the exhortation, 'Prayer is better than sleep! Prayer is better than sleep!'"

The leading of casual circumstances influenced his doctrines as well as his life. When he first began to preach, standing on the ground with his back against one of the date-trees which were the pillars of his lowly temple, and afterwards when he first ascended a pulpit in which he either stood or sat leaning upon a staff, his precepts were all peaceful and benignant. He seems to have emulated the benevolence of our Saviour:—

"He who is not affectionate to God's creatures, and to his own children," he would say, "God will not be affectionate to him. Every Moslem who clothes the naked of his faith will be clothed by Allah in the green robes of paradise."

In one of his traditional sermons, transmitted by his disciples, is the following apologue on the subject of charity:—

"When God created the earth it shook and trembled, until he put mountains upon it, to make it firm. Then the angels asked, 'Oh God, is there anything of thy creation stronger than these mountains?' And God replied, 'Iron is stronger than the mountains; for it breaks them.' 'And is there anything of thy creation stronger than iron?' 'Yes; fire is stronger than iron, for it melts it.' 'Is there

anything of thy creation stronger than fire?' 'Yes; water, for it quenches fire.' 'Oh Lord, is there anything of thy creation stronger than water?' 'Yes, wind; for it overcomes water and puts it in motion.' 'Oh, our Sustainer! is there anything of thy creation stronger than wind?' 'Yes, a good man giving alms; if he give with his right hand and conceal it from his left, he overcomes all things.'"

"His definition of charity embraced the wide circle of kindness. Every good act, he would say, is charity. Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation of your fellow man to virtuous deeds is equal to alms-giving; your putting a wanderer in the right road is charity; your assisting the blind is charity; your removing stones and thorns and other obstructions from the road is charity; your giving water to the thirsty is charity."

It was not until he found himself at the head of a band of resolute followers, as full of faith as of courage, that his tone began to alter. Then he discovered that

"Different prophets have been sent by God to illustrate his different attributes: Moses his clemency and providence; Solomon his wisdom, majesty, and glory; Jesus Christ his righteousness, omniscience, and power;—his righteousness by purity of conduct; his omniscience by the knowledge he displayed of the secrets of all hearts; his power by the miracles he wrought. None of these attributes, however, have been sufficient to enforce conviction, and even the miracles of Moses and Jesus have been treated with unbelief. I, therefore, the last of the prophets, am sent with the sword! Let those who promulgate my faith enter into no argument nor discussion; but slay all who refuse obedience to the law. Whoever fights for the true faith, whether he fall or conquer, will assuredly receive a glorious reward."

To this doctrine he remained constant to the last, but he saw its consequences, and endeavoured to mitigate their horrors. Before the battle, and during its shock, no one was fiercer. He threw dust in the air against his enemies. He imprecated confusion upon them. He animated his followers by assurances that "the gates of Paradise are under the shadow of swords," and that he would "find instant admission who fell fighting for the faith." But after a conquest no one was more placable. In a moment of rage he fulminated his decree that a person who had at-

tacked Zeinab, one of Mahomet's daughters, should be burnt alive; but, when the paroxysm had subsided,

"He modified his command, 'It is for God alone,' he said, 'to punish men with fire. If taken, let Habbar be put to death with the sword;'"

and when his friends and followers fell upon the field no one lamented them more bitterly than their prophet-chief. When the valiant Jaafar, the bearer of the sacred banner, was slain, after terrible mutilation, still clinging to the standard of his faith, no one mourned for him like Mahomet. He took the orphan child of his lost follower in his arms, and bathed it in his tears. When the daughter of another friend who had fallen at that same time approached him, the prophet fell speechless on her neck, and wept aloud. A bystander expressed surprise that such grief should be occasioned by deaths which were passports to paradise. "Alas," replied the prophet, "these are the tears of friendship for the loss of a friend!" Clemency in the hour of victory was one of his most conspicuous virtues, and was often most sorely tried. The following is one instance among many:—

"Another of the proscribed was Abdallah Ibn Saad, a young Koreishite, distinguished for wit and humor, as well as for warlike accomplishments. As he held the pen of a ready writer, Mahomet had employed him to reduce the revelations of the Koran to writing. In so doing, he had often altered and amended the text; nay, it was discovered that, through carelessness or design, he had occasionally falsified it, and rendered it absurd. He had even made his alterations and amendments matter of scoff and jest among his companions, observing that if the Koran proved Mahomet to be a prophet, he himself must be half a prophet. His interpolations being detected, he had fled from the wrath of the prophet, and returned to Mecca, where he relapsed into idolatry. On the capture of the city his foster-brother concealed him in his house until the tumult had subsided, when he led him into the presence of the prophet, and supplicated for his pardon. This was the severest trial of the lenity of Mahomet. The offender had betrayed his confidence; held him up to ridicule; questioned his apostolic mission, and struck at the very foundation of his faith. For some time he maintained a stern silence; hoping, as he afterwards declared, some zealous dis-

ciple might strike off the offender's head. No one, however, stirred; so, yielding to the entreaties of Othman, he granted a pardon. Abdallah instantly renewed his profession of faith; and continued a good Mussulman. His name will be found in the wars of the Caliphs."

The people about Mahomet became at length so well acquainted with the kindness of his heart that they ceased to construe literally harsh sentences that fell from him in moments of irritation. "Take that man hence, and silence his tongue!" he exclaimed on hearing the complaints of an unreasonable poet dissatisfied with his share in some spoil. Omar, ever severe, drew his scimitar, but Abbas, better instructed in the prophet's meaning, led the trembling culprit into the public square, and bade him select from the captured cattle as many as he pleased. "What!" exclaimed the poet, relieved from the fear of death or mutilation, "is this the way the prophet would silence my tongue? By Allah! I will take nothing." Mahomet forced him to accept sixty camels, and the poet was never weary of chanting the liberality of the prophet.

Mahomet was of middle stature, square-built and sinewy, and as he grew in years was inclined to corpulency. His head was capacious and "well set on a neck which rose like a pillar from his ample chest." His forehead was high, broad at the temples, and crossed by veins which swelled whenever he was angry or excited.

"He had an oval face...an aquiline nose, black eyes, arched eye-brows which nearly met, a mouth large and flexible, indicative of eloquence; very white teeth somewhat parted and irregular; black hair which waved without a curl on his shoulders, and a long and very full beard."

His temper was singularly sweet and equable, his conversation pleasing, his voice musical. He was sober and abstemious, disregarded all gaiety in apparel, and wore a turban because, when he took his journey to heaven, he saw that the angels there wore head-dresses of that character. "There are two things in this world," he would say, "which delight me—women and perfumes." From the use of the latter his person was conspicuous for an odour which his followers considered to be that of sanctity.

"His passion for the sex had an influence over all his affairs [and very great influence over his religious doctrines]. It is said that when in the presence of a beautiful female he was continually smoothing his brow and adjusting his hair as if anxious to appear to advantage."

He allowed his followers four wives. He took himself as the prophet's share somewhere between fifteen and twenty-five, and much trouble he had with them.

Mahomet's history is not uncommon

in kind, although unexampled in its results. His natural character was amiable and unselfish, but, having once allowed himself to be over-mastered by a great delusion, his whole subsequent life was that of a slave to his own fraud. The bubble would have burst if every thing he did and said had not been made conformable to his assumed mission.

Mr. Washington Irving has written a pleasant book, well suited for general circulation.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, HIS LIFE AND DEATH.

HOW imperfectly the life of Sir Philip Sidney has been hitherto written will be evident from what follows, as well as from my previous communication: at the same time, little blame can be fairly imputed to his biographers, because most of the materials I furnish have only recently been discovered; and, although they supply new facts, they do not present the character of the soldier-poet, or poet-soldier, in a light materially different from that in which it has always been contemplated. Without taking into account any part of Sidney's career in his military capacity, in a literary point of view, considering him only as the author of "*The Arcadia*," "*The Defence of Poesy*," and "*Astrophel and Stella*," every scrap of information regarding him or his productions cannot fail to be interesting. This is my apology, if any be needed, for going into some minuteness of detail, and for giving dates in all cases, instead of being satisfied with suspicious generalities, and vague assertions.

It is very well known that a marriage was at one time projected between Sir Philip Sidney and Lady Penelope Devereux, and that many of the poems in "*Astrophel and Stella*" were addressed to her; it is well known also that the union never took place, and that Sidney became the husband of Frances, the only daughter of Secretary Walsingham, in 1583. In November 1583 Sidney completed his twenty-ninth year, and with reference to the state of his mind and feelings towards either lady it is material,

so far as we can, to ascertain when his attachment to Frances Walsingham commenced—a point not touched upon by any of his biographers. Now, we are in a condition to shew, upon Sidney's own authority, that the match was contemplated between him and the father of the lady about two years before the ceremony was performed. On 17th December 1581 he thus wrote from Wilton to his intended father-in-law, and the words printed in italics can, we apprehend, only allude to his design, fully approved by the secretary, to make the daughter of the latter his wife. The peculiarity of the spelling of the ensuing note to Walsingham, in which the letter *y* is studiously and whimsically avoided, although at that date so much more frequently employed than at present, deserves notice, and shews that Sidney affected, playfully perhaps, some singularity of orthography: it is addressed "To the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham, principall Secretary, and of the most honorable Prive Council."

"Right honorable Sir.—The contrei afoordes no other stuff for lettres but humble salutations, which in deed humbli and hartili I send to your self, my good ladi, and my *exceeding like to be good frend*. I will be bold to add heerwith the beseeching yow to favor this bearer, that he mai haue some consideration for the packet he brought; because belonging to my brother Robert, a yonger brother of so yongli a fortunéd famili as the Sidneis, I am sure, at least haue very vehement conjectures, that he is more stored with discourses then monei. I will no furdre troble your honor, but take my leaue and

prai for yow. At Wilton, this 17 of Decembr.

"Your honors humbly
"at commandement
"PHILIP SIDNEY."

The date of the year is ascertained from the indorsement by one of Walsingham's private secretaries,—*"17 Decemb. 1581. From Mr. P. Sydney."* Thus we see father, mother, and daughter humbly saluted by Sidney; for the words his "exceeding like to be good friend" could apply to nobody else but the last, and they are consistent with the language and phraseology of the time. We find, therefore, that he was paying his addresses to Frances Walsingham, with the permission of her parents, at the end of 1581, somewhat less than two years before the marriage was solemnized, and after Sidney had ceased to address his sonnets and poems to Penelope Devereux, who subsequently became Lady Rich.

It has been already established in my former paper that in July, 1583, Sir P. Sidney entered into an engagement with Sir George Peckham for prosecuting American discoveries, and founding American colonies.* This was subsequent to his knighthood, an honour conferred upon him by the Queen in January 1583, as we may presume, not long prior to his marriage; and there is extant from him another note, dated 6 March, 1583 (we must suppose it to mean 1583-4), which is, indeed, concluded in a different and more familiar form, but still is hardly worded in the style in which a father-in-law, even at that period, would have been addressed. We quote it, not merely because it is characteristic of the writer in earnestly pressing a suit on behalf of a person he considered worthy Walsingham's patronage, but because it shews that Sidney, by this date, had, at least in part, abandoned his singular habit of substituting the

* Sir George Peckham must have been a very young man, and still at the University, when he became a party to this agreement. He published, with the date of 1583, *"A true Reporte of the late Discoveries and Possession, &c. of the Newfound Landes,"* by Sir Humphrey Gilbert; and he signed the dedication to Sir F. Walsingham, *"From my lodging in Oxforde, the twelfth of November,"* calling himself the dedicatee's "poor scholar." Besides commendatory stanzas by Sir W. Pelham, it has other verses by those three old naval heroes, Sir F. Drake, Sir M. Frobisher, and Sir J. Hawkins, and, as far as I know, they are the only specimens of the kind they have left behind them. Neither Barrow, nor the other biographers of Drake, charge him with having been guilty of "the sin of verse;" and, as the lines are a curiosity, I transcribe them, only on that account, from a copy of Sir G. Peckham's tract now before me.

"Sir Fraunces Drake, Knight, in commendation of this Treatise.

"Who seekes by worthie deedes to gaine renowne for hire,
Whose hart, whose hand, whose purse is prest to purchase his desire,
If anie such there bee that thirsteth after fame,
Lo, heere a meane to winne himselfe an everlasting name.
Who seekes by gaine & wealth t'advantage his house & blood,
Whose care is great, whose toile no lesse, whose hope is all for good;
If anie one there bee that covettes such a trade,
Lo, heere the plot for common wealth, and private gaine is made.
Hee that for vertues sake will venture farre and neere,
Whose zeale is strong, whose practice trueth, whose faith is void of feare;
If anie such there bee inflamed with holie care,
Heere may hee finde a readie meane his purpose to declare.
So that for each degree this treatise dooth unfold
The path to fame, the proofe of zeale & way to purchase golde.

"FRAUNCES DRAKE."

It appears from the body of the tract that the materials for it were derived by Sir G. Peckham from the captain of the first ship that arrived in England before Sir Humphrey Gilbert: this was Captain Hays, and the account made up from his information is brief and imperfect, but was, no doubt, greedily sought after at the time of publication. We need enter into no detail, not merely because it does not properly belong to our subject, but because Peckham's tract was subsequently substantially inserted by Richard Hakluyt in one of the three volumes known as his *"Voyages."*

letter *i* for *y*, although he still adhered to it in his signature. It is addressed precisely in the terms he had employed in December, 1581.

"Right honorable Sir.—This bearer is the same Captain Goh [Gough?] for whome I have dyvers tymes been an humble suiter unto yow, and whom at my parting yow wished I should bid him complain of yow to the Queen. I am sure my cosin, my Ladi Cheek, condemnes me for negligent soliciting of yow, but it is no reason so poor a man as I should bear the fault: it must be between the Queen and yow; and indeed, sir, the gentleman deserves exceeding well, and his suites are under the degree of reasonable. I will trouble yow no furdre, but with my praier for your long and happy life. This 6 of March, 1583.

"Your humble S^t.

"PHILIP SIDNEY."

The first public office held by Sidney is one of which no notice has been taken by any of those who have written on the events of his life, from Lord Brooke in 1651 down to Sir Egerton Brydges in 1810. On the 21st July, 1585, he was made joint Master of the Ordnance with Ambrose Earl of Warwick, their patent under the great seal bearing that date, and being entered on the Close Roll of 27th Elizabeth preserved in the Rolls Chapel. It is singular, therefore, that the fact should never until now have been mentioned. The patent recites the previous appointment of Lord Warwick on 12th April, 18 Eliz. and, revoking this grant, confers the office upon the original grantee and upon Sir Philip Sidney jointly, with the salary of 200 marks per annum, allowances for clerks, &c. and such perquisites and advantages as had heretofore belonged to the place.

In 1585 the Earl of Warwick was an aged man and infirm (he died in 1589), and the duties of Master of the Ordnance having been somewhat neglected by him, Sir Philip Sidney was appointed his assistant, in order no doubt that the functions might be more efficiently discharged. My attention to this instrument was directed by my friend Mr. Bruce, and it at once explains the following letter from Sidney to Lord Burghley, dated 15th May, 1585. This was some months before Sidney was formally appointed by patent, but it

makes it clear that he was acting as Lord Warwick's substitute, with the knowledge and approbation of the Queen, anterior to the royal grant.

"Right honorable my very good Lord.—I will not fail on Monday morning to wait at the Towr for the performance of her Maties commandmentes therein. Your L. in the postscript wrytes of her Maties beeing enformed of great wantes and faultes in the office, wherewith her Matie seemeth to charge your L., for lack of reformation, more than your L. doth deserve. For my part I have ever so conceaved, but becaws your L. wrytes it particularly to me, who of that office am driven to haue sometymes speech with her Matie, I desyre, for truth sake especialli, to satisfy your L. if perhappes your L. conceav ani dout of me therein.

"In deed, having in my speech not once gone beyond these limitts, to acknowledg, as in honesty I wold not deny, the present poverty of her Maties store, and therein to excuse my L. of Warwik, as in conscience I might, and in duty ought to do, without furdre aggravating ani thing against any man living, for I can not, having not been acquainted with the proceedinges. And so, hoping your L. will so conceav of it, I humble take my leav. At Court. This 15 of Mai, 1585.

"Your Lps. humbly

at commandment

PH. SIDNEY.

"Her Matie did not once name your L. nor any belonging to the office, but Sir Will. Pelham, who her Matie said did lai all the fault uppon my Lord of Warwikes deputy, whereuppon I onely answered, that the money neither my L., nor ani of his, had euer delt with."

This letter shews that as early as May, 1585, Sidney was acting either as joint Master of the Ordnance, or as assistant to Lord Warwick, and that he was vindicating Lord Burghley to the Queen from an accusation of neglect which had been brought against him. Sir William Pelham was, of course, the knight who, not long afterwards, became Marshal under the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, and who was the author of some stanzas (at least his name is appended to them) which precede and recommend Peckham's "True Reporte of the late Discoveries, &c. of the Newfound Landes," 1583. Sir Philip Sidney was acting in his capacity of joint Master of the Ordnance, when preparations were making by Sir Francis Drake for the

voyage which he commenced in Sept. 1585; and an account has been preserved which is thus headed:—

“ Powder and munitions delivered to Sr. Francis Drake, knight, by force of a letter directed to thoffice of Thordnaunce, signed by the right honorable Sr. Francis Walsingham and the right worshipfull Sr. Phillip Sydney, knight, with the values of the same.”

When first I met with this document in the State Paper Office (from the archives of which much of my information is derived), I imagined that Sir Philip Sidney's name appeared in it, on account of the supposed interest he had in the new enterprise of Sir F. Drake; but it is now evident that in the delivery of the stores from the office of Ordnance in July 1585 (for such is the date of the account), he was acting in his capacity of joint master.

Upon the important subject of American discoveries and plantations, upon the connection of Sidney with them, and upon the interest he, in particular, took in their success, the subsequent letter was addressed to Sir Philip by Captain Ralph Lane, a soldier of great experience, who three years afterwards was employed as muster-master of the forces raised to repel the Armada. In 1585 he had gone out to Virginia, and writes from thence, on 12th August in that year, giving a brief statement of the condition of affairs there, and earnestly endeavouring to incite Sidney, whom he calls “his noble general,” to embark in an expedition against the Spanish possessions in the western hemisphere. It is superscribed “To my moost honorable frende, Sr. Phylippe Sydney, K. this be dd. at the Courte of Englande.”

“ My moost noble Generale.—Albeyt in the myddest of infynitt busynesses, as having, emungst sauvages, the chardge of wylde men of myne owne nacione, whose unrulynes ys suche as not to gyve leasure to the governor to bee all most at any tyme from them, neverthesse I wolde not omytt to wryte this fewe lynes of dewety and affeccione unto you; in the which I am to leaue you to the letter which I wrotte to your moost honorable father in lawe, Mr. Secretary, touching the advertisementes of this her Ma^{tes} newe kingdom of Virginia, and the singularities thereof, and to advertyse you alltogether (but bryeffely) of some suche matter as in

our coursse hytherwardes wee have found worthye of your partycypacione. Which in fewe wordes ys thys—that yf her Ma^{te} shall at any tyme finde her selfe burthened with the K. of Spayne, wee haue, by our dwelling upon the Ilande of St. Jhon and Hyspagniola for the space of 5 weekes, so dyscovered the forces thereof, with the infynytt ryches of the same, as that I finde yt an attempte most honorable, fesyble, and proffitable, and only fytt for your selfe to bee chieffe commander in.

“ Thys entry wolde so gaulle the K. of Spayne, as yt wolde dyverte his forces, that hee troublethe those parties of England with, into these partes, where hee canne not grately annoyne us with the same. And how grately a small force woulde garboylle hym here, when ij. of his most ryche and strongest ilandes, St. Jhon & Hyspagniola, take suche allarmes of us, not only landyng, but dwelling upon them, with only 120 men, I referre yt to your judgement.

“ To conclude: findyng by myne owne vyewe his forces at lande to be so meane, and his terror made soo grete emongest us in England, consyderyng that the reputacione thereof dothe alltogether growe from the mynes of his theasur, and the same in places which wee see here are so easye bothe to bee taken and kepte by eny small force sente by her Ma^{te}, I colde not but wryte thes yll fasshyoned lynes unto you, and to exhorte you, my noble generall, by occasyone not to refuse the good oportunity of suche a servyce to the chyrche of Chryste, of greate relyeff from many callamityes that thys theasur in Spanyardes handes dothe inflycte unto the members thereof, vearly honorable and proffitable for her Ma^{te} and our country, and moost commendable and fytt for your selfe to bee the enterpryser of. And even so for thys tyme ceasyng furder to trouble you, with my humble commendacyones to my lady your wyffe, I comytte you, my noble generall, to the mercye of the Allmyghty.—From the Porte Ferdynando in Virginia, the 12 of Aguste, 1585.

“ Your poore soldyoure
and assured at comm'dement.
RAFE LANE.”

It is not at all impossible that this forcible exhortation might have had its influence on Sir P. Sidney if, in the month of November, after the receipt of it, he had not found active employment for his ardour nearer home, by his appointment as Lord Governor of Flushing. Lane's letter could not have reached England before Sir Francis Drake and his courageous compa-

nions Carlisle, Winter, Frobisher, and Knowles had sailed from Plymouth, so that it could have had no effect upon their undertaking.*

The news of the skirmish before Zutphen, in which Sir Philip Sidney received his death-wound, does not seem to have reached Windsor, where the Queen was residing, until the 12th October. A letter is extant from Secretary Davison to Sir Francis Walsingham (not included in Sir H. Nicolas's *Life of Davison*) dated on that day, noticing the arrival of a trumpeter with the tidings, and adding,

"Two of their cornettes are sent hither to her Ma^{tie}, to whom the newes had bene most wellcome, had it not bene mixed with the report of S^r Ph. Sydney's hurt, which doth appeare much to trouble her: albeit the messenger do assure us from my L. that there is no daunger or doubt of his legg, much lesse of his life."

Two days afterwards Davison again addressed Walsingham, as follows:

"Of S^r Philip Sidney's estate we heare no more then you have allready rec. from S^r Tho. Henneage. Her Ma^{tie} hath dispatched your servant Burnham over to visit him from her, and to bring her woord of his estate. My lady your wife had gotten knowledge of this hurt assone as we, and hath bene much grieved withall, as Burnham telleth me. I have written a few lynes unto her, to give her the best assurance I could that he is in no daunger, and even now haue heard from her that she is some what comforted and satisfied withall."

However, as every body is aware, the wound assumed an unfavourable aspect, and the result was Sydney's death on 17th October. The sad news was immediately transmitted to England, and on the 2d November we find Lord Burghley writing to Walsingham a letter, which is a singular compound of political prudence, friendly condolence, and worldly wisdom. It commences with a reference to the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, and to the necessity for

greater security, and proceeds to advert to the domestic loss the writer had sustained, some time before, by the death of his daughter and son-in-law, not forgetting the pecuniary part of the subject, and the 3,000*l.* which that marriage had cost him. Afterwards he notices the position in which Walsingham was placed by the death of Sidney, the difficulties to which he might be exposed, and the personal responsibilities he might have to incur, concluding with the mention of a report that Lady Sidney was with child, and with the expression of a hope that it might prove a son. The letter, taken altogether, affords a curious illustration of the character of the careful and wary Lord Treasurer, and runs as follows:

"To the R. honorable my verie good frend, Mr. Secretarie Walsingham.

"S^r, I know it unseasonable to send you any matter to take care therof, considering how otherwise your mynd is burthened with a care not easely to be removed: but yet, having receaved in a pacquett to me, addressed from S^r Am. Paulett, a letter to myself, and an other to you, not knowing what may be in yours, I venture, under your pacience, to send them both to yow, not fyndyng in myn, to the principall poynt for strengthening of the place, any resolut opinion, but argumentative, dowtfull to both sydes: and therfor I wold for answer to be made to myne, that Mr. Sec. Davison might report his answer, and receive hir Ma^{ties} resolution; and if both our letters be sent to hym, I thynk hir Ma^{ties} answer shall be best for us both; for I still fynd by experience, that such directions must be taken as princes shall gyve after counsellis gyven.

"Now, S^r, my experience of losses naturall in my naturall children, and loss also of children allyed, hath taught me to inform yow, that for dischargd of your greved mynd nothyng is metar than to haue company and occasions of colloquyes of other matters. I found from experience, being forced by Hartford term, whan I lost a welbeloved son in law, and the lyke occasions whan I lost his wiff, my very welbeloved dowghter, with which

* It was in this voyage that Drake brought away Lane and all his companions, whose names are given in Hakluyt's "*Voyages*." They had been left on the continent of America by Sir R. Grenville, according to Hakluyt, on 17 August, 1585, but we see that Lane's letter to Sidney bears date "from the port of Ferdinando in Virginia," on the 12th August. The whole colony was re-embarked by Drake on 18th June, 1586.

mariadg I also [lost] about iij^m. Divinitie and morall philosophy ought to instruct us to exercise fortitud and pacience; but suerly nothyng shall more ease a thowghtfull mynd than to be drawn by colloquies of familiar frendes to other cogitations.

"I am hartely sorry to imagyn how your self in wor[l]dly burden may be now overcharged; for, as I did heare, you had good authorite to have sold landes for dischargd of the dettes both of the father, the mother, and the son; but if your authoritie shall dye with him for lack of foresight in making the conveyance for your savety, and that yow have, as the lawyer's term is, assumed upon your self, yow ar in a very hard case; except by his will, as he might, he hath charged twoo partes of his land, as I hope he hath, because he cold not imagyn that yow cold have sold the land in so short a tyme, specially afor this term. I shall be sorry that this your hazard, which cum of love, shall be a teachyng to others to aventur with more suerty. I pray yow accept my scriblyng in good part, for suerly untill I shall have more certenty herof, I shall remayn very carefull for your estate.

"Yow do very well to provyde as much comfort as yow can for the yong lady, your daughter, considering that, as I here, she is with child, which I wish may prove to be a sonn, for some more diminution of all your comen greff.

"God comfort yow and my lady, your wiff, as I wold haue comfort for me & myn, and this I wryte *in simplicitate*

cordis. From my hous late, the 2 of Novemb. 1586.

"Yours, with my prayer
for your comfort,
W. BURGHLEY.

"I can not in my self forgett that godly precept, *Mementote afflictionem, quam fuistis afflicti.*"

This remarkable letter, relating to such interesting topics, and containing such a mixture of policy, piety, prudence, and pity, has never been published, and the original, as may be imagined, is wholly in the hand-writing of the Lord Treasurer.

It was my intention to have concluded with some information (quite as new and remarkable as anything above communicated) respecting the works of Sir Philip Sidney, including an original letter from Fulk Greville, regarding the steps he took, just after the melancholy death of his friend, to prevent the surreptitious and imperfect printing of the "*Arcadia*." This and other matter, not hitherto adverted to in any account of Sidney or his productions, I must, however, postpone to a future occasion, thinking that I have already given enough upon one subject for one number of your publication.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Kensington, 6 Feb. 1850.

TORQUATO TASSO AND HIS TIMES.*

THE name of Torquato Tasso will never fail to excite a lively interest; although it is the consequence, less of his merits than of his misfortunes. He lived to achieve much, but to endure more; and the world, ready enough to bestow admiration for what was accomplished, is even more curious to know why he suffered.

Tasso was born at Sorrento, on the Bay of Naples, on the 11th of March, 1544. His father, Bernardo, was a poet, courtier, and soldier—three vocations which could scarcely keep him from starving. Poetry brought him the least profit, but he loved it with the greatest ardour—*ut solent poetae*—and this feeling was almost the sole

inheritance which descended to his son. Against such ardour he early warned the latter, in whom he discerned, with something like terror, a precocious love for the tuneful art. But his teaching, springing from precept and not strengthened by example, failed, of course, of its purpose. While an infant the future bard spoke in measured lines, and the school-days of the boy were given to dreams of future fame; his father endeavoured to divert his inclination by binding him to the study of the law; Tasso accordingly sat down to the Pandects—and wrote an epic poem!

His college life was passed at Padua and Bologna. Throughout its course

* The Life of Torquato Tasso. By the Rev. R. Milman. 2 vols. 8vo.

he appears to have been diligent, pious, and dissolute. His industry was not spent upon unworthy objects, but much of it was given to matters of which Bernardo would have kept him ignorant. He was pious without principle; that he was dissolute too, was, therefore, no unnatural consequence.

He was but a boy, scarcely twenty, when his careful sire procured him an honorary service at the court of Ferrara, the subsequent scene of his enduring triumphs and his astounding sorrows. He arrived there in the midst of the noisy splendours of a ducal marriage. The Duke Alfonso, having found that his first wife had outgrown his liking, gave way to one of the little faults in the character of the d'Estes, and poisoned her. The poor lady was duly declared to have died of putrid fever, and Barbara, Archduchess of Austria, succeeded to the honours and the perils of her place. Such was the man to whom Tasso had now to look up as the source of his fortunes; he bowed to his patron like a prudent courtier, but he turned from him to worship his celebrated sisters with the ardour of a lover and a poet. That the two princesses had passed the mature line of thirty was no obstacle to the rhyming boy. He poured out sonnets to Lucrezia and Leonora, to the reading of which both noble ladies listened with a complacency which we cannot but admire. To accept Tasso's flattery was to touch Tasso's heart, and, as circumstances rendered Leonora a more frequent listener than her sister, the poet addressed the latter in terms which might very well pass for an expression of love, did they not, now and then, lack the slight merit of decency.

Mr. Milman says that there is a moral in Tasso's life, but he deduces it strangely. He conjectures that it illustrates the dangers of a too-vaulting ambition; to us it appears to demonstrate that abuse of talent is sure to reap an abundant harvest of misery. The biographer traces all Tasso's sufferings to the vanity and tyranny of the duke; for our part, we are inclined to think that they were, in great measure, the consequences of his own arrogance, his irritability, and a general bearing that

looked something like the insanity it was declared to be.

The Duke of Ferrara treated Tasso with as much liberality as sovereign dukes were then wont to treat poor but celebrated scholars. He made him his "gentleman," and attached 15 golden crowns as the monthly salary for the performance of nothing; he further appointed him to the mathematical chair of Ferrara, with its modest stipend of half a hundred scudi; gave him the honorary and easy office of ducal historian; and admitted him to the fellowship of his table. Tasso, it must be acknowledged, made the Duke a most princely return. He immortalized his house in the "Jerusalem," gladdened his court with the pastoral of "Amyntas," and won an admiration which posterity refuses to sanction for his sesquipedalian tragedy of "Torrismondo." But that the honours extended to him for these glories failed to satisfy him, and that he was not created of the quality which easily acknowledges satisfaction, may be pretty clearly seen from the subjoined extract:—

"I marvel," he says, "that I have never written down the promises which I make myself, and the recompenses, and the honours, and the favours, and the gifts, and the graces from emperors and kings, and mightiest princes, which I am always imagining and forming at my will.

"From the same cause he could not brook affront. He acknowledges of himself that he 'could not live in a city where all the nobility did not either yield him the first place, or at least content themselves with a perfect equality in all exterior marks of honour;' and again, that he 'could not endure being denied the first place in society, being of noble birth, and, besides, *Tasso*.' 'This is my humour or principle.'"

It was a humour that was very like to be mortified at the proud court of Alfonso d'Este. The man who attempts to conduct his fortunes on the principle that his merits raise him to the level of his patron is pretty sure to make shipwreck. Had Tasso possessed the real modesty which he sometimes feigned, his life would have been less eventful, and the story of it not half so interesting.

Mr. Milman attributes much of the sorrows of Tasso to the envy of those

who stood less near the duke's affections and Leonora's person, but it is probable that they who envied were only the instruments not the causes of his fate. That there must have been grave offence is clear from the circumstance of Tasso's fears alone. His terror was triple-piled; he dreaded the Inquisition, suspected poison, and walked abroad in fear of assassination. The duke had been little more than cool to him, when the poet's papers were seized. If he discovered among them that impudently jealous letter which Tasso is known to have addressed to the princess, on the occasion of her lending a gracious ear to the metrical flattery of another builder of the lofty rhyme, there was offence patent enough to cry for punishment. If then the duke became for the first time aware of the existence of lines addressed to his sister which were unworthy of a Christian poet, and were an insolent homage to a modest woman, there was sufficient cause for the ducal wrath. That wrath was apt to fall upon those who had excited it with mortal violence; the dread of it evidently disturbed Tasso's mind, and when Alfonso consigned him, on his drawing a dagger upon a serving-man in the palace, to the keeping of physicians and Franciscan monks, the intellect of the poet had evidently assumed that fatal quality which the duke ascribed to it.

For less crimes than boasting of a successful passion for a "*donna reale*," it was the custom of Italian princes to inflict death. Alfonso only condemned Tasso to a nominal imprisonment, and the guard was so indifferently kept that the captive contrived to escape. For a year or so, and after many moving accidents and misadventures, he lay concealed near Naples, when suddenly, and in opposition to the council of his friends, he resolved upon returning to Ferrara. This was in 1577, and one alleged cause of his return was his desire to recover the manuscript of his "*Jerusalem*," which Alfonso ungenerously refused to surrender. He returned, endured the neglect of the duke, the reserve of the sisters, and the contumely of their servants; when, once more dreading these things as the precursors of some dreadful penalty, he took refuge in

flight. As before, after a period of restless wandering, he again entered Ferrara, where he found but little welcome. His impatience burst forth at the treatment which he endured; and vehement reproaches against princes generally, and the duke in particular, finally consigned him to the hospital of Santa Anna as a lunatic.

The captivity was a cruel one, but it was evidently considered by the duke as but light chastisement for offences both political and social. It was indeed attended by circumstances of oppression of which Mr. Milman certainly makes the most. It is manifest that the confinement was not always rigorous. The poor prisoner was permitted to see his friends, and to have the use of books, pens, and ink; and we know that he employed the latter assiduously in some of his most elegant compositions. As for his mental condition, Mr. Milman, who will not believe it deranged (and indeed it was not so permanently) is obliged to confess that Tasso peopled his cell with fancied spirits, and he quotes the following passage, which is from Tasso's own hand, "While I deny not that I am mad, I yet am glad to believe that my madness is caused either by drinking or love; for this I know, without any possibility of mistake, that I drink exceedingly." "He means, I think," says Mr. Milman, with indomitable good nature, "*in his visions!*" And yet, when subsequently Tasso's physician recommended, among other remedies for dispersing baseless visions, "a total abstinence from wine, and continual broths and gruels," Mr Milman adds, "Tasso was very ready to ask advice, but not so ready to adopt the prescribed remedies. . . . he seems very earnest against the broth and abstinence."

"While he lay in this uncomfortable position, there rose a violent storm, where there seemed least cause for any apprehension. This was the famous attack of the Academy della Crusca in Florence, on his *Jerusalem*. These academies, notwithstanding the classical grandeur of the title, were nothing more than literary or artistic clubs. They had also various characters. Some were grave, some gay; some sober, some bacchanalian; some witty, some wise; some pious, some, alas! impious. Some affected straightforwardness, some aimed at singularity. Some were mostly

confined to one class of persons—scholars, or artists, or men of science; but far more were mixed assemblages, gathered from all professions, and all classes of society, from popes down to buffoons. Each academy possessed some particular nickname, and so did every member when enrolled in his society. There was the famous nocturnal reunion of the Vatican, which produced the *Noctes Vaticanæ*, founded by St. Carl Borromeo, under the name ‘Chaos.’ There were the ‘Spirituals,’ the ‘Ethereals,’ the ‘Unnamed Ones,’ of each of which Tasso was a member; the ‘Sleepers,’ the ‘Bright Ones,’ the ‘Dark Ones,’ the ‘Soft Ones,’ the ‘Rough Ones,’ the ‘Fieries,’ the ‘Moists,’ the ‘Transformed,’ the ‘Immovables,’ the ‘Savages,’ the ‘Lazies,’ the ‘Fantastics,’ the ‘Frozens,’ the ‘Thirsties,’ the ‘Argonauts,’ the ‘GalleySlaves,’ the ‘Sleepies,’ the ‘Wide-Awakes,’ the ‘Madmen,’ the ‘Merries,’ the ‘Melancholies,’ the ‘Men of Virtue and Fame,’ of the ‘Fountain,’ the ‘Vineyard,’ the ‘Cask,’ and innumerable other such titles. Then for individual designations, in the society with Chaos, there would be Night, and Demagogia, and all the Titans. Apollonius Rhodius would supply names to all the Argonauts. The Moists would call themselves the Frog, the Eel, the Reed, the Rush. Among the Fieries would be the Boiled, the Roasted, the Fried, and so on. The Academy della Crusca took its name from *Crusca*, a bolting-cloth. Accordingly Tasso’s chief assailants were the ‘Mealy’ and the ‘Brownbread.’ They entitled their first criticism ‘a sifting.’”

Such were the gentlemen-reviewers of three centuries ago. Tasso hardly needed rough treatment at their hands to render his unsettled mind more ill at ease. It should be added, that, though the poet replied in stout phrase to the “sifting” given to him by the critics, a *sifting* which was made all to the benefit of Ariosto, yet, from the day on which “Mealy” and “Brownbread” depreciated the “Jerusalem” and lauded the “Orlando,” the academy of which they were the most doughty champions rose in reputation, and finally achieved a renown which has rendered its name throughout the literary world “familiar as a household word.”

The imprisonment of Tasso lasted seven weary years. During this period, though he saw visions, and dreamed dreams, and cherished fantastic imaginings, and held converse with brain-coined creations, and subdued his mind

to hallucinations for the potent reality of which he had large faith, yet that same mind was free and unclouded as soon as he addressed himself to his favourite toil. Whatever gloom veiled his fine intellect as long as it dwelt upon Ferrara and his fortunes, the cloud was gone as soon as he turned his gaze towards Helicon. His command too over his vexed spirit was largely displayed in the applications which he made to various princes of Italy to obtain for him that freedom which was at last vouchsafed to him on the occasion of the third nuptials of the duke, with a princess of Mantua, and on the condition that he should write nothing injurious to the honour or reputation of the ducal house, a condition that seems to have reference to the error that was so cruelly expiated by his long captivity.

“The hospital of Santa Anna stands in the middle of the town. Its windows, grated and barred like the rest, look out into one of those silent and desolate streets. At one of those windows, a face, handsome, but extremely sad, rather past middle life, but haggard beyond its age; the hair, though partially white, falling down in delicate curls from the high and somewhat wrinkled forehead; the cheeks pale and ghastly, as of one just recovering from severe illness; thin lips, anxiously parted from one another, and showing the white teeth set; eyes preternaturally bright, and fixed with an intense, eager gaze, down the street, might be seen day after day through the bars, reappearing like a pale phantom every morning; planted there during the long June day, and lost in the twilight at last without withdrawing from its post. Not a passer-by but turned to take a hurried glance at the window, and then swept hurriedly on, as if afraid of observation.”

At last this poor phantom beheld his little friend Constantine running breathless with joy, bearing the message of liberty. Tasso was free, and Leonora in the grave.

He survived his captivity nine years, a period during which he shewed more instability of mind than had marked the time of his imprisonment. He was never at rest, always enjoying change and yet ever longing for it. Without purpose, and with shattered fortunes, he passed from court to court. At last Cardinal Aldobrandini gave him a refuge in Rome. He had no sooner entered the gates of the eternal city

than the citizens resolved to crown him in the capitol. The day was fixed, the laurel-wreath prepared, but ere the Romans could place it on his brow, the poet was a corpse. He died on the 25th April, 1595, aged 51. His closing hours became so great a man. "In manus tuas, Domine," were the last words uttered by Tasso of Sorrento.

Mr. Milman does not appear to be aware that the great Torquato has suffered as much from printers since his death as he notoriously did when living. Indeed, he was wont to say, that Italian printers had used him as infamously as Italian princes. The rage to do him wrong for individual profit long survived him; and some twelve or fourteen years since Count Mariano Alberti was convicted at Rome of the wholesale forgery of works which he professed to have discovered, and which he published as those of Tasso. It is believed that some small portion of those works was genuine, and that on the foundation of a few lines Alberti wove whole poems. In his lodgings were found an immense collection of writing tools, different coloured inks, various age-tinted papers, and innumerable exercises in imitation of the handwriting of more than fifty eminent individuals of Tasso's time.

Finally, we wish that Mr. Milman had done for the mother of Leonora what he has done for the father of Torquato. The great and good Renée deserved at least as faithful a chronicler as Bernardo. The details touching the house and career of the latter are full and interesting; but the history of the Duchess Renée, that incomparable daughter of Anne of Brittany, is worth a wilderness of poetic records, and we regret that Mr. Milman has not entered into it more copiously. She, who was the pupil of Calvin, the friend of Morati, and the patroness of Clement Marot;—who, in spite of the anger of her husband and the menaces of the Inquisition, kept steadfast to the reformed faith;—who made Ferrara the asylum of persecuted truth, and received and protected fugitive Protestants when torture and death rode on the wings of their pursuers;—a figure of such dignity should have found a more conspicuous position in an historical picture, sketched by a minister of that faith which Renée loved; and for which, when pressed by the artillery of her son-in-law, the fierce Duc de Guise, she heroically declared that she would fight in the breach of her own castle of Montargis, as became the daughter of a sovereign, and a child of France!

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

2. *Sketch of the History of Art from the 12th to the 16th Century.*

IN our last paper* we traced the History of Christian Art down to the end of the twelfth century, at which period it received a fresh impelling power, and commenced an onward progress; the succeeding age—the thirteenth century—witnessed its complete development. A new style of architecture had arisen, differing greatly in its principles from any that had preceded it, and the chronology of its progress makes a most prominent feature in the revival of art in Europe. Previously architecture, like all the other arts during the decadence which accompanied the decline of the Roman em-

pire, was imitative only; and, although in the later Norman structures some distinct features may be observed, they are not sufficiently of an essential character to warrant our classing them as arising from the application of new principles. But the new mode, resulting from the use of an arch struck from two centres, gave birth to forms perfectly novel, of unrivalled beauty, and seeking effect in principles quite distinct from those of any structure of the classic ages. Painting and sculpture went hand in hand with the new ideas, and the whole grew together in harmonious combination, one pervading thought

* See our Magazine for February, p. 151.

governing them all. This rule, however, chiefly respects Northern Europe; in Italy, and the countries immediately subject to its influence, Pointed architecture never took deep root. No sooner had art in that country received its impulsion, than its professors, surrounded as they were by the remains of Greek and Roman genius, became aware of the superior knowledge and practical skill which they evinced, and devoted themselves as a natural consequence to their study and emulation. The result was that traditional iconography in the hands of Italian artists soon became modified, and latterly, was in many instances entirely abandoned.

Two edifices which belong to this era have strong claims to a passing notice as illustrations of the history of mediæval art and the practice of its iconography—Wells Cathedral and the Campo Santo at Pisa. Both are nearly contemporary in date, the former having been finished in 1242, and the latter in 1200. The first is selected because it is one of the earliest examples of the extensive use of art in decoration applied to the *new* manner, and because also of the additional interest which attaches to it as being in our own country; the latter, because it exemplifies another idea or scheme of religious instruction.

The west front of Wells Cathedral is entirely covered with sculpture, disposed in several niches or sunken compartments, and consisting of subjects from the Old and New Testaments, containing an embodiment of the whole Christian scheme of the origin and final dispensation of Providence, from the creation and fall of man to the last judgment and final retribution. The latter subject appropriately crowns the gable or pediment of the roof, while the others are arranged according to a received traditional plan, the south side of the west door being devoted to the stories of the Old and the north to that of the New Testament. It is not here our province to speak particularly of the execution of these works; it may, however, suffice to say, that, though necessarily rude at so early a period which anticipated the birth of

Cimabue, yet in design they are severely grand, simple, and earnest, and would not disgrace a later master of a more fortunate time; and the plan, or idea, of the whole is the same as that afterwards observed even by Raffælle and Michel Angiolo.

The decoration of the cloisters of the Campo Santo consists of a number of paintings, and differs in plan from the foregoing: the two examples are therefore fitly compared together. The former gives an embodiment of the Christian's faith and hope; the latter consists chiefly of moral lessons, taught by allegory or by a selection from biblical and legendary stories, such subjects being introduced as have reference to the place as an abode for the dead; for instance, the "Triumph of Death," by Orcagna; the "Last Judgment," &c. The paintings were executed at different periods, some being by Cimabue and Giotto, and others by much later masters; the whole series is deservedly celebrated in the history of art. It may be as well here to mention that paintings of the latter class were discovered a few years ago in Battle Church, Sussex,* but unfortunately in a great state of decay and mutilation; and there is a fine manuscript in the Arundel Collection (Brit. Museum), No. 83, containing a great number of allegorical or moral paintings, but we shall probably have occasion to refer to it hereafter. Both these latter works belong to the fourteenth century.

From about the middle of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century the finest structures of Pointed architecture were erected. The peculiar and characteristic beauty of the style, of which the form of the arch was the embodied idea, is seen to greatest advantage within these dates. At the same time also sculpture and painting as decorations were strictly conformable to the old traditions and practice of the ecclesiastical artist, and none more so than the miniatures of the illuminated missals, Bibles, and other books of devotion. Even in Italy, variation is not frequent, but is confined to few instances; perhaps the school of the Pisani,

* See an account published in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. i. p. 6.

who assiduously studied the antique remains, and have left many works in which their imitation is strongly apparent, is the most striking instance. In their *bassi relievi* even the nimbus is omitted from the heads of the most sacred personages, and still later in the fine works of Lorenzo Ghiberti, the same omission is to be observed. In minor works, however, as in the niello engravings of Finiguerra, particularly the celebrated one of the Coronation of the Virgin, the nimbus is always introduced, and perhaps the above instances of its omission may be rather due to the works being of sculpture than to any real desire to depart from tradition or conventional attributes.

It was during this period that painting on glass arrived at its perfection, many superior technical processes being introduced, by which a wider scope was given to the artist. Accordingly we shall find that the greater number of examples which have escaped the hands of time and the iconoclast, belong to this and the succeeding century, and they form some of the most valuable records we possess of legendary art.

Previous to the fifteenth century, a remarkable harmony is to be found in all works of ecclesiastical art executed in northern Europe. One directing thought or idea is always visible, not only in respect to those matters which were traditional, but even in their execution, proving the influence of one system or school. This is to be observed in works of the most diverse character—sculpture in wood, ivory, or stone; paintings in oil or distemper, or in the miniatures on vellum. In some cases this is so striking, that you might attribute to the same hand a great number of works scattered over a wide space of country, executed by very many different processes and in various materials. Towards the close of that era, however, a change is very obviously at work, traditional observances cease to be respected as heretofore, and in some schools particularly—for instance, the Venetian—conventional or traditional attributes are scarcely regarded. Titian rarely uses the nimbus, and in the works of Paul Veronese it is, when adopted, confined to a mere linear circlet. Even in Northern Europe this change is to be observed, for in many works of the

German school a modification of old convention can be traced. Many circumstances were concurring together to produce this feeling. The spirit of reform which had begun to manifest itself, operating in conjunction with a zeal for the study of works of classic antiquity, threw into partial contempt the rigid convention imposed by the second council of Nice. The great artists of Italy seemed only to have conformed to it so far as they were probably compelled by their ecclesiastical patrons. Nevertheless it was not entirely abandoned, for Michel Angiolo has observed the old custom in his arrangement of the Sistine chapel, the introduction of the sybils with the prophets being quite in accordance with the early traditions.

During the whole period which we denominate the middle ages, the artist was accustomed to treat his subjects precisely as if they occurred in his own time, and it is for this reason that their works are now so valuable as records of the costume and customs of our forefathers. This practice was exceedingly natural; for, when the artist is unlearned in the habits peculiar to the past, and which to a great extent he always will be, he generally gives something to his productions which marks the era in which he lived. To a certain extent, however, the traditions of iconography imposed a limit. The figures of Christ, his Apostles, and of some others, are always habited in the Roman costume, and that of St. John the Baptist is invariably clothed in a tunic made of camel's hair. It was not until the study of the classic remains in Italy began to take effect, that a deviation was ventured upon. We then find the Baptist represented as a nude figure, with a skin about his loins, as in the paintings of Raffaele, the Carracci, Guido, and others. It is needless to say that the medieval artist was nearer to actual truth in this particular. Garments woven of that material are still worn in Syria and Egypt.

The political convulsions consequent on the Reformation entirely arrested the progress of art in this country, and destroyed all remains of its traditions; the churches being no longer decorated, but having their old paintings covered with whitewash. In those countries where the arts were still fostered, the

influence of new ideas operated quite as powerfully in eradicating or greatly modifying the ancient rules of iconography.

The subjects which belonged to the old system of church decoration may be divided into two classes—history and moral allegory; and sometimes the

two are united. In the first class are those from Scripture, and the legends of saints, of which we shall speak hereafter; but before entering into the general subject, it will be necessary to give some account of the nimbus, which forms so important an attribute of divinity in the middle ages.

3. The Nimbus.

NIMBUS, AUREOLA, and GLORY, are in some respects synonymous terms in the language of art. GLORY is the generic term, whilst the other two are specific varieties or versions of the same idea. Glory is expressive of exaltation, deriving its origin from the natural effects of light, which is so essential to the development of beauty and perfection in the works of nature. The idea of irradiation or of emanation, to indicate moral intelligence, is easily suggested by all luminous bodies, which, especially in a hazy atmosphere, beget a natural nimbus or cloud of light around them. And light as a symbol of intelligence, of which the worship of the planetary bodies was the highest exposition, passes into the common language of metaphor, as we say “a ray of intelligence.” Light or glory emanating from a deified being has so long been a popular idea, that it would perhaps be a vain task to trace its origin. There can be little doubt that the East was its parent; and in the earliest of writings—the Holy Scriptures—we find many instances. Moses, after his admission into the presence of God in Mount Sinai, had his face so radiant that the Israelites feared to look upon him. A cloud of glory over the mercy-seat in the temple of Solomon indicated the Divine presence. In the New Testament we find the messengers or angels of God announcing their presence and divine nature by light; light descends from heaven at the conversion of St. Paul; nor would it be at all difficult to cite many alleged instances of a far more recent date. But this is not necessary; the idea is natural, and therefore so common, that it would be almost an impertinence to attempt its proof; and in art, long after the disuse of the nimbus, we find an emanation of

glory as indicative of divinity; as, for instance, in the fine sketch by Rembrandt, in our National Gallery, representing the Nativity; in the celebrated “Notte” of Corregio; and still later, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in New College Chapel, Oxford, in a similar subject.

THE NIMBUS, or cloud, is that species of glory emanating from the head, taking in its primary and chief form that of a circle. The *aureola* appertains to the whole figure or body, which it encloses within an oval form, called by English antiquaries *Vesica piscis*: it is, compared with the nimbus, of rare application. Whether the origin or idea of the *nimbus* was derived from the appearance of the planets or no, it is worthy of mention that the constellations were anciently represented nimbed. Virgil has the expression “nimbosus Orion,” which seems at once to convey the suggestion.*

The nimbus was common to the mythological representations of Egypt, India, and ancient Greece and Rome, and is to be found in Japan and China. It is, therefore, an adoption in Christian art, but at the same time it was there that it became most expressive and distinct. In India, and other parts of the East, it is not only the distinction of deity, or moral worth, as in the Christian system, but is lavished with prodigality upon kings and others as an emblem of power, and is often bestowed upon good and evil genii indiscriminately. In the mythology of the middle ages the nimbus always points out a deified person. The few exceptions which occur have been traced to an oriental source, and are generally found in works of a Byzantine origin. Although used to distinguish deities in the works

* Æneid, b. i. l. 535.

of ancient Greece and Rome, we shall not find it employed at the finest period of art, and it is generally rejected, or very much modified, by the great artists of the *Renaissance* period. Didron, in his very recondite work "*Iconographie Chretienne; Histoire de Dieu*," has given some curious examples, taken from Montfaucon's *Antiquités Expliquées*, of the nimbus applied to Roman deities. Mercury with his usual attributes is nimbed; so Diana, or the moon. The sun is represented as a young man, with rays issuing from each side of his head; above which and resting upon it is figured the sun as a circle, with rays contained within another, giving the whole the appearance of a wheel. Representations of the sun and moon with a human face contained within the circle are to be found in early paintings of the crucifixion and other religious subjects, and even so late as the seventeenth century occasional examples may be met with. A very notable and well-known instance of the use of the nimbus in ancient art, is among the paintings found at Pompeii; the subject, Ulysses, after having drunk of the charmed cup, draws his sword upon Circe, to avenge the fate of his comrades. Circe has around her head a nimbus precisely like that in use during the middle ages. There is also another example of the same character around the head of a figure of Jupiter, painted upon a wall of the house of Ceres. These works are, doubtless, as late as the Christian era.

The attribute was therefore well known in its application and principle before its adoption into Christian art, where its origin was comparatively late, and introduced with that peculiar caution which marks the advances towards the customs of the heathen. It was not before the sixth century that the nimbus was introduced effectively in the religious paintings of churches, nor does it then become a constant indication or fixed type. Even in the tenth and eleventh centuries it is very variable in its use. Didron has engraved a very curious painting from a Greek MS. in the Royal Library at

Paris of the tenth century, representing Night under the form of a female, with a nimbus transparent, through which are seen the stars upon her mantle.* The same treatment is sometimes observed at a period when the use of the nimbus was becoming less common. In a fine MS. entitled *Hor-tulus Animæ*, preserved in the Imperial Library of Vienna,† date about the end of the fifteenth century, we find the miniatures of saints with a transparent nimbus, through which the buildings in the background are distinctly observed. Both were executed in periods of transition. In the twelfth century the nimbus took its definite character; it then became a solid circular disc, not giving any other idea of its origin than in its golden colour, and which was not observed in painted glass, or in illuminations. The distinction given to that applied to the three persons of the Trinity, by forming it like a cross, had already been received, the names of saints were often inscribed on an enriched margin, and the field was frequently decorated with diaper-work, which practice may be traced down to the fifteenth century. In works of sculpture, where the application of the nimbus was attended with practical difficulties, it was sooner discontinued and less strictly used than in painting, and this difficulty frequently led the artists to an awkward mode of employing it. Didron has given an instance of this from the wooden stalls of the cathedral at Amiens, in which the nimbus appears to rest like a cap upon the head, but the reason is, that the figure, that of the child Jesus, is seen from behind, which compels a deviation from the usual position; the date is of the sixteenth century. In two of the *Nielli* of Finiguerra—the Coronation of the Virgin, and the Virgin and Child surrounded by Saints—we find it similarly disposed on a number of kneeling figures whose backs are turned to the spectator.‡

At present only one form of the nimbus has been noticed—the earliest and simplest, the circle; but several deviations are found from this primi-

* Agincourt, in his *Histoire de l'Art*, has engraved this full size, and does not give a nimbus at all to Night. Vid. tom. v. pl. 46.

† Vid. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Tour*.

‡ Engraved in Ottley's *History of Engraving*, vol. i.

tive form, although by no means so universal in their application. The oblong is the chief of these variations, and was given to living persons; it is however confined to Italy. Several instances occur of its use in the ninth century. Charlemagne and Pope Leo are so indicated in a mosaic in the Vatican; Pope Pascal at the church of Saint Cecilia, and many other examples, are to be found in Agincourt's work.* This form has also some curious varieties. In some instances the oblong tablet has two of its sides bent forward, and the projecting angles are sometimes rounded like a scroll.† Another form is that of a lozenge, of which examples occur in the fourteenth century, applied to God the Father. It is also made use of by Raffaele in the Dispute of the Sacrament; the sides of this figure are usually concave. There are also some examples of the figure doubled one upon the other, so as to form an octagon of points: there is a very curious instance given in a Ruthenic MS. of the fourteenth century, representing a figure of the deity, in which this duplicated form is surrounded by a circle of the usual character, and the whole subject is comprised within a circular disk or aureole, containing several concentric circles, from which proceed irradiations.‡ Another form is that of the hexagon, which, according to Mons. Didron, is given to the Virtues by Giotto, in the lower church at Assisi, by Taddeo Gaddi in the choir of St. Francis at Pisa, and elsewhere; but it seems to have been an Italian peculiarity, as the allegorical persons are represented by a common circular nimbus at Amiens, Chartres, and Rheims. But it was not confined to the Virtues, as appears by a painting of the Crucifixion, by Buffalmacco, in the Campo Santo at Pisa,§ where the head of the centurion, since called in Christian hagiology by the name of St. Longinus, is nimbed with an hexagonal figure, the field being richly diapered. This is an instance worth recording, as some have given fanciful reasons for this form being applied to the Virtues, which are without any real

foundation, and lose all weight when we find it otherwise applied. The triangular nimbus is of late introduction, and is always applied to the first person of the Trinity, of whom the form was a type; this symbol has been continued in use down to the present time, and is frequently given in the centre of an irradiation of glory.

We have seen that the nimbus was in its introduction sometimes presented as a diaphanous substance. The same peculiarity occurred again towards the period of its gradual disuse. The Italians in the sixteenth century for the most part discarded all but a circular outline, even when it was introduced at all, and it is thus given in the cartoons of Raffaele, at Hampton Court: but it was very frequently rejected altogether, as has been before stated. In Northern Europe, at the close of the fifteenth century, the orthodox form when omitted has frequently its place supplied by an irradiation, taking the form of the cross when applied to the Saviour: an instance of this occurs even as early as the fourteenth century on a diptic at Florence representing the Virgin and child; the head of Jesus is thus distinguished, and that of the Virgin has a crown composed of stars and a flaming irradiation filling the whole background.



There is a curious and probably unique example of the nimbus, if indeed it can strictly be so called, among the paintings in the Lady Chapel, Winchester Cathedral. It is appended to the head of Christ, whom the Virgin is supplicating for the resuscitation of a woman who died without confession. It is in fact a floriated cross, as above delineated. There is no circle indicated, and it is

* Hist. de l'Art, tom. v.

† Vid. Didron *Iconographie Chrétienne*, p. 82.

‡ Agincourt, *Hist. de l'Art*, tom. v.

§ Vid. Lasinio's work, *Delle Pitture nel Campo Santo*, Pisa.

the only example in all these paintings of the use of the nimbus; the Virgin is throughout distinguished by the crown only. The date of the execution of these paintings is about 1489. The idea of the propriety of some distinguishing attribute may be found lingering in the paintings of the seventeenth century. The nimbus, as understood by the conventional circle, has disappeared, but the glory remains in very many instances, applied, however, at the discretion of the artist.

The colour of the nimbus does not seem to have been fixed. Gold was the primary colour for paintings on wood and on walls; but in illuminated MSS. and painted glass there is a diversity, and apparently the colour is not applied by any fixed rule. In some figures of painted glass in the church of West Wickham, Kent, there are several interesting varieties.*

THE AUREOLA is an emanation of glory from the body, as the nimbus is from the head. It is usually of an oval form, and mostly of that description called *vesica piscis*, athwart which is usually an arch representing the rainbow. By this shape it accommodates itself to the body; but in seated figures of the deity, and in other arrangements wherein there was no necessity for adhering strictly to this form, it is not always observed. In such instances, circular, and even quatrefoil figures, are introduced, and often seem but another phase of the nimbus. It occurs as early as the tenth century, and disappears somewhat earlier than the nimbus; but, as was before observed on the use of glory, that, although the conventional forms disappeared, the idea of emanation was practised down to a late period. An early example given by Didron to a figure of the deity represents the aureola as composed of clouds around the figure, to the form of which it closely accommodates itself. In another instance a nude figure with hands conjoined and a mitre on its head is contained within the acute oval, around which is the conventional nebulous form used in heraldry. This is of the thirteenth century, and is taken from a painting on glass from the cathedral

of Chartres, representing St. Martin borne to heaven by angels. The application of the aureola to the person of a saint belongs to the thirteenth century, but in strict orthodoxy it was only given to the most sacred persons. It is introduced in the figures of the Virgin and Christ in the Last Judgment, by Orcagna, in the Campo Santo; the form adopted being oval and the field irradiated. But, as in the case of the nimbus the irradiation became secondary, so in the aureole the hard material outline or form is chiefly found during the greater part of the period of its application. This, when given to the deity, is frequently borne by attendant angels; sometimes in its oval form, and sometimes when the circle or other figures are employed.

Giotto has used the aureole to the figure of God in the history of Job in the Campo Santo, of an oval form, irradiated; and in the same place Simone Memmi has introduced it several times to the figure of St. Ranieri, where sometimes it appears as an emanation of light, and sometimes as a fiery envelopment. A similar instance of the last kind is on a monumental brass to Sir Hugh Hastings, in Elsing church, Norfolk, where the soul of the deceased, in a winding-sheet, is borne by angels to heaven surrounded by a fiery cloud.

The great masters of the *renaissance* period, deviating from the conventional peculiarities of the aureole, have nevertheless seized upon the idea and aggrandised it. Ghiberti, in his celebrated bronze gates of the Baptistery at Florence, has introduced the deity in a circular aureole, surrounded by attendant spirits; and Michel Angiolo has evidently had the same idea in his mind when he conceived that magnificent and sublime group in the Creation of Adam.

Although the more common forms of the aureole were the oval and circle enveloping the whole figure, there are deviations from that rule. In a MS. of the tenth century in the Royal Library at Paris is a miniature of the Virgin,† surrounded by an obtuse oval, the lower part of which is intersected by another embracing the feet, and on which the figure appears seated.

* Vid. Engravings in Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture.

† Didron, *Iconographie Chrétienne*.

The demi figure of Christ in the chapel of St. Sepulchre in Winchester cathedral is given in an aureole, the oval form of which is broken at the head by a pointed cusp, and other instances

might be cited, but they are not material to our purpose. The use of the aureole was abandoned in the fifteenth century.

J. G. WALLER.

MINUTES OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE BELLEROPHON.

Hartlepool, Dec. 31st. 1849.

MR. URBAN,—The subjoined extract from the Log Book of H.M.S. Bellerophon, having relation to the Battle of Trafalgar, is the copy of a transcription which was made from the original record, on the twentieth anniversary of the battle (viz. Oct. 21, 1825), by a relative of mine, who at that time was a guest of the late Captain William Pryce Cumby, R.N., at Heighington, Durham. Captain Cumby held the appointment of First Lieutenant of the Bellerophon when the conflict commenced, and may be considered (his superior, Captain Cooke, having been killed early in the action,) to have fought the ship. I believe that late in the day he was nearly the only person who was left unharmed upon the vessel's quarter-deck. Captain Cumby died some years ago, Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, which appointment he accepted, in lieu of availing himself of a further step in professional rank. He left behind him an unsullied name, both for gallantry as an officer and honour as a gentleman.

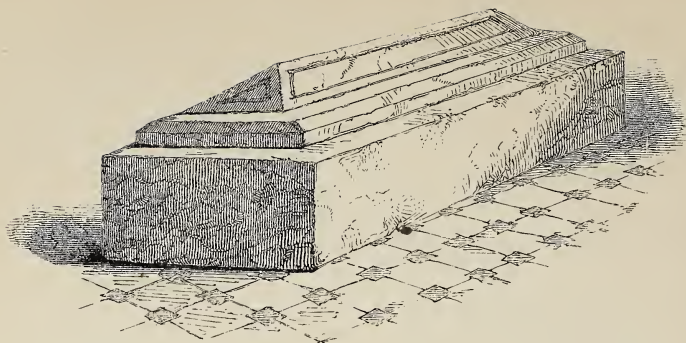
Yours, &c. C. DAVISON.

Minutes of the Battle of Trafalgar, taken on board the Bellerophon, and extracted from the Ship's Log Book.

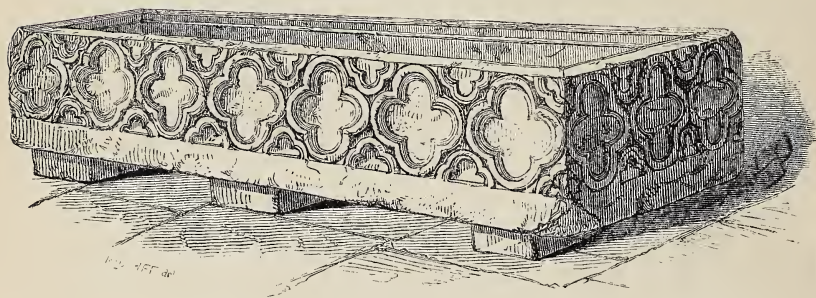
"[Oct. 21st, 1805.] At daylight saw the enemy's fleet, E.N.E.; at 6h. answered signal to form the order of sailing. At 6h. 15m. answered signal to bear up and steer E.N.E.—Out reefs and made sail. At 6h. 20m. answered signal to prepare for battle. Beat to quarters and cleared for action. At 6h. 42m. answered signal to steer E. 11h. 14m. answered telegraph sign from the Victory,—'England expected that every man would do his duty.' 11h. 50m. answered signal to make more sail, from Royal Sovereign. Set studding-

sails. 12h. answered from Victory the signal to prepare to anchor at the close of day. At 12h. 10m. the Royal Sovereign opened fire on enemy's centre. At 12h. 13m. answered signal to engage more closely. At 12h. 20m. the Royal Sovereign broke through the enemy's line, astern of a Spanish three-decker, and engaged to leeward, being followed by the Mars, Belleisle, and Tonnant, who engaged their respective opponents. At 12h. 20m. opened our fire on the enemy. At 12h. 30m. engaging on both sides, in passing through the enemy's line astern of a Spanish two-decker. At 12h. 35m., while hauling to the wind, fell on board the French two-decked ship L'Aigle, with our starboard bow on his larboard quarter, our foreyard locking with her main one; kept up a brisk fire, both on her and on the Spanish ship on our larboard bow; at the same time receiving the fire of two other ships, one astern the other on the larboard quarter. At 1h. the main and mizen topmasts fell over the side. At 1h. 5m. Mr. Overton, the master, fell; and 1h. 11m. Captain Cooke fell.* Still foul of L'Aigle, and keeping up a brisk fire from the main and lower decks. Quarter-deck, poop, and fore-castle nearly cleared by musketry from troops on board L'Aigle. At 1h. 20m. jib-boom was shot away. At 1h. 40m. L'Aigle dropt to leeward, under a raking fire from us as she fell off, our ship at this time unmanageable from braces and bowlines being shot away. 1h. 45m. L'Aigle was engaged by Defiance, and at 2h. 5m. she struck. On the smoke clearing, observed several of the enemy's ships had struck. Sent an officer and took possession of the Spanish ship Monarca of 74 guns. At 3h. 6m. the ship, being ungovernable, and in danger of falling on board the Temeraire, Tonnant, and prizes, made the signal to Sirius that boats were required to assist in towing us clear. Sent the boats ahead, towed and swept the ship clear of them. At 4h. 5m. an-

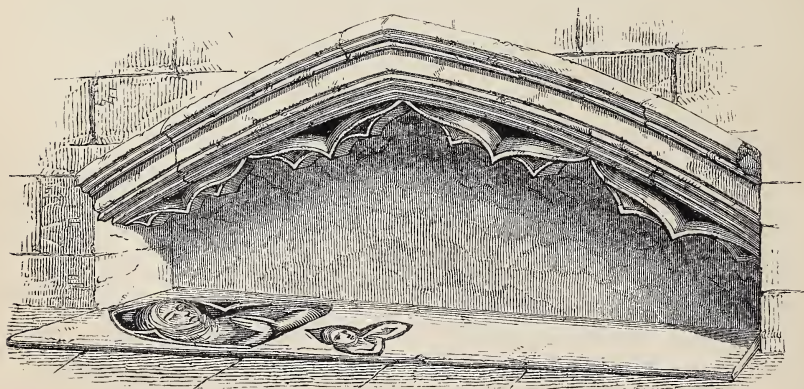
* Capt. Cumby described the circumstances of Capt. Cooke's death in a letter to the brother of that heroic officer, which is printed in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, 1825, vol. ii. part ii. p. 969.



KING WILLIAM RUFUS, IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



LLEWELYN PRINCE OF WALES, AT LLANRWST.



AT HOWELL, CO. LINCOLN.

From the Rev. C. Boutell's "Christian Monuments."

swered signal to haul to the wind on the larboard tack in succession. At 4h. 10m. opened our fire on five ships making off to windward; the sternmost of which, a Spanish two-decker, was cut off, and struck to the Minotaur; the other four French ships escaped. At 5h. 7m. the firing ceased. Perceived nineteen of the enemy's line had struck; one of them sunk; another blew up. At 5h. 20m. answered signal to

haul to the wind on starboard tack together. At 5h. 30m. sent an officer and took possession of the Spanish ship Bahama of 74 guns, by order of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, brought by an officer of the Euryalus. At dusk ten of the enemy's line, six frigates, and two brigs to leeward. At 7h. 30m. perceived the Euryalus carried the Admiral's lights, and that there were *none on board the Victory.*"

CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.*

(With four Plates.)

MR. BOUTELL is really indefatigable in his illustrations, both by the pen and pencil, of our interesting monumental antiquities. In our Magazine for Dec. 1848 we had the pleasure of noticing two works by him on parts of this subject: the one his "Monumental Brasses and Slabs," published in 1847, and the other his beautiful series of "Monumental Brasses," selected with much judgment, and represented with remarkable fidelity and delicacy of execution.† He has now undertaken to review the whole subject, and we need scarcely say how acceptable such a work will be to the students of this department of medieval art: for, not only is it capable of far more ample and complete illustration than it could have received at any former period, from the discovery and collection of new and important examples, but in truth we are really without any comprehensive manual of the kind. The agreeable little volume by Mr. Bloxam,‡ published in 1835, is now out of print, and nearly as scarce as the large and magnificent volumes of Mr. Gough, the contents of which, though copious, are ill digested, and moreover stop at the close of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Boutell's present plan is

"to furnish an historical and descriptive sketch of the various classes of monumental memorials which have been in use

in this country from about the era of the Norman conquest. In carrying out this plan, I propose to divide the subject into five sections, of which

Section I. will comprise stone coffins, stone coffin-lids, and monumental slabs, all of which are devoid of effigies.

Section II. will treat of semi-effigial monuments.

Section III. will be appropriated to monumental effigies, such as display the entire figure.

Section IV. will treat of altar-tombs or high tombs, and monumental canopies. And

Section V. will treat of head-stones, and other churchyard memorials; and will also comprise some general observations upon modern monuments, as now in use among ourselves."

Of these Sections two are now placed before us, comprising exclusively those monuments which took their form from that of the coffin or grave upon which they were laid. We consequently commence with the Norman era of the eleventh century, though in pp. 14, 16, two coffin-lids existing at York are engraved, the grotesque sculpture upon which Mr. Boutell determines to be Saxon. They differ from their successors in being of a rectangular form.

The earliest Christian monuments in this country are probably the inscribed upright stones which occur in

* Christian Monuments in England and Wales: an historical and descriptive Sketch of the various classes of Sepulchral Monuments which have been in use in this Country from about the era of the Norman Conquest. By the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Rector of Downham Market, Norfolk. 8vo. Parts I. and II.

† The XIIth number of this work, completing the first volume, has been recently published.

‡ A Glimpse at Monumental Architecture, reviewed in our Mag. for March 1835.

the west of England and in Wales, and the small Saxon pillow-stones which have been exhumed at Hartlepool. The sculptured obelisks and crosses still remaining in some churchyards (particularly those of less elevation) were also probably sepulchral. There were no doubt also many humbler headstones, like those found at Bake-well (see the engravings extracted from Bateman's *Derbyshire* in our *Magazine* for March 1849), which have now generally perished from exposure to weather. Another very ancient form of sepulchral monument assumed the shape of a raised tomb or shrine, roofed like a house, of which class those at Dewsbury in Yorkshire and Fordwich in Kent, engraved in our *Magazine* for July 1836, are examples; these are hitherto unnoticed by Mr. Boutell, but perhaps may fall under his latter divisions.

Interments in stone coffins were made at so low a depth that their stone lids were slightly raised above the surface of the church or cemetery. The coffin was carved out of a solid block of stone, and the lid was wrought from another block or slab. The lids were usually raised to a ridge, and presented two sloping surfaces, but occasionally the ends as well as the sides were sloped off. In the earlier examples they are almost invariably cut to the shape of the coffin below; but subsequently to the commencement of the Decorated period of English Gothic architecture, circ. A.D. 1275, the general form of gravestones became rectangular, and they grew to be occasionally of very large dimensions.

The monument of King William Rufus, which stands in the midst of the choir at Winchester (as represented in Plate I.) is a stone coffin, entirely without ornamental sculpture or incised work. It is singular for having a coping of smaller dimensions than the coffin, and which has its ends sloped off as well as the sides. In a raised coffin like this the corpse would lie above the pavement of the church, and so did King John in his tomb at Worcester.

In cases where the sides of the coffin were intended to be exposed to view, they were occasionally ornamented with sculpture, as the altar-tomb was subsequently; and the most beautiful example that Mr. Boutell has found is that of the great Llewellyn Prince of Wales, of the date 1240, which is also engraved in Plate I. This noble sarcophagus is in the church of Llan-rwst, having been removed thither from Conway at the dissolution of monasteries. Its lid seems to be lost.

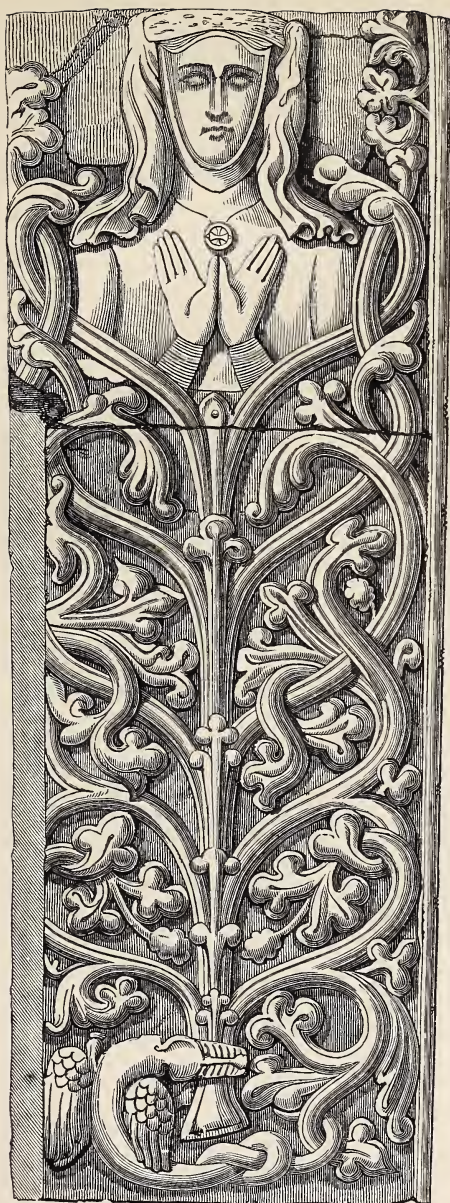
The coffin-lid of his consort Joanna (Plate II.) is now preserved in Sir R. Bulkeley's park, near Beaumaris,* having been discovered early in the present century, "face downwards, in a ditch near Llanvaes, the stone coffin itself being used as a watering-trough." It presents a bust of the princess, who was a natural daughter of John king of England, rising from an interlaced design of very fine early-English foliage. Its length is six feet.

The most usual ornament placed upon the earliest coffin-lids is a floriated cross, in the various forms of which the sculptors exercised their utmost ingenuity. They were unaccompanied by an inscription, or any secondary device. By degrees, however, both these additions were made.

"The cross—sometimes with, sometimes without, a legend—was accompanied by some emblem of the rank or vocation of the deceased: as, a pastoral staff, to indicate a bishop or abbot; a chalice, paten, and book, a priest; a sword, a knight or man-at-arms; a bow and bugle-horn, a woodman; a square, an architect or mason; a pair of shears, a wool-merchant; an axe, a carpenter, &c. Shields of arms also, and other heraldic insignia, were in like manner occasionally introduced."

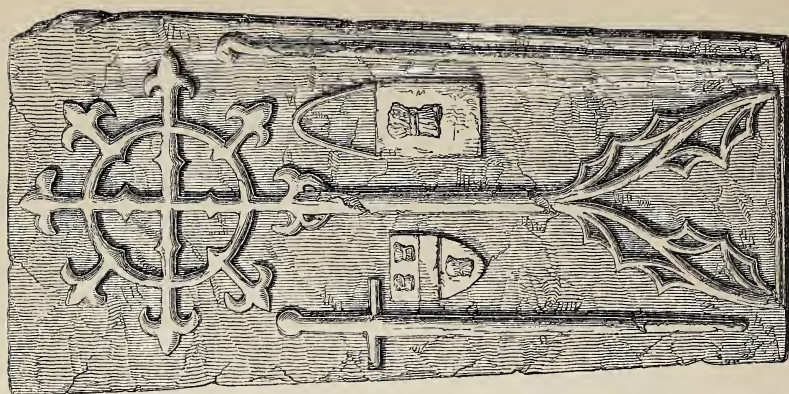
Of the first kind here enumerated is the coffin-lid of some now unknown head of the abbey of Sulby, in Northamptonshire. (Plate III.) In this beautiful example of the early-English period, the pastoral staff is elegantly represented as resting against a floriated cross. A similar design was represented in brass at Ainderby in York-

* A view of this tomb, as it now stands in a Gothic alcove, is engraved in our *Magazine* for Jan. 1842. Sir Richard Hoare says, "The covering stood upright in the wall of a pew belonging to the Sparrow family, in Beaumaris church." This must have been after its removal from the ditch, if both stories are correct.

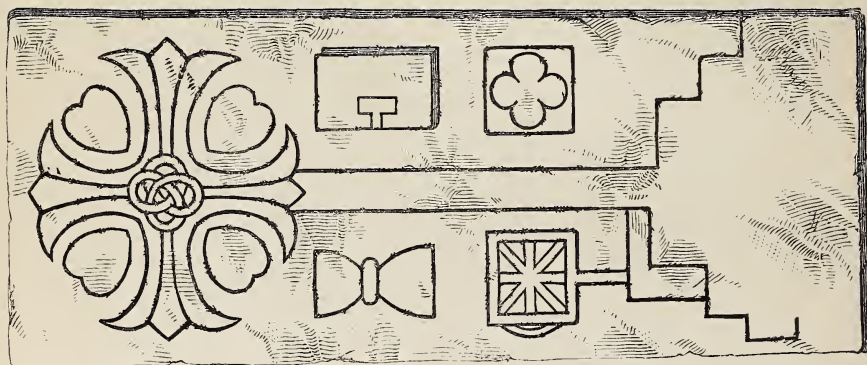


JOANNA PRINCESS OF WALES.

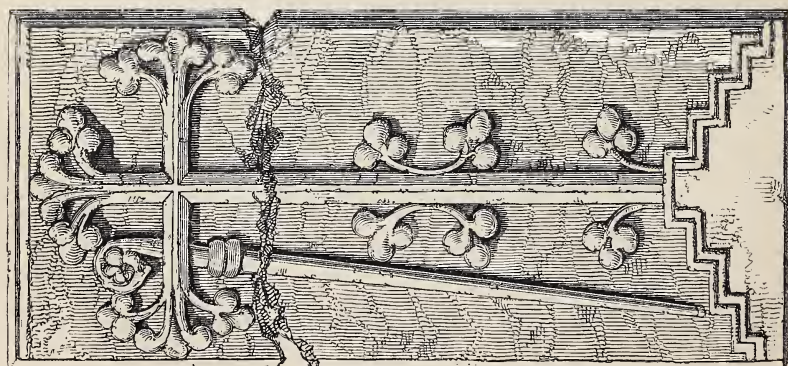
From the Rev. C. Boutell's "Christian Monuments."



AT HALTWHISTLE, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.



AT MARRICK, CO. YORK.



AT SULBY, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

AT MARRICK, CO. YORK.

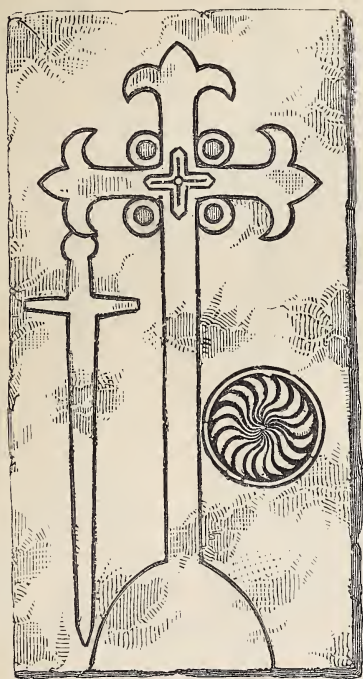
From the Rev. C. Boutell's "Christian Monuments."

shire, but a more frequent design for an abbot was an arm holding the pastoral staff.

The grave-stones of priests frequently exhibited the chalice and holy wafer accompanying a cross. One at Marrick, in Yorkshire, (Plate III.) where there was a nunnery, is incised with figures of a chalice, a book, a square paten charged with a quatrefoil,

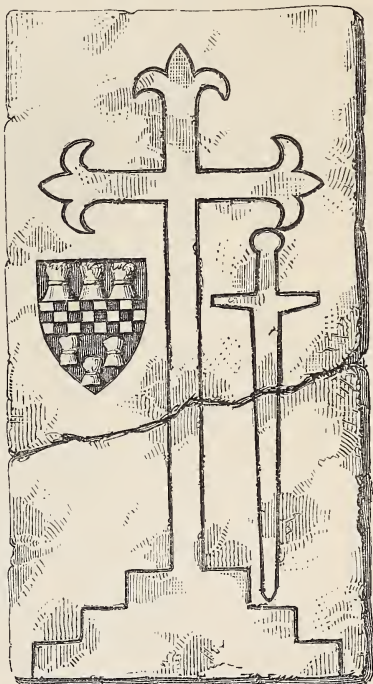
and a fourth object, "apparently (says Mr. Boutell) a pax."

No accompaniment to the cross is more common than a sword, as might be presumed from the military character of feudal times. Mr. Boutell has placed side by side the very similar stones at Brougham, in Westmerland, and at Newton Rigney, in Cumberland, the former ascribed to Uदार de



Broham, who, having taken the cross in the second crusade, died about the year 1185; and the latter bearing the arms of Vaux of Catterlen, whose name has been associated in the title of peerage conferred on the ex-chancellor. The circular figure on the Brougham stone is supposed to represent a target-shield. The stone at Haltwhistle in Northumberland, which is also engraved in our Plate III. is thus described by Mr. Boutell:

"This singularly interesting and expressive monument bears on either side of a cross flory the sword and shield of a knight, and a pilgrim's staff and scrip—devices designed, as it would seem, to denote that the individual thus commemorated was a soldier, who, in after life, had



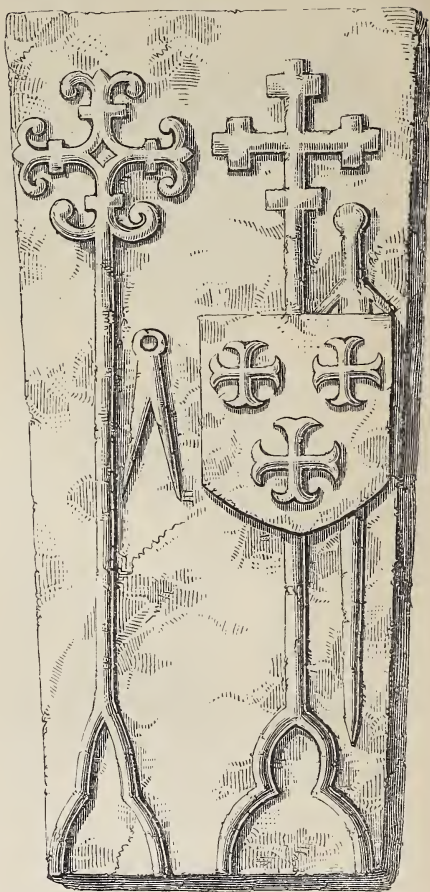
gone on some religious pilgrimage, and who desired that the slab which should cover his remains, when the pilgrimage of human life should have been brought to a close, should commemorate his knightly rank by his good sword and his shield with its armorial blazonry [they are the arms of Blenkinsop], and by the scrip and staff should indicate those higher aspirations which had directed his steps, as life advanced, from the battle-field to some distant shrine. Long ago have this knight's

— bones been dust
And his good sword rust;
His soul is with the saints, we trust."

In other instances the sword occurs accompanied by a knife; at Rhuddlan with an axe; at Cambo with five bezants or roundels; at Aycliffe with a

hammer and pincers; at Newbigging with an open book.

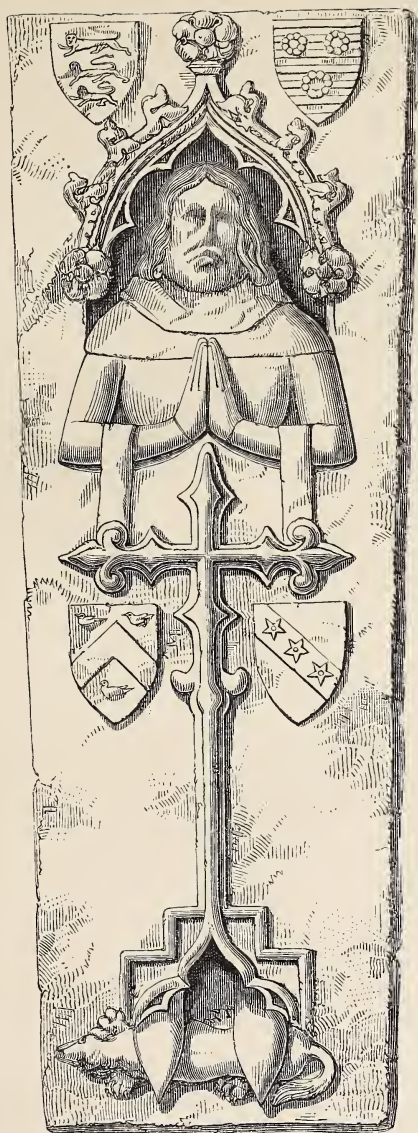
Next in frequency to the sword is the emblem of a pair of shears: with respect to which we cannot side with Mr. Boutell in considering them as symbolical of a wool-merchant. Dr. Charlton of Liverpool has written some remarks on this point in the 4th volume of the *Archæological Journal*, in which, after stating that it is the general opinion of the common people in the North that the shears on a gravestone indicated that the deceased was a female, and also that such opinion was held by Mr. Hodgson the late historian of Northumberland, he proceeds to adduce several arguments, which appear to us very satisfactory, in support of that interpretation. He says that the emblem of the shears occurred on 35 gravestones out of 120 or 130, of which he had rubbings or drawings; and, if in each case a clothier was denoted, clothiers must have been as numerous as soldiers, even in those days when the profession of arms was so universally followed. The shears are often accompanied by a key, in which case "one must believe the deceased to have followed the two not very congruous employments of a locksmith and a woolstapler." Mr. Boutell replies to this objection by suggesting that the key had an *official* import, as implying magisterial authority. But Dr. Charlton's view we think is clearly supported by those stones with two crosses, which, though as Mr. Boutell suggests they might belong to two brothers or other male relatives, yet it is much more accordant with ordinary cases to ascribe to man and wife. Thus, at Aycliffe, the man's cross is accompanied by a sword, a hammer and pincers; his wife's by the shears and a key. At East Shaftoe the man has a sword, his wife the shears. The man has also a shield of arms, showing him to have been one of a knightly or gentle family, and therefore not likely to be associated with a symbol of trade, even for his wife; nor, if the cross with the shears belonged to the husband, would the sword be appropriate to the woman. At Hexham a slab has been recently found in which the shears are accompanied by an inscription fixing them on a woman,



AT EAST SHAFTOE.

"Hic jacet Matilda uxor Philippi Mercarii;" but here our incredulous author still maintains that they belong to the *mercarius* or "woolstapler (?)," and not to the female.

We must, after all, give in our adhesion to Dr. Charlton's opinion, that his 35 stones with shears, and the many others that are elsewhere to be found, all belong to women, as plainly as all the swords refer to the other sex. We take the symbol to be equivalent to a distaff, showing that the party was a *spinster*, as every industrious female was in ancient days: and we further agree with Dr. Charlton that the key, "the emblem most frequently found with the shears," belongs also to the fair sex. It denoted a good housewife: where the shears



AT KINGERBY, CO. LINCOLN.

From the Rev. C. Boutell's "Christian Monuments."

occur without a key the party was probably unmarried; and where there are two keys, as at Newbigging (p. 91), the lady was probably married twice. The slab at Gateshead (engraved in the same page), in the fish which accompanies the key, presents neither a religious, a trading, nor an official emblem, all which conjectures are advanced by Mr. Boutell, but one that may be termed heraldic, though possibly antecedent to coat-armour; we mean allusive either to the name of Lucy, a great family in the North, which coalesced with that of the Percies, and whose coat is always quartered in the arms of the Earls and Dukes of Northumberland; or the salmon of the family of Ord, as in the seal of Henry de Orde (which is also anterior to coat-armour) in Raine's North Durham, Appx. p. 121.

The second section of Mr. Boutell's work describes a class of monuments which is intermediate between the coffin-lid and the full effigy. It exhibits many curious and fanciful devices: sometimes a demi-effigy; sometimes busts in relief; sometimes portions of the figure seen through openings of the coffin-lid, and which form, with much elegance, the floriated cross of the former fashion, in combination with a portraiture of the deceased. Under a mural arch at Howell in Lincolnshire (as represented in the third cut of our first Plate) is a demi-figure of a lady carved in a trefoil panel, and below her a similar figure of her child. She probably died in childhood.

We must now take for our last extract a fine monument of this class which exists in the church of Kingerby in Lincolnshire. (Plate IV.) The lower part of the design, it will be observed, still retains the cross, as of old. The demi-figure is attired in the civil costume of the reign of Ed-

ward the Third. The first of the four shields has led Mr. Boutell to assign the monument to one of the family of Disney; an appropriation which is supported by the circumstance that another stone of this identical pattern* remains in the church of Norton Disney in the same county, which bears an inscription to the memory of Joan, wife of Sir William Disney, and daughter of Sir Nicholas de Langforde. The four shields on the gravestone of this lady have these charges: the first and fourth three lions passant, the second and third paly and a bendlet (Langford). The coat of the three lions was originally that of the family of Amundeville of Kingerby, whose coheiresses were married in the reign of Henry III. to Dyve and Hawton. Dyve and his wife had again coheiresses, married to Disney and Bussy; whereupon Disney appears to have assumed the arms of Amundeville: but subsequently the family has borne a different coat, viz. on a fesse three fleurs-de-lis. (See the pedigree of Disney in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, iv. 398). It is remarkable, however, that the genealogy of Disney does not explain the other coats on the stone before us. The second is Greystock, a very distinguished baronial family in the North; the third, the chevron between three martlets, is apparently Comberton, a Lincolnshire family; but it is too common a bearing, and so is the fourth, the three mullets on a bend, to fix its appropriation without collateral evidence.

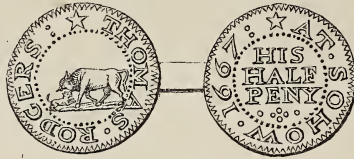
We shall look forward to resume our review of this highly interesting work on its completion, and meanwhile recommend all those who are able to contribute information, to aid its enterprising and liberal author, if indeed any fine or remarkable examples have still escaped his persevering researches.

Postscript.—We gladly take the opportunity afforded us by our remaining space, to mention that the subject which has occupied our attention in the preceding article has also been recently treated in another work, compiled concurrently with that by Mr. Boutell, and entitled "A Manual for the Study of the Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A." This volume is copiously illustrated by its publisher Mr. Parker of Oxford, in the satisfactory manner now so well known from his many excellent architectural works; and we propose to notice it more fully hereafter.

* Engraved in Gough's Sepul. Monts. vol. i. pl. iv. p. cix.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, No. VI.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF SOHO SQUARE.



NO error has been so frequently reiterated and perpetuated as that which originated with Pennant, and is continued down to our own day, regarding the origin of the name of *Soho* Square, said to have been so designated in memory of the word given by the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor. Mr. P. Cunningham, in his valuable "Hand-book of London," has shown, by extracts from the rate-books of St. Martin's and St. Paul's Covent Garden, that the locality (as a village or small

district) was known by the name of "Sohoe" long before the Duke was born. In corroboration of this evidence we have here a token struck by a tradesman in that locality,—“Thomas Rodgers, at Sohew, 1667,”—the date, be it remembered, being eighteen years previous to the fight at Sedgemoor. We have herein a striking proof of the usefulness of these little pieces, which Pinkerton inconsiderately denounced as serving no one purpose of interest or utility.

B. N.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.*

IN our Magazine for January, 1842, we gave a biographical notice of our eminent sculptor, so full, and in the main so accurate, that we need not dwell again upon the minute particulars of his life; but this volume brings before us some of the finer features of his character, and we are delighted to have an opportunity of recording them. Mr. Jones's book is in many respects most tantalising and incomplete. During its perusal we have been several times inclined to exclaim that he should have told us more, or not have ventured into print at all; but he writes with an affectionate attachment to his friend, and that feeling throws a kindly, warm-hearted tone over his book, which compensates for all its defects, and renders us, and we hope will render everybody else, willing to take it for what it is, and what its author must have designed it to be, a welcome contribution towards a future biography.

The early part of Chantrey's life was

of that kind which it is peculiarly gratifying to record. It presents the honest, upward struggles of a man who felt the power within him, who lived in the faith of its leading him to eminence, and who did not mar its influence by any of the weaknesses or vices which are so often allied to the consciousness of lofty gifts. His self-knowledge was that of a clear-minded, sensible, observing man. It had nothing in it of the nature of self-conceit. He himself declared that at one period of his life he narrowly escaped becoming a fop. "When I was young," he remarked, "and knew no better, I had been told that I was like Shakspeare, and that notion very nearly made me a coxcomb." But, although such a weak conceit may have flitted through his mind for a moment, even several times, as

Evil into the mind of god or man
May come and go,

such was his manly nature, that nothing

* Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. Recollections of his Life, Practice, and Opinions. By George Jones, R.A. 8vo. Lond. 1849.

of the kind could ever have taken root in a soil so entirely uncongenial. The next thought must have expelled it unapproved,—

Leaving no spot or blame behind.

“Simplicity,” remarks Mr. Jones, “was the characteristic of the man and of his work;” undoubtedly, but it was a lofty, noble simplicity; the simplicity of a mind which shunned and hated disguise, which not merely respected truth in the abstract, but spoke it, and practised it, as it were by a natural instinct, and could only tolerate other people in proportion as he found the same qualities in them. His “simplicity” was open and communicative, and that even upon points and subjects which men who have raised themselves from humble stations are often but too willing to forget. It was probably a delight to him to remind Mr. Rogers that he had worked as a journeyman in the manufacture of a table now in his mansion in St. James’s Place; and, when in company in which such revelations would not be misunderstood, he felt a “pleasure in declaring that in his early career he had mowed an acre of grass in a day, had thrashed a quarter of corn in a day, and also ploughed an acre of land in a day.” Sir Henry Russell, whose contribution to this book forms a most valuable appendix, says, “I found him ever fond of talking of the humbleness of his own origin. The feeling that he took from it was one of pride, not shame.”

He brought from his humble station no feeling that was mean or sordid. On the contrary, no man ever esteemed more highly, or inculcated more scrupulously, the honourable feelings which distinguish gentlemen. He had “almost Utopian notions with respect to character and conduct,” both in private life and in the practice of his art. In his own professional conduct, as well as in his feeling towards his artist-brethren, he exhibited the loftiest views of the value of their calling, a high sense of the dignity of being connected with the practice of art, “an extreme disdain and abhorrence of sacrificing its honours to gain.” He “thought that no interest or inclination ought to tempt an artist to any selfish or mercenary view; the love of

art, and the honour of promoting it, he considered the first duty of an artist; that it ought to supersede every object of profit or worldly advantage; he also thought that all its professors should exercise the most rigorous caution with respect to integrity and honour. A breach of truth, or of a promise, or a subterfuge, he considered as too disgraceful to be endured amongst men who presumed to illustrate the beautiful, the pure, and the virtuous; and he abhorred everything licentious in art.”

This nice perception of professional dignity was extremely noble, and, in Chantrey’s case, was united with qualities both of mind and body which effectually prevented its customary results. Men whose hearts respond to such exalted feelings, shocked and wounded in their earliest encounters with a selfish world, lapse into something which approaches to misanthropy. After a few struggles against the stream, they seek for ease and quiet in shunning their fellow-men. They live apart from the common herd, whose courtesies are all “a fair pretence in which the heart joins not,” and, nourishing their dislike of the hypocrisy which is predominant in general society, settle down reserved and suspicious, concentrating their sympathies within some narrow circle, or oftener still, upon some one person, not at all times either the wisest or the best of their acquaintance. Nothing of the kind was the case with Chantrey. His qualities were all of that rough hardy nature which does not yield, but rather delights in giving battle to what it dislikes. Fond of society, liberal in entertainment, hospitable, kind-hearted, and of a joyous spirit, he gathered round him a band of friends, amongst whom no man was more confiding, and who in their turn admired and loved his manly independent nature. His hilarity was constant, and often even boisterous, and his jokes occasionally of a rough kind to be disliked or misunderstood by those who knew him slightly. To those who entered thoroughly into the depths of his kindly nature nothing was more delightful than the free, cheerful, hearty, independent tone which characterised all his thoughts and actions. With all his freedom and occasional wildness of frolic and remark, it must not be

imagined that he was selfishly inattentive to the feelings of other people. The book before us gives many evidences of a kind of fuss^y particularity to the contrary. In a driving rain he covered a friend's saddle with his mackintosh cloak, leaving himself exposed to the pelting storm; when ladies quitted his dinner-table he would accompany them to the drawing-room to see that fire, lights, and curtains were adjusted with the utmost attention to comfort; and a letter from his friend Thomson, describing the contents of a case which Chantrey sent to him as a parting present, offers a striking picture of the sculptor's friendly consideration for the peculiarities of his friends.

With strong opinions upon most subjects, he intensely disliked all controversy and dispute. His own views of things were quickly formed, and were conspicuous for sound rough sense and manliness, and few things annoyed him more than long wordy arguments. At every opening he was ready to pounce into a debate with some humorous remark, and was delighted whenever he could in that way break the thread of a prosy, formal speech. He was no party man. He sought for friends and patrons on all sides, and skilfully avoided being mixed up in any mere party matter. Mr. Jones tells the following characteristic anecdote:—

“Dining with a large party where a royal personage, fond of being thought free in more than political opinions, was talking in his jocose tone of the religious principles entertained by various men, and of the different sects into which they were divided, his eye happening to catch that of Chantrey, he said—‘What do you think about all this, Mr. Chantrey? and of what sect shall we call you?’ ‘Why, sir,’ said Chantrey, ‘when I lived in the North, my friends used to call me Derbyshire;’ which occasioned a laugh, and terminated the discussion.”

Chantrey retained many marks of his country origin. He was intensely devoted to field sports. His killing two woodcocks at one discharge of a single barrel has been commemorated both by his own art and that of Archdeacon Wrangham (for proof of the latter see our number for March 1842, p. 265), and the volume before us con-

tains evidence that he condescended, although with a heavy heart, to mix in the triumphs of a murderous *battue*. As a fowler and a fisher he was persevering and indefatigable, undeterred by weather, and always ready, in default of sport, to find delight in the ripple of the stream, the rustle of the leaves, in some striking effect of light and shade, or in some natural sight or sound, of which kind nothing worthy of observation ever escaped his notice. All branches of natural history were attractive to him. He was a frequent visitor to the Zoological Gardens, and took a lively interest in arrangements to promote the healthiness of the animals, especially of the poor sickly monkeys. He had great pride in his horse, and his dogs, of course, were favourites. He always had several, but two were his especial favourites: Hector, a pointer, livercoloured and white, a most gentle and affectionate servant; and Mustard, a terrier of the Dandie Dinmont breed, who was petted into an over-fed tyrant. The latter animal was presented to him by Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Jones does not favour us with many pictures of his friend as he really appeared amongst his fellow-men, but the following are characteristic, and valuable:—

“Those who have seen Chantrey sitting by his fire and twirling his snuff-box whilst engaged in thought will remember the cheerful smile and the ready dismissal of business at the approach of a friend; the first salutation generally was ‘A pinch of snuff?’ presenting his box; his next was, if he were disengaged, ‘You will dine here to-day?’

“He deeply regretted his practice of taking snuff, and made several efforts to relinquish the habit, but without success; and he often cautioned persons, in a jocose way, by saying to any one introduced to him, ‘Sir, as a new acquaintance, I will give you a piece of advice, and it is this: never take snuff; I have done so twenty years, and have repented doing so twenty years’

“Amongst other singular modes of testimony of regard to a particular friend whose presence gave him pleasure, was the following: whenever he hired a fresh servant, on the arrival of this friend he was accustomed to call the servant into his library, then desire his friend to stand up; he then said to the servant, ‘Look at that gentleman well, examine him

well; will you know him again?' By all these questions the servant may be supposed to be embarrassed, yet, of course he answered in the affirmative, and on such an acknowledgment, Chantrey would say; 'Well, sir, if you know him, and can recollect him, admit him to me whenever he presents himself.'"

Mr. Jones's remarks on his friend's character as an artist may be taken as a defence against critics who would reduce him in that respect to a very ordinary level. His merits in that particular offer a question into which we will not enter. All we have designed to do is to deduce from this book such particulars as Mr. Jones supplies to indicate Chantrey's character as a man—a portion of his biography which still remains to be written. We hope it will not be delayed until all those who knew him intimately have followed him to the grave. His station in art, his benefi-

cent intentions for its promotion in his native country, and the picturesque circumstances of his early history, give his memory a claim to a literary record which ought not to be overlooked. Slightly altering words which every body knows, it may be said, that all we have been told about him amounts to little more than this—that he was "a true labourer; that he earned that he ate, got that he wore, owed no man hate, envied no man's happiness, and the greatest of his pride was, to see his friends around his table." But all who knew Chantrey are well aware that he had many excellent qualities which do not appear in this category, and the memory of which ought not to be buried with him.

There are allusions in this volume to a bust of the Duke of Sussex by Chantrey: is not this a mistake? We have no recollection of any such bust.

LETTERS OF POPE TO LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

MR. URBAN,

WHILST looking through a portion of the large and valuable collection of Autograph Letters possessed by Mr. Josiah French of Windsor, my attention was arrested by one of Alexander Pope, a few observations upon which may be interesting to your readers. It is without date or superscription; but names a "Lady Mary Pierrepont," who, as soon as one can enter into the spirit of the hyperbolical strain of compliment in which it is composed, we find to be identical with the person addressed by the writer. This lady was the daughter of Evelyn then Marquess of Dorchester, and afterwards the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

The correspondence of Pope and Lady Mary, as arranged in all the editions, appears to commence shortly after the lady had started on her travels, and one of the Editors (the Rev. W. L. Bowles) has in consequence directly stated his opinion that Pope's acquaintance with her "probably began about the year 1716." (Works of Pope, by Bowles, viii. 426.)

The letter in Mr. French's possession, when read in connection with another
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

upon the same subject, throws back the commencement of the acquaintance to an earlier period. It has also an important bearing on the much-canvassed origin of the extreme bitterness which subsequently existed between the lady and the poet. These are sufficient reasons, I hope, for your inserting a correct copy of the letter, with a few observations on the topics which it suggests. It was printed, as well as the other letter to which I have alluded, by Mr. Dallaway in his edition of Lady Mary's Letters published in 1803, and has been copied from thence into various editions of the poet's letters, but not without mistakes, and with a curious want of perception of its bearing. It is so misplaced that I consulted several editions of Pope's letters before I ascertained that it had really been printed. Mr. Dallaway introduces the letters thus:—

"Mr. Pope, during his intimacy with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, made her a request to sit for her portrait to Sir Godfrey Kneller, with which she complied, and received these complimentary epistles on that occasion.

'Madam,—Sir Godfrey happening to come from London yesterday (as I did
2 P

myself) will wait upon you this morning at twelve, to take a sketch of you in your dress, if you will give leave. He is really very good to me. I heartily wish you will be so too. But I submit to you in all things, nay in the manner of all things, your own pleasure and your own time. Upon my word I will take yours, and understand you as you would be understood, with a real respect and resignation when you deny me any thing, and a hearty gratitude when you grant me any thing. Your will be done! but God send it may be the same with mine.

‘I am most truly yours,

‘A. POPE.

‘P.S. I beg a single word in answer, because I am to send to Sir Godfrey accordingly.

‘*To the Right Honorable the Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, at Twickenham.*”

Then follows the letter now in Mr. French’s collection, of which I here present a literal copy.*

“*Sunday.*

“Indeed, d^r Madam, tis not possible to tell you, whether you give me every day I see you, more pleasure, or more respect? And upon my word, when ever I see you after a day or two’s absence, it is in just such a View as that you yesterday had of y^r own writing. I find you still better than I could imagine, & think I was partial, before, to y^r prejudice.

“The Picture dwells really at my heart, and I have made a perfect Passion of preferring y^r present Face to y^r past. I know and thoroughly esteem, yourself of this year: I know no more of Lady Mary Pierrepont, than to admire at w^t I have heard of her, or be pleased with some Fragments of hers, as I am wth Sapph’s. But now—I can’t say what I w^d say of you now—Only still give me cause to say you are good to me, & allow me as much of your Person as Sir Godfrey can help me to.

“Upon conferring with him yesterday, I find he thinks it absolutely necessary to draw y^e Face first, w^{ch} he says can never be set right on y^e figure if y^e Drapery & Posture be finished before. To give you as little trouble as possible, he proposes to draw your face with crayons, & finish it

up, at y^r own house in a morning; from whence he will transfer it to y^e canvas, so that you need not go to sit at his house. This I must observ, is a manner in w^{ch} they seldom draw any but Crown’d Heads; & I observe it with secret pride & pleasure.

“Be so kind as to tell me if you care he should do this to morrow at twelve. Tho’ if I am but assur’d from you of the thing, let y^e manner & time be what you best like: Let every Decorum you please, be observ’d. I should be very unworthy of any favor from y^r hands, if I desird any at y^e expence of y^r Quiet, or Conveniency, in any degree.

“I have just receiv’d this Pamphlet w^{ch} may divert you.

“I am sincerely

“Yours

“A. POPE.”

It is difficult to determine which of the two letters was written first; but it seems more probable that it was the longer one. The shorter note appears to have been written after the lady had consented to sit for her portrait, and when it was merely necessary to fix a time for Kneller’s attendance. From its superscription being preserved, it is evident that both letters were written after Lady Mary’s marriage in 1712, though as certainly before she went on her travels in 1716. She was resident at Twickenham, and hence the origin of Pope’s intimate acquaintance.

He seems to have asked for her portrait, and to have been offered a copy of one that had been taken before her marriage.† Pope replied that he knew “Lady Mary Pierrepont” only by report, or, as he knew “Sapph” (for so Pope has written the name), by some of her poetical fragments; but his more recent acquaintance with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu made him decidedly “prefer her present face to the past.” This was accompanied by such extravagant expressions of personal admiration that the biographers of either party seem to have been at a loss to fathom the depths of their

* It was formerly in the possession of Northcote the Royal Academician, at whose death it came into the possession of E. S. Rogers, esq. who gave it to Mr. French in the year 1837.

† A portrait of her, dated 1710, is prefixed to the first volume of her works, 1803; and one by Sir Godfrey Kneller, dated 1720, to the second volume. Her first picture is said to have been painted for the Kit Kat Club, who had enrolled her as one of their regular toasts, after she had been introduced to them by her father, in a frolic suggested by his parental pride, when she was only eight years of age. When Sir Godfrey Kneller

meaning. The language of compliment which was then current has, indeed, become almost an unknown tongue to the generations that have succeeded; and, perhaps, many readers will still be disposed to detect something more than mere literary incense in Pope's letters. No doubt his vanity had been flattered in a more than ordinary degree by the attention which the high-born and high-spirited Lady Mary had bestowed upon him: and it is certain that in after-life he felt that he had played a foolish part in their intercourse. The allusion to "Sapph" is especially remarkable. This was the designation under which Pope was supposed to have subsequently satyrised Lady Mary in the second and third epistles of his *Moral Essays*. It is true that in his "Letter to a Noble Lord" (Lord Hervey) the poet averred that he "was far from designating a person of Lady Mary's condition by a name so derogatory to her, as that of Sappho, a name prostituted to every infamous creature that ever wrote verse or novels;" adding, "I protest I never applied that name to her in any verse of mine, public or private, and (I firmly believe) not in any letter or conversation." This was written in 1733.

Mr. Dallaway, however, in his *Memoirs of Lady Mary*, considers her identity with the Sappho of the Poet decided by many passages; and Mr. Bowles, Pope's editor, assents to this conclusion. Pope declared that he discontinued her acquaintance because "*she had too much wit for him.*" The explanatory note to which words, in Warburton's edition, consists of the following couplet [from the Prologue to the *Satires*]:—

Once, and *but once*, his heedless youth
was bit,
And lik'd that dangerous thing, a female
wit.

Pope's avowed reason for discontinuing Lady Mary's acquaintance was, therefore, that she had outwitted him; and the truth, by the corrected lines,

Yet soft by nature, more a dupe than wit,
Sappho can tell you how this man was bit,
is most fairly proved; for if (argues Mr. Dallaway) he were outwitted by a female wit, and by Sappho, and yet outwitted *but once*, Sappho and Lady Mary must of course be the same identical person.

Now, the letter shows at least that, at an early period of their acquaintance, Pope had associated the poetry of Lady Mary with the fragments of Sappho. It is probable that such association remained in his mind when he had totally changed his opinion of her personal character; but at the same time he had also changed his idea of the character which an allusion to Sappho was likely to convey. He had discovered that the modern aspirants to the title had somewhat sullied its ancient glories, whereas, when he wrote the letter, he evidently meant nothing but what was highly eulogistic. On the whole, the affair is somewhat diverting, if nothing more, as having taken place between two such clever and distinguished persons; and therefore I have thought your readers would peruse with some interest a faithful transcript of the letter, even if they should be inclined to agree with Mr. Bowles, that Pope was as inferior to Lady Mary as a letter-writer as he was superior to her as a poet.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

had finished his task for Pope, the latter is said to have expressed, in the following extemporaneous lines, his admiration of

The playful smiles around the dimpled mouth,
That happy air of majesty and truth—
So would I draw (but oh! 'tis vain to try,
My narrow Genius does the power deny)
The equal lustre of the heavenly mind,
Where every grace with every virtue's join'd;
Learning not vain, and wisdom not severe,
With greatness easy, and with wit sincere;
With just description show the work divine,
And the whole princess in my work should shine.

From Dallaway's *Life of Lady Mary*.

LETTER OF DR. JOHNSON TO THE EARL OF HERTFORD.

MR. URBAN,—The following interesting letter by Dr. Samuel Johnson has never been in print; a copy of the original was given by Sir George Rose to my friend Vicesimus Knox, esq. who kindly presented it to me for insertion in your Magazine: and you will doubtless be happy to receive and to make known an additional specimen of his writing, “*cujus doctissimus sermo est quoque epistolis traditus.*”

Yours, &c. J. MITFORD.*
Benhall, Feb. 18, 1850.

“My Lord,—Being wholly unknown to your lordship, I have only this apology to make for presuming to trouble you with a request—that a stranger’s petition, if it cannot be easily granted, can be easily refused. Some of the apartments are now vacant in which I am encouraged to hope that, by application to your lordship, I may obtain a residence. Such a grant

would be considered by me as a great favour, and I hope to a man who has had the honour of vindicating his Majesty’s government, a retreat in one of his houses may be not improperly or unworthily allowed. I therefore request that your lordship will be pleased to grant such rooms in Hampton Court as shall seem proper to, my lord,

Your lordship’s most obedt.

And most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.”

“*Bolt Court, Fleet Street,*
April 11, 1776.”

“*Endorsed, Mr. Samuel Johnson to the Earl of Hertford, requesting apartments at Hampton Court, 11 May, 1776.*”

The Answer.

“Lord C.† presents his compliments to Mr. Johnson, and is sorry that he cannot obey his commands, having already on his hands many engagements unsatisfied.”

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ART is likely to realise all our anticipations. Her Majesty has graciously consented to allow no fewer than fifteen articles selected from the royal collections, and all of them of the greatest rarity and beauty, to form part of the intended exhibition. Many colleges, both at Oxford and Cambridge, send the choicest of their cups. The Society of Antiquaries has allowed the Committee to select (with the concurrence of two of the officers of the Society) such articles from their mu-

seum as are thought suitable. The Board of Ordnance has kindly given the same permission. Several of the city companies send plate, and the Fishmongers their very curious old pall. King John’s cup is to come from Lynn, and it is hoped that his grace the Duke of Devonshire will allow the ancient crosier exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on the 21st inst. (see our report, *post.*) to be publicly seen on this very important occasion. The Committee have had but little time for their work, and probably if a month

* Some short time since I mentioned in the Magazine (Jan. 1848) that I had discovered by internal evidence that the last chapter in Mrs. Lennox’s *Female Quixote*, headed, “*In the author’s opinion the best chapter in this history,*” was written by Dr. Johnson; my learned friend, Mr. Crossley, has subsequently told me he had made the same discovery. This essay should be inserted whenever a new edition of Johnson’s works appears.—J. M.

† *i. e.* [The] Lord Chamberlain. Francis the second Earl of Hertford was Lord Chamberlain from 1766 to 1782. This was a singular application, both with reference to the circumstances of Johnson’s household at that time, and to his own feelings with respect to leaving London. Hampton Court was then at a considerable distance from the metropolis, and we find Johnson, in the year following, declaring, in conformity with his long entertained opinion, “*Why, sir, you find no man at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London. No, sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford.*” (Boswell, vi. 322.) It seems not improbable that this application may have been connected with some scheme for his living more entirely with the Thrales (who were at that time in great trouble on account of the recent death of their only son), with an occasional retirement to Hampton Court.—ED.

more had been allowed them the exhibition would have been all the better; but the facility and liberality which they have met with on every hand has very much lessened their labour. All the great private collectors have responded most cheerfully to their call. The principal exhibition-room is to be hung with beautiful ancient tapestry, kindly provided for the occasion by Mr. Webb.

Mr. Burford has devoted, with well-timed propriety, his larger circle in Leicester-square to the scenery of the ARCTIC REGIONS, having availed himself of drawings made by Lieut. Browne, of H.M.S. Enterprise, in the late expedition under Sir James Ross. By a new arrangement, the panorama is divided into two pictures, each occupying half the circle, and exhibiting the fields of perpetual ice in their opposite aspects of the summer and winter seasons. The scene of the former view is Glacier Harbour on the coast of Greenland; where the ships, though still afloat, are almost surrounded by gigantic and fantastic icebergs. The winter scene is Port Leopold, where the busy preparations of the expedition for their dormouse life adds a lively interest to the chilly but glittering picture. The bright moonshine, a splendid aurora borealis, and the fine effects of light and perspective displayed in these paintings, attest the artistic skill of Mr. Burford and his able assistant Mr. Selous.

The Valpeians, a club of gentlemen educated at THE NORWICH GRAMMAR SCHOOL under the Rev. Edward Valpy, have undertaken a most laudable work of restoration and improvement. The charity trustees have lately covered the walls of the school with oak panelling, and furnished the school-room with seats and desks of oak of a good old pattern. They have also cleared out the beautiful crypt under the school-room, which has been long used as a wine-merchant's cellar, or a grocer's warehouse. The Valpeians are about to repair this crypt, so that it may be used as a play-ground in wet weather. They also design to restore an ancient window in the school-room, now blocked up with brick, and to insert in it some appropriate memorial to "their late revered master." The business is in excellent hands, and we have no doubt will be successful. Norfolk men are never remiss in any good county purpose.

A correspondent, who writes under the signature of W. L., alluding to the account of Windsor Castle in our last Magazine, reminds us of an interesting relic which might with advantage be restored to its place within those ancient walls, namely, the OLD OAK CHAIR which formerly stood at the east end of St. GEORGE'S HALL, and

was traditionally affirmed to have been placed there by Edward the Third. Ashmole gives a representation of it in his History of the Order of the Garter. The style of workmanship of the chair indicates an antiquity which may be that of Edward III., although the carving on the back, which represents the combat between St. George and the Dragon, may probably be thought by some persons to be later than the time of that sovereign. W. L. proceeds as follows:—"Amongst the tasteless innovations of the reign of Charles the Second this old chair of state was regarded with sufficient interest to admit of its place being retained in St. George's Hall, and when the ancient Gothic roof was superseded by the ceiling in which the 'merry monarch' figured amidst gods and goddesses, &c. this memorial of by-gone days presented a grim contrast to Verrio's fantastic decorations. As a national curiosity this chair is scarcely less interesting than the coronation chair preserved in Westminster Abbey. Like that, it has been occupied by most of our monarchs in succession, and on occasions no less fertile in historical associations. As Otway sings of the old banqueting hall—

Here do the sons of fame their leader meet,
And at his feast in *pompous order* sit.

So lately as the installation in 1804 King Edward's chair was in St. George's Hall. It was subsequently removed 'as a perquisite of office,' I have been told, but is still in existence, and claims to be restored to its place, which is now occupied by a modern antique." We quite agree with our correspondent. If the subject were brought before the nobleman in whose keeping the chair is now preserved, he would see at once the impropriety of which his ancestor was guilty in removing a relic so entirely national; especially if it was really taken away upon any such pretence as our correspondent has been informed. We shall make further inquiry upon the subject.

The proposal respecting THE RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF CHAUCER, broached in our last Magazine, is we hope in a fair way of being carried through. Three gentlemen, of whom Mr. Shepherd, the proposer, is to be one, are to be named to receive subscriptions and superintend the restoration, with the concurrence and sanction of the Dean. The subscription is to be limited to five shillings, it being thought that there will be no difficulty in finding one hundred, or, if it were necessary, many hundreds of persons willing to contribute that sum as a token of respect for the father of English poesy.

Committees have been formed in Edinburgh and London for the erection of a monument to the late LORD JEFFREY. A meeting of the London Committee was held a few days since at the house of Lord Brougham, now the only survivor of the original founders of the Edinburgh Review, and a subscription was opened, of which Messrs. Coutts and Co. are the treasurers. The universal esteem in which Lord Jeffrey was held will, we doubt not, be evidenced by a very large subscription.

Some gentlemen at CHELTENHAM offer "a PRIZE" of "twenty-five pounds!"—so they print it—for the copyright of an ESSAY on "the town," meaning we suppose Cheltenham, "its mineral springs, their discovery, history, and value as curative agents, its society, places of amusement, and accommodation for visitors." These subjects are "to be treated in a popular as well as scientific manner;" and the competing Essays are to be sent in before the 15th of April. History, science, medical skill, amusement, and expedition! Certainly the book will be dirt-cheap at the money. The object of these gentlemen is, like that of Messrs. Moses and Son, to puff their wares. They have houses to let. They should have imitated the commendable modesty of Messrs. Moses and Son, and have made their bargain with some puffing scribbler in private.

We seldom notice booksellers' CATALOGUES, but MR. STEWART, of King William Street, has lately put one forth which is so entire an exception to the ordinary run of such compilations, that it may well justify an exception to our rule. Besides an arrangement of glossaries and works on the Study and Literary History of the Fathers, Mr. Stewart classifies his extraordinary collection of the Works of the Fathers by the centuries in which they lived, thus ranging them from the first

century to the fifteenth. In this way they are presented in chronological order, and detail in succession the doctrinal history of the Church. The Catalogue should be secured (to say nothing of buying some of its contents) by all theological and bibliographical students.

A sale is now going on in Paris of a very extraordinary COLLECTION of works of art, principally executed in the middle ages. The collection is known as that of DEBRUGE-DUMENIL, and comprises about 2,000 articles in sculpture, painting, enamels, jewellery, glass, armour, watchmaking, &c. &c. The sale commenced on the 23rd of Jan. and will continue until the 12th of March. Few such collections have ever been exposed for sale. Amongst the articles are triptics by Albert Durer, and Lucas de Leyden; a large collection of illuminated service-books from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century; one hundred and fifty-eight specimens of enamelling; several pieces of goldsmith's work attributed to Benvenuto Cellini; matchless specimens of ancient earthenware and glass; very many chalices, reliquaries, portable altars, and other articles of religious use; and a very interesting collection of cabinets and coffers. Catalogues can be obtained in London upon application to Messrs. Colnaghi, and will be found very useful, as giving something of the history of many articles which will find their way into this country, and exhibiting a good example of the arrangement applicable to such objects of art. Amongst the portraits are those of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I., James Fitz James, Duke of Berwick, and many others relating to England. Some of the choicest articles in this collection have been engraved in the works of Du Sommerard and Willemin.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Memoirs and Adventures of Sir William Kirkaldy, of Grange. Post 8vo. pp. x. 383.—The family of Kirkaldy claim descent from a famous Hungarian warrior of the time of Malcolm III. Their name, which is said to denote a *cell of the Culdees*, was derived from the town in Fifeshire, near which their estates in the parish of Kinghorn were situated. The Grange, whence they obtained their additional designation, meant, of course, a farm. Some seats in England are so called at this day.

"On a considerable eminence, in the eastern part of the parish of Kinghorn,

stood the old baronial castle of Kirkaldy Grange. But little now remains to shew what it was in former times, save a strong flanking tower or staircase, and a massive fragment of wall, on which the modern house is engrafted, but which, from their size and solidity, evince that it must have been a fortalice of some importance, and probably consisted of a donjon tower, and barbian wall, with a gate and moat, such as usually formed the residence of a Scottish baron in those stormy days, when the sword was seldom sheathed. Loftily situated among undulating scenery, it com-

manded an extensive prospect in every direction." (p. 6.)*

Sir James Kirkaldy, father to the subject of these memoirs, was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in 1537, and retained that office through the reign of James V. till 1543, when he was deprived of it by Cardinal Beaton. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of James, notwithstanding the efforts made to displace him, as a friend of the Reformation. His brother-in-law, Sir James Melville of Half-hill, describes him as "a stout man, who always offered by single combat, and at point of the sword, to maintain whatever he said." (p. 11.) This sentence has been chosen as a motto for the Life of his son, to whom it is equally applicable.

Melville relates, to prove the confidence placed by the King in his treasurer, that his majesty once shewed him a roll containing the names of 360 nobles and barons (including his own, and those of some relations and friends,) who were to be accused of heresy. Kirkaldy not only succeeded in dissuading him from such a design, but at a subsequent interview the King reproached the prelates with their indolence, and bade them reform their lives. But Kirkaldy was less successful in advising James to cultivate the English alliance. During his dejection, after the rout of Solway, the King visited Halyards, a seat of the treasurer, where, in the father's absence, he was attended by the son, whom he took with him to Falkland, where he died.

William, the eldest of four sons of Sir James, by Janet, the daughter of Sir John Melville, of Raith, was born in the castle of Kirkaldy Grange; but neither the exact date of his birth, nor the mode of his education, is known. But of his person and character we have a full description, as follows:—

"His uncle, Sir James Melville, acquaints us, that he was of a strong, lusty, and well-proportioned person; distinguished for courage in an age when all men were brave; wise and eloquent in council; magnanimous, secret, and prudent in enterprise; daring in battle, but merciful in victory; a foe to all avarice and ambition, and the friend of all men in adversity. 'Albeit,' continues the quaint memorialist, 'he was humble, gentle, and meek like a lamb in the house, but like a

lion in the field.' Upright and candid in all his measures, 'he fell frequently into trouble, when protecting innocent men from such as would oppress them.'" (p. 23.)

Young Kirkaldy's first appearance as an actor in Scottish history is, together with his father, in the murder of Cardinal Beaton. The various opinions of this act are well summed up by Sir David Lindsay in the following lines:

As for the Cardinal, I grant,
He was the man we well might want;
God will forgive it soon.
But of a truth, the sooth to say,
Although the loon be well away,
The deed was foully done.

The biographer, as if embarrassed by his hero's share in it, says, "The manners of the time, the mode of education, of thinking, of acting, *then*, cannot be judged of by comparing them with those of our own days." (p. 24.) This may be true, but the defence, as far as it is valid, extends not merely to Kirkaldy, but to his associates; and not to that act only, but to others in the same period. This, however, the author does not appear to see, for he indulges freely in blame where Kirkaldy is not concerned. Had this sentence been generally expressed in the preface, as a caution to the reader, it would have been fitter placed, if not better timed.

As the two Kirkaldys were participators in this deed, we may devote a few observations to it. In this, as in other events of that century, it is so hard to come at the whole truth that, as Anquetil remarks of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, "*Nous ne marchons qu' environnés de ténèbres.*" (*Esprit de la Ligue*, b. iv. p. 3.) As early as 1527, when Beaton was an assessor, as Abbot of Arbroath, at the sentence passed on Patrick Hamilton the martyr, he made himself obnoxious to an increasing party, at a time when his order was becoming daily more unpopular. The first project formed against him, was for his removal in custody from Scotland to England in 1543, which reminds us of the abduction at a later period of Lord Durie, to prevent his giving judgment in court. (See Tytler's *Life of Sir T. Craig*, p. 324.) In 1544 the plot thickens, for the plan is then "to apprehend or slay the Cardinal," which shews, however, that his arrest was the main object; and his death a resort in case of extremity. (See the Earl of Hertford's letter in Tytler's *Scotland*, vol. v. p. 456.) And when we find one of the proposers to have been "the Laird of Grange, late Treasurer of Scotland," we must remember that he had been displaced

* A note at p. 382, Appendix M, says "An on the round tower and walls of the old manor-house, a modern dwelling has been engrafted by a farmer who resides there, and the only date it exhibits is comparatively recent, 1686, with a mouldered inscription."

by the Cardinal in 1543, so that personal enmity, a powerful motive in those times especially, was now brought into play. The list of intended prosecutions for heresy, already mentioned, was not likely to have been forgotten; and it is further remarkable that a list of persons "to be slain or else taken," (though the terms should probably be reversed,) including the principal conspirators, was found among Beatoun's papers after his death. (p. 44.) Of this we may fairly believe the conspirators had some knowledge, so that the murder may have been an act of self-defence, about the means of which the fiery spirits of that age were not likely to be very scrupulous. The spark which ignited the train was the personal quarrel of Norman Leslie, but the materials on which it fell were waiting for explosion.

That the murderers of Beatoun were obliged to garrison the castle for their own security, were besieged by Strozzi, and surrendered to him on terms which were not kept on his part, are matters well known. William Kirkaldy was confined in the gloomy French fortress of Mont St. Michel, where he refused to attend mass, and whence with three of his associates he made his escape. They reached the seaport of Conquet in Britany, and procured a passage home as Scottish mariners in a French vessel. Scotland, however, was hardly a safe place for them, so they bent their steps to England, where they were well received. On Mary's accession, Kirkaldy went to France, and entered into the service of Henry II. "In these campaigns, by his bravery and conduct, he soon attained that eminent distinction and reputation which ceased only with his life," (p. 73.) Melville says, "I heard Henry II. point unto him, and say, 'Yonder is one of the most valiant men of our age.'" (p. 99.) According to the testimony of the Queen Regent, the Constable Montmorency called him, "the first soldier in Europe." (p. 142.) Montmorency, indeed, shewed him such deference as never to address him with his head covered.

The exact time of his quitting the French service is unknown, but in 1556 we find him returning home, and proposing to act with the *English* interest in Scotland, of course against the *French*. Soon after his return he married Margaret Learmonth, (of whose family very little is known,) at which time he must have been about thirty. In 1557, strange to say, he appears in connection with the French faction, and in 1559 he returns to his former opinion. This versatility has led Mr. Tytler to remark that, though "Kirkaldy has been generally represented as a mirror of chi-

valry, consistency certainly was not his forte." (vol. vi. p. 448.) The biographer argues, that he "must have been influenced by reasons which cannot now be fully understood;" (p. 110) an apology which seems too cheap to be valuable. We would go further, and apply to public characters, whenever it is possible, what Dr. Campbell says of students, that wavering does not always betray a want of understanding, but of knowledge whereby to judge, and "shows commonly a laudable candour of temper, and openness of conviction." (Lectures on Systematic Theology, l. 5.) It will be more gratifying to those who love "adventures" to read of his engaging in the Border Wars, and being renowned for a single combat with Sir Ralph Evers, in which he was pronounced the conqueror, according to the laws of the field.

In the war with the Queen Regent, he bore a conspicuous part. "His name appears in all the annals of the period, and Knox says that he encountered and escaped many dangers." (p. 124.) At this time his friendship began with the celebrated Maitland of Lethington, which ended in the ruin of both. For the first five years of Mary's reign he remained in domestic quiet, but afterwards engaged in the insurrection called "The Roundabout Raid," and joined the confederacy against Bothwell, whose designs he suspected. It was to him that Mary surrendered at Carberry-hill, but the biographer's narrative (chap. xvi.) must be compared with Mr. Tytler's, to which it is obviously indebted, but of which it omits some material particulars. From that historian's account we learn that the unfortunate Queen had scarcely surrendered, when, by seeking to communicate with the rival party of the Hamiltons, she roused the suspicions and reproaches of the confederates, against which the personal loyalty of Grange could not protect her.

The biographer says that Grange's adherence was secured by showing him a letter, professedly written by Mary to Bothwell, but "universally believed to have been a forgery." (p. 180.) Mr. Tytler rejects the whole story; but, admitting it for argument's sake, we may ask if the letter might not have been genuine, as she tried to keep up a correspondence with Bothwell through Melville? Grange was sent in pursuit of the unprincipled adventurer, who narrowly escaped. He commanded the cavalry at Langside, to the grief of Mary, for she dreaded him particularly. (p. 195.) As a reward for his services, he was made governor of the castle of Edinburgh; but this event, which might have seemed the climax of his influence,

proved the occasion of his fall. He engaged in the quarrel of Maitland of Lethington with the Regent Murray, from whose enmity he sheltered him in the castle, and thus became associated in projects for a counter-revolution. This change of parties earned for *Lethington* the name of the *Chamæleon*, in a tract so entitled, from the pen of the famous Buchanan. The writer warns the Queen not to expect any advantage from a person who had been a traitor in turn to her mother, herself, her son, and her country. And he concludes with a paragraph of singular pungency:—"She will by examples consider that, however many colours this chamæleon change [to], it can never, against its nature, turn perfectly white." Grange, who may have felt the taunts which were levelled at his friend, condescended to a war of suppression, and sent a party of soldiers to the printer's to destroy all the copies they could find.* (p. 224.)

The changes in the Regency brought no relief to Grange's position, which was already become precarious. He had endeavoured, when too late, to prop a falling wall, and was crushed in its ruin. Morton was not only his political enemy, but had injured him in private (p. 296), and probably hated him accordingly. A serious quarrel with Knox, which he lived to regret, lost him the support of a party which might have served him in time of need. The castle of Edinburgh was besieged (1573), with the aid of English forces; it was yielded after a vigorous defence; and Grange surrendered to the English commander, Sir William Drury,

in hope of thus escaping Morton's inexorable grasp. But Drury received orders to transfer his prisoners to the Regent, by whom Kirkaldy was sentenced to the ignominious death of the gibbet. We must close this sketch by relating that Mary lamented the partisan whom she had formerly feared; and that Knox (who died before him) had said, in spite of their quarrel, "The soul of that man is dear to me," which words had an encouraging effect in Kirkaldy's last and trying hour.

We cannot praise the author of this work on the score of his care, but the genealogical portion of the work exhibits inquiry, and it contains throughout a store of useful historical materials.

Farley Heath. A Record of its Roman Remains and other Antiquities. By Martin F. Tupper, esq. of Albury, 12mo.—This is a Report addressed to the Resident Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, on some excavations and discoveries made during the last few years in a district which, though now a barren heath, was evidently well populated during the Roman occupation of Britain. Among the more important objects brought to light by the zeal of Mr. Tupper, are the British coins since appropriated by Mr. Akerman to *Bericus*, and one reading *MEPATI*, which Mr. Poste assigns to *Caractacus* in the last volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, reading the first letter as a K and the third as an R. There are also enamelled fibulæ and a small enamelled stand for the toilette, which are gems of art, and might furnish useful hints to modern artificers of similar works.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 31. John Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Thomas Avison, esq. of Fullwood Park, near Liverpool, member of the council of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, was elected a Fellow.

It was announced that the President had appointed as Auditors of Accounts for the present year, Earl Jermyn, Beriah Botfield, esq. John Disney, esq. and William John Thoms, esq.

Mr. Beisley, of Abingdon, exhibited impressions of two small round seals: 1.

* The whole of this curious tract is appended to Dr. Irving's *Memoirs of Buchanan*, 2nd edit. 1817. The extract, which we have taken the liberty of modernising, will be found at p. 360 of that work.

the head of John the Baptist in a charger, s' DAVIT BOSSCHER. 2. a dancing figure in a mask, having the legs and tail of an animal; motto IE SVY DEGISE.

Don Joseph de Barboza-Canaes, of Lisbon, communicated a drawing of a Roman cippus found near Coimbra in 1825, and bearing several lines of inscription.

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Sec. communicated from the Lansdowne MSS. a copy of the order given by Lord Burghley, in the Queen's name, to the Lord Mayor of London, on the day of his presentation at Westminster in 1580, for the redress of grievances and disorders. The main points of this document are: 1. the restraint of new buildings, which were alleged to be hurtful for government as occasioning overpeopling, the excess of prices of victual and fuel, and danger of plague and infec-

tion; 2. the hospitals; 3. the conservancy of the river Thames; 4. against fugitives from beyond the seas, and especially from Rome, who were spreaders and practisers of sedition.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated some notices of researches pursued in September last among the tumuli of the South Downs, between Firle and Litlington, in Sussex. These remains were partially explored many years ago by the Rev. James Douglas, and described in his *Nenia Britannica*, and by Dr. Mantell, who still possesses some of the relics he discovered. The tumuli of the primæval Celtic population are placed on the highest spots, and often out of sight from the valleys below; the Saxon tumuli, on the contrary, are usually distributed on the brow of a hill, opposite to some village or homestead, the name of which denotes its Saxon derivation. Two of the Celtic barrows were opened by Mr. Akerman and his friends without finding any other relics than a few morsels of charcoal. Three Saxon barrows were opened, in each of which was a very perfect skeleton; the first of a boy about 14 years of age, the other two of grown men, with each of whom was found the usual carved knife, but no other relic. These deposits, which were evidently made by people in quiet possession of the country, and in fact by the rural population, contrast extremely with the discoveries made on the levelling of Malling hill and others in the neighbourhood of the town of Lewes, where umbones of shields, long broad swords, and many objects of female personal ornament were found, characteristic of the less primitive usages of the inhabitants of a large town.

Feb. 7. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

The Rev. John Lewis Petit, M.A. of the Uplands near Shiffnal, author of *Remarks on Architectural Character*, &c. was elected Fellow.

Octavius Morgan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited several articles of ornamental work in iron: 1. a dagger purchased at Nuremberg in 1839, the scabbard and hilt elaborately chased, having among other ornaments the head of the emperor Rudolphus and the date 1615. [This, however, was thought by competent judges to be a modern fabrication; and cast, not chased: and the emperor Rudolphus died in 1612.] 2. A small box of chased iron open-work, probably German: 3. Another box, chased, and beautifully damasked in silver, with a coat of arms. 4. The guard of a sword, inlaid with yellow and white metals, representing among other devices the story of William Tell.

John Payne Collier, esq. communicated

some remarks on the biography of Richard Hakluyt the geographer, together with two original letters addressed by him to Secretary Walsingham. One of these was dated from Paris, urging the establishment of lectures upon the art of Navigation, to be given in Oxford and London; the other, dated 7 Jan. 1584[-5], referred to the encouragement of commercial voyages to North America.

W. Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A. contributed a note on the opening of some tumuli on the formation of a reservoir at Lewes in the year 1834, of which some account was given at the time in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. II. New Series, p. 418). Within them were found many of the *helix pomatia*, a shell supposed by current opinion to have been brought into England, for medicinal purposes, by Sir Kenelm Digby: and Mr. Cooper introduced several notices of the use of snails as food, &c. in various ages of the world. Over the urns were found the skeletons of two cats, which Mr. Cooper supposed had been placed there by the friends of the deceased.—Mr. Akerman remarked that he could not conclude that the skeletons of cats were placed there *designedly*. He had often found the skeletons of rats, mice, weasels, martins, &c. in tumuli, and he believed them to be the remains of those creatures which had made their burrows in the newly-formed grave. The fact that such relics often abound in graves made in the *hard chalk*, he said, favours this conjecture, as it is well known that wild animals burrow in the loosest earth, and these places would readily afford such means of shelter in a neighbourhood the soil of which is rocky, and, to them, impenetrable. In cases where the bodies were interred entire, as in the later Anglo-Saxon tumuli, these creatures might be attracted to the spot by the effluvia arising from the decomposition of animal matter.

Feb. 14. John Bruce, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Octavius Morgan, esq. exhibited an elephant's tooth, covered with carving, and exhibiting the image of Boodha frequently repeated; it had once been lacquered and ornamented with gilding.

J. A. Cahusac, esq. communicated a short note on the church of Rotherfield, Sussex; its ancient register; encaustic tiles, among which occurs the device of the cock and fox; and some small remains of fresco painting.

Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. communicated an account of the discovery a few years since, at Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, of an extensive ancient burial-place, in which were exhumed a

large number of human skeletons, interspersed with urns containing burnt bones, and also the skeleton of a horse, with the bridle-bit preserved. Weapons in iron, such as spears and javelins, and knives, were found, but no swords; there were also the umbos of shields of circular shape. The personal ornaments were abundant; the most remarkable of these were fibulæ, circular, and spade-shaped, one of which, of great beauty, has been gilt. There were also beads of a variety of shapes and material, and a drilled brass coin of Carausius, which had been evidently worn as an ornament. Sir Henry Dryden, having given a very detailed report of the discovery, concluded by assigning reasons for considering the remains Romano-British. Mr. Roach Smith (through whom the paper had been transmitted to the Society) concurred with Sir Henry on the points of difference presented by these remains to analogous deposits in Kent and in other parts of England; but he stated his belief that this comparison must be conclusive in deciding them to be Anglo-Saxon of an early date; and he remarked on the peculiar interest attached to the Northamptonshire remains in the fact that they differed considerably from those in Kent, the former belonging the Mercians, the latter to the Jutes, distinct Saxon tribes. Sir H. Dryden very properly terms the fibulæ *spade-shaped* instead of *cruciform*, which conveys a notion of the influence of Christianity, to which almost every fact obtained from these burial-places is opposed. The burial of the war-horse by the side of the German chieftain is mentioned by Tacitus; and the custom seems to have prevailed for some time after the Saxons had settled down in Britain.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated a note on the god Woden and his attributes. Tacitus (Germ. ii.) speaks of the ancient songs of the Germans in honour of their god Tuisco and of his son the founder of the human race; and in another place (Germ. ix.) he says, "Of all their gods they worship *Mercury* as the chief." The same are, as near as possible, the words of Cæsar in writing of the Gauls, "*Deum Mercurium maximè colunt.*" But, in another place (lib. iv.), Tacitus represents Vecula as addressing his countrymen, and reminding them that they worship a community of gods, but especially *Mars*. Mr. Akerman suggests that these apparent discrepancies may be reconciled thus:—Woden was worshipped as the god of valour and the giver of victory, whence his identification with Mars by the more civilized tribes of the Germans. On the other hand his identity

with Mercury is sufficiently well established. Mr. Kemble (in his "*Saxons in England*") cites from Adam of Bremen this description of the image of Woden in the temple at Upsula: "*Woden vero sculpunt armatum sicuti nostri Martem sculpere solent;*" and remarks that the fact of the fourth day being dedicated to this divinity identifies him with Mercury. This is further shown by a proof from the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturn, wherein the answer to the question, Who invented letters? is, "*Mercury the Giant; that is, Woden the God.*" The songs in honour of Tuisco show that that divinity was, if not of indigenous origin, of very considerable antiquity; but the divinity called Woden, at least with the attributes with which he was invested, appears rather as an exotic idol of comparatively late adoption. Mr. Akerman further suggested that the Gauls, in their invasion of Italy, must have encountered many statues of Mercury in the open air, and would be led to believe that it was the tutelary divinity of the country; whilst with the Germans the adoption of exotic idols probably took place at a much later period: this may explain the assertion of Tacitus (Germ. ix.) that the ancient German tribes had neither temples nor images of the divinities they worshipped; whilst Mr. Akerman also admits the force of the comment of Mr. Kemble upon this passage, that, if temples and images were rare in the time of Tacitus, "they may have easily become universal in the course of two or three centuries, particularly among those tribes whom military service or commerce had gradually rendered familiar with the religious rites of Rome."

Feb. 21. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The Duke of Devonshire exhibited an ancient crosier which came into his possession with his Irish estates, that descended from the Boyles Earls of Cork. It was accompanied with a letter from J. P. Collier, esq. stating some particulars of its history. It bears inscriptions in the Irish language, which show that it was made for Mal-Duin O'Rebecain, bishop of Lismore, who died in the year 1119, and that the artist was an Irishman. It is of the length and form of a thick walking-stick; the lower end having a flat metal loop, through which a thong was probably run for its occasional suspension. The form of the crook is plain and flat; but the whole surface of the staff is covered with silver plates, curiously chased, and inlaid with enamel.

J. O. Westwood, esq. exhibited various drawings of Irish ecclesiastical antiquities.

John Bidwell, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a golden image brought from Santa Fé de

Bogota, and a beautiful dagger of Venetian workmanship; and Richard Drake, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an inkstand and twelve drawing or mathematical instruments, remarkable as examples of inlaid work in metal, which came from the Duke of Buckingham's collection at Stowe.

Edw. Lennox Boyd, esq. of Waterloo-place, presented to the Society several sculptured marbles brought by his late brother, an officer of the Bombay army, from Mount Caboo, in Guzerat, in the year 1841.

Major Rawlinson exhibited some mutilated stone idols, which were the only specimens he had met with of the deities of Babylon, and read a short memoir upon the principal personages of the Assyrian pantheon. He also exhibited some earthen lids of sepulchral jars, covered with inscriptions, written with ink, in the Hebrew character, and attributed to the third or fourth century; and several small objects of art, of good workmanship, in alabaster, terra-cotta, &c. particularly a clever bas-relief of a dog, resembling what is now called the Thibet dog, and supposed to be one of those Indian dogs which Herodotus relates were carefully kept at Babylon, and four villages assigned for their maintenance.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 1. Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. in the chair.

Mr. Birch communicated a memoir on a remarkable fragment of Egyptian sculpture, recently found at Reigate amongst the antiquarian collections of the late Ambrose Glover, esq. the Surrey antiquary, who rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of Manning and Bray's County History. It is not known how this relic of antiquity came into his possession. It is a fragment of a circular vase of basaltic stone, which appears to have been a calendar; the portion exhibited is covered with hieroglyphics, and comprises the month corresponding to November, with part of that of October. It was brought before the Institute by Thomas Hart, esq. of Reigate, in whose possession it has remained. The value of this sculpture consists, as Mr. Birch observed, in its forming an addition to the small number of monuments of the early period of the sway of the Lagidæ in Egypt. Its age may be fixed as B.C. 323—306, the period intervening between the death of Menander and the assumption of the royal title by Ptolemy I. an interregnum during which the reins of government were assumed by Philip, surnamed Arridæus. Mr. Birch explained in detail the numerous hieroglyphics which appear upon the surface,

and partially on the inner side of the vase. On the rim are seen the symbols which denote the Egyptian month Tybi, the first of the season of harvest; and adjoining them appear in Roman letters OCT. the commencement of the word Octobris. These letters had probably been engraved at a later period by some Roman astronomer. On the outside, Philip Arridæus is represented worshipping the gods whose festivals fell during the month. His name and titles appear above in a cartouche,—“the lord of the upper and lower world, the sun-protector of existence, whom Amen has proved, the lord of diadems, Philippos living and prevailing like the sun.” After fully entering into the explanation of the numerous hieroglyphics, Mr. Birch stated his opinion that the vase had been prepared for the temple of a goddess named Meri-en-Ra, “beloved of the Sun,” probably an appellation of the goddess Ather. There is no monument of the reign of Arridæus in the extensive series in the British Museum, and the hope was expressed that this valuable fragment might be added to the national collection. It was announced that it would be published in the journal of the Institute, and Mr. Bonomi is engaged in making drawings for this purpose.

Mr. Yates produced some unique types of bronze celts, communicated to him by Mons. de Longperier, curator of the antiquities at the Louvre, and dissimilar to any examples hitherto discovered in England.

The Rev. John L. Petit contributed a memoir, with beautiful illustrations, relating to the fine church of Gillingham; and another paper on architectural antiquities, namely the Churches in and adjoining to Brecon, was received from Major Davis, who also produced some interesting drawings of early enamels, and architectural remains in Ireland.

Mr. W. W. Wynne, President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, brought for examination a singular bronze buckler, of a different type, in regard to ornament, to any in the Goodrich Court Armory, or other collections. It was found in a turbary near Harlech. He exhibited also various bronze weapons and antiquities found in the principality. Mr. Ffoulkes gave an account of his recent discoveries on the Clwydian Hills, in Denbighshire, where extensive Roman remains exist. Dr. Thurnham, of York, contributed a memoir on excavations of tumuli in Yorkshire, examined by him during the past year: they have been assigned to the Danish period. He sought to impress upon archæologists the importance of comparative anatomy as a means of distinguishing the ancient races, by the

examination of the crania, which had been too little heeded hitherto by barrow-diggers. Mr. Newmarch, of Cirencester, brought several large drawings (size of the originals) carefully traced from the fine tessellated pavements lately brought to light at Corinium. (See our former *Magazines*, for October and January.)

The subject of Arabic Numerals, occurring on early architectural works in England, was resumed, and some curious facts stated by Rev. Joseph Hunter, Mr. Ouvry, and Mr. Gunner.

The Hon. Richard Neville brought a remarkable intaglio, which had been the result of his late investigations at Chesterford.

Numerous other antiquities were exhibited by the Society of Antiquaries of Cambridge, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Farrer, Mr. C. Desborough Bedford, and Mr. Lowndes.

A letter was read at the close of the meeting from the Secretary of the Committee for the proposed Exhibition of works of Ancient Art, inviting the aid and co-operation of the Institute, whose annual meetings had drawn forth in successive years so rich a display of productions of ancient art in the temporary museums formed at Winchester, York, Norwich, Lincoln, and Salisbury. The cordial assurance of every disposition on the part of the Society to render assistance in this interesting undertaking was expressed, and many members have already contributed choice objects to the collection at the Adelphi.*

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 8. Mr. Yewd read a paper "On the Medieval and Arabic (so called) Numerals," illustrated by diagrams, showing at one view the various forms of characters used in the middle ages, arranged according to their dates; and he also entered into a lengthened comparison of these characters with those used in the Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, and ancient Egyptian languages. He noticed the great similarity in sound of the names of some of the numerals in the Arabic and Sanscrit, and those used in the Latin, Greek, French, and English tongues.

Mr. Lynch communicated a description of remains of the ancient church of the Knights Templars and other early buildings, situated behind the house of Mr. C. Griffith, near Middle-row, Holborn, and exhibited one of five antique green glass flasks found in excavating on the site.

* All objects for exhibition should be addressed without delay to A. W. Franks, esq. Secretary to the Committee, Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Dr. A. Gund exhibited a drawing of a curious doorway in the south wall of Little Langford church, Wilts; and Messrs. Chaffers and Burkitt exhibited specimens of a peculiar description of needlework which prevailed during a limited period (commencement of the 17th century), and not mentioned by Lady Wilton, or in any other works on the subject.

Mr. Egan read an elaborate paper "On the Antiquity and Primitive Form of the Harp," illustrated by drawings from the Egyptian tombs and other sources, and the author concluded from these representations, as well as from descriptions contained in early writings, that the primitive form of this instrument was derived from that of the bow, and not from the triangular shape of the Greek delta, as asserted by St. Jerome. This view he further supported by quotations from Homer, alluding to the twanging of the bowstring.

Mr. Planché made some remarks on metallic heraldic badges exhibited by several members, and which, he supposed, formed part of the furniture of horse-harness.

Mr. Jessop communicated an account of a Greek altar in his possession, procured from the ruins of a temple of Minerva at Athens. It is dedicated to Hercules. Mr. Jessop supposes, from the irregular manner in which the inscription is cut, that it cannot be assigned to an earlier date than the Christian era.

MARTYRS' STAKE AT EXETER.

In removing one of the old almshouses of the Livery Dole, at Heavitree, near Exeter, a curious discovery has been made. It is the remnant of the stake to which Bennet, the schoolmaster, was tied in 1531, and of which burning for heresy an account is given by Hoker; his crime was denying the divinity of the Virgin Mary and denouncing transubstantiation. "Bennet (or Benet), the Torrington schoolmaster, was tied up in a neat-skin (cow-skin), and burnt with all the furze and faggots the parish of Heavitree could supply. One of the Carews burnt his beard with a blazing brand." The stake found is of elm, slightly charred; and there has also been found the iron ring which went round the apex of the stake into which a stout staple, clamp, or bolt, somewhat in the guise of a ship's anchor, with transverse prongs or flukes, was inserted, having a ring or circular hole at the top, through which the chain went which confined the sufferer to the fatal tree. These relics are deposited at the Exeter Institution.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 31. This day the session of Parliament was opened by Commission, when the following Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

"The decease of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused Her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of Her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

"Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with Foreign Powers. In the course of the autumn, differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons, who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory. Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences. Her Majesty, having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist by the employment of her good offices in effecting an amicable settlement of those differences, in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

"Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with foreign states, upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the Navigation Laws of this country. The Governments of the United States of America and Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships in the ports of their respective countries advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports. With regard to those foreign states whose navigation laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, Her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to

hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

"In the summer and autumn of the past year the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the Cholera, but Almighty God, in His mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty in her late visit to Ireland derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquility which prevails

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that Her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress. But it is a source of sincere gratification to Her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life, which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected. Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian Colonies.

" Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from party processions ; the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant ; the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts ; and the diminished number of electors for Members to serve in Parliament ; will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

" Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption ; and Her Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

" The favour of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convulsions which during the last two years have shaken so many of the states of the continent of Europe. It is Her Majesty's hope and belief that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions as the abode and shelter of a free and happy people."

The Address was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of *Essex*, and seconded by Lord *Methuen*. The Earl of *Stradbroke* moved the following amendment to it: After the words " commerce and manufactures,"—" That we regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty that in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the various classes of your Majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil are labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation ;" which was seconded by the Earl of *Dysart*. Their Lordships divided—For the Amendment 103, against it 152. The Address was then carried.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Mr. *C. Villiers*, and seconded by Sir *James Duke*. An Amendment similar to that proposed in the Lords was moved by Sir *John Trollope*, and seconded by Colonel *Chatterton*. The debate was adjourned to the following day, when the Amendment was defeated by 311 to 192, and the Address was carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 4. The Marquess of *Lansdowne* laid on the table a Bill for the reconstitu-

tion of the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, which was read a first time.

Feb. 5. The Bishop of *London* re-introduced his CLERGY PROCEEDINGS Bill, the same in its provisions as that of last year, with the addition of a clause providing for appeals in cases of heresy and false doctrine, first to the Bishops and then to the Archbishops, in lieu of that at present to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Lord *Brougham* approved of the proposal, and the Bill was read a first time.

Lord *Campbell* laid on the table a Bill for amending the MARRIAGE LAW of Scotland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 5. Mr. *Horsman* submitted a resolution—" That a Committee of this House, to which was entrusted an inquiry into the composition and management of the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, having recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners for the management of the property under the Commission, it is expedient that effect be given to that recommendation." The hon. member censured in unmeasured terms the mismanagement of the affairs entrusted to the Commission. All the responsibility was cast upon the Secretary, who had received, between the years 1836 and 1845, sums of money amounting to above a million sterling, which he had passed, without control or audit, to his own banker, and dealt with at his own pleasure. It was by an accident that attention was called to this extraordinary state of things. A motion having been made in Parliament for a return of the names of all persons who were shareholders in railway companies for amounts over 2000*l.* the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission was returned as a subscriber to the extent of 580,000*l.* This fact led to inquiry, and it was found that the Commission was bankrupt, and that the Secretary had run away with all the money he could secure.—Sir *G. Grey* admitted that the composition of the Ecclesiastical Commission was defective, in so far as it consisted of a body too large, and in which the responsibility was too divided. There was, without doubt, a want of regular and systematic attention to business, and the management was left too much to the Secretary. A Bill had been introduced in the other House, which proposed the appointment of two paid Commissioners, instead of three.

Mr. *Moffatt* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the LAW relating to BANKRUPT MEMBERS of the House of

Commons, to vacate the seats of Bankrupt and Insolvent Members, and to facilitate the Recovery of Debts from such Members.

Sir *R. Inglis* moved for reports, statements, and plans relative to the ARCTIC EXPEDITION. His object was to induce the House to express sympathy with those brave men who were passing—if God had spared their lives—their fifth winter in the Polar regions, and to urge the Government to make vigorous and immediate exertions for the rescue of our enterprising countrymen by the use of steam-vessels, by a division of numbers, and by the dispersion of small balloons. The cause of humanity, of national honour, and of science was involved in this last great effort.—Mr. *Anstey* seconded the motion.—Sir *F. Baring* said, that it was the intention of the Government to send out an expedition by the eastern route, and there was still sufficient hope to justify further attempts to ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin and his companions.

Bills were brought in,—by Mr. *Anstey* to consolidate and amend the IRISH FISHERIES Acts; by Mr. *Monseil* to amend the act of last session for the collection of COUNTY CESS in Ireland; and by Mr. *Frewen* to amend the law relating to the holding of BENEFICES in PLURALITY; which were severally read a first time.

Feb. 6. The *Solicitor-General* moved for leave to bring in four Bills. The object of the first was to assimilate the practice of the superior COURTS of COMMON LAW in Ireland, as far as possible, to that in England; of the second, to get rid of the prolixity and the unnecessary delay of CHANCERY proceedings; of the third, to provide a complete LAND INDEX, based on the trigonometrical survey, and an index of titles, an index of wills, &c.; of the fourth, to prevent JUDGMENTS from being a charge on the whole lands, as at present, in Ireland, and to restrict them to particular parts, in the same way as mortgages.—Leave given.

Mr. *Hawes* moved the re-appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in CEYLON, in connexion with the administration and government of that colony, and to report their opinion whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of any grievance of which there may be shown just reason to complain; and also whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of that dependency.—Agreed to.

Feb. 7. Mr. *Stuart Wortley* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and alter an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of William IV.,

so far as relates to MARRIAGES within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity. He did not wish to interfere with the laws of the Church, and there was no compulsory provision in it, making it imperative upon ministers of the Church to solemnize marriages with a deceased wife's sister.—Sir *R. Inglis* said, that the measure was alike against the law of the land and the law of the Church, and against the feelings of the people; and he therefore felt it necessary to persevere in the opposition which he had on former sessions given to bills little different.—The House divided—For the motion, 149; against it, 65: majority, 84. Leave was then given to introduce the Bill.

Sir *J. Pakington* obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the further EXTENSION of SUMMARY JURISDICTION in cases of LARCENY.

Mr. *Parker* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act of the 6th of Geo. IV. for encouraging the capture or destruction of PIRATICAL SHIPS AND VESSELS.—Agreed to.

Mr. *Anstey* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the PENAL ACTS against the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.—The House divided—For the motion, 72; against it, 77. The Bill, consequently, was not introduced.

Feb. 11. Mr. *Labouchere* brought in three Bills for improving the condition of masters, mates, and seamen in the MERCHANT SERVICE, the regulation of the merchant seamen's fund, and the admeasurement of the tonnage of merchant vessels. The remedies he proposed were, first, the appointment of a Board of Examiners, under the Board of Trade, who were to grant certificates to candidates for the command of merchant vessels. Secondly, to arm captains and mates with greater powers to enforce discipline among their crews. Thirdly, to supersede the existing shipping agents by the establishment of offices under the supervision of Government, where, for moderate fees, the contract may be prepared for the seaman for the voyage, and his pay handed to him on his return. Fourthly, to prevent the frauds practised on sailors upon their advance-notes by making those documents legally recoverable: and, fifthly, to provide that marine courts, under the presidency of some naval officer, may be constituted in distinct ports, and armed with very summary powers, for the settlement of all grave questions between merchant seamen and their commanders. He proposed to place the Merchant Seamen's Fund under one uniform central management, vested in the Trinity House, in conjunction with the two mercantile mem-

bers of the new department of the Board of Trade; that no seaman should receive a less pension than 6*d.* a day; that the payment to the fund, instead of 1*s.* should be 1*s.* 6*d.* a month, and that the sum necessary to restore the fund to solvency—namely, 30,000*l.* a-year—should be contributed by the State.

Feb. 13. In proposing the second reading of the COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE Bill, Mr. *M. Gibson* explained its general purport was to provide for the regulation of county expenditure a series of councils analogous to the borough councils, which held authority over borough expenditure. His object was not to supersede the county justices, but to give a concurrent control over the county rates to a board who should be elected by and represent the great body of rate-payers. The judicial functions of the magistrates would remain wholly untouched.—The debate was adjourned to the 6th of March.

Mr. *C. Lewis* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to the management of the HIGHWAYS in England and Wales. The difficulty of combining the two classes of roads—highways and turnpike-roads—in one measure was found to be so great that it had been determined to bring in a bill limited to highways properly so called. During the eight years between 1837 and 1845 the expenditure on highways had increased 606,000*l.* a-year, whereas that of turnpike-trusts had diminished 408,000*l.* the cause being the change in the mode of travelling. The great evil consisted in the small area over which the rate was sometimes laid, and in each of the 15,000 districts appointing its own surveyor, who was frequently changed, and who had no remuneration, the result being want of economy, of skill, and of due discrimination in outlay. This bill proposed that the division of parishes into districts and the appointment of paid surveyors should be compulsory; that the districts should be the existing divisions of poor law unions; and that the management of the roads should be placed under the boards of guardians, each parish or county continuing to maintain its own highways, the only common expense being the salary of the surveyor; so that the property upon which the rate would fall, and all the incidents of the present highways, would remain as they are. The bill abolished the parish surveyor and the highway-rate *eo nomine*; instead of two rates—poor-rate and highway-rate—there would be one rate collected by the overseer, and there would still be a maximum. It was proposed to give to parishes a power of

combining for the maintenance of highways; to provide for the audit of account by the Poor Law Auditor; to repeal Sir C. Burrell's Act, and to provide instead that the money applied from the highway funds to insolvent trusts should be expended by the paid surveyors.

Feb. 14. Mr. *Ewart* brought forward a Bill for the establishment of PUBLIC LIBRARIES in England. He proposed to empower town councils in all municipal boroughs to establish museums and libraries, erect proper buildings for those purposes, and levy a rate of one half-penny in the pound to defray the necessary expenses. The councils were not to have discretion as to the purchase of books; the completion of the libraries being left to private benevolence, which there was no doubt, as the history of the British Museum sufficiently proved, would suffice to furnish an ample supply. The local histories, the geological features, and the scientific curiosities of every district, would by these institutions be recorded and preserved, to the great advantage of all classes of its inhabitants.—Mr. *Brotherton* seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. *W. Fagan* moved for a committee to examine, with a view to their repeal, the laws relating to MINISTERS' MONEY in Ireland.—Sir. *G. Grey*, in moving the previous question, explained that the tax could not be repealed without providing a substitute.—On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 96 to 76.

Mr. *Adderley* introduced a Bill to repeal the act empowering the Queen and Privy Council to determine places for TRANSPORTATION of felons. He showed by various examples, terminating with the recent instance in the Cape colony, the injury and ill-feeling which the transmission of convicts to different settlements had caused from time to time.—The House divided: for the motion, 32; against it, 110.

Feb. 15. Lord *J. Russell* stated the intention of Government as to the large advances made to distressed UNIONS in IRELAND. Between 1839 and the present year the gross amount of advances remaining unpaid for workhouses and relief was 4,483,000*l.* This sum it was now proposed to consolidate into an uniform loan, but with no interest charged on those portions which were granted without stipulating for such payment. To this total amount it was proposed to add about 300,000*l.* to release the most distressed unions from a load of debts due to contractors and other persons, which had in many instances led to great embarrassments, and even to seizure of the work-

house property. The whole sum due would, therefore, amount to 4,783,000*l.*; and for the repayment of this sum a period of forty years was to be allowed. The

outlay for relief and pressure of distress were decreasing in the most gratifying manner, and the best prospects existed for the future prosperity of Ireland.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The municipal authorities of Paris have succeeded, but not without a struggle, in removing the withered "trees of liberty," planted shortly after the last Revolution, and which greatly obstructed many of the public thoroughfares. On the evening of Monday Feb. 4, a collision took place between the groups assembled round a tree of liberty in the Place St. Martin, which it was supposed was about to be cut down by the police. The mob decorated the tree with tricoloured flags, and when the police attempted to disperse the crowd, one of the officers being struck with violence, another came to his assistance, and, being himself attacked, drew his sword and wounded the aggressor, who was taken to the hospital in a dangerous state. The excitement continuing, two battalions of troops were sent to the spot and restored tranquillity without resorting to force. General Lamoriciere, who it is said was passing by chance, was recognised by the mob, insulted, and rudely treated. Two persons assisted him out of the crowd, and he took refuge in a reading-room on the Boulevard St. Denis. He was obliged to escape over the roof of the house. The tree of liberty was illuminated, as were also some of the houses close by. Thirty-two persons were arrested at the club of licensed victuallers in the Rue Jean Robert, and twenty-three in a branch club, Rue de Poitou, and many others on subsequent days. The *Moniteur* published a proclamation, announcing that a certain number of the trees of liberty had been cut down because they impeded the thoroughfares, that the other trees of liberty had been respected, and were to remain standing; but, if they should become an occasion for disturbances, they would be immediately removed. In consequence of the riots, this threat was carried into effect, and after a few days tranquillity was perfectly restored.

GREECE.

The political relations of Great Britain with Greece have suffered some interruption. On the 18th Jan. Mr. Wyse, the British Minister, availing himself of the presence of Sir William Parker and the fleet, under the orders of his government,

prefixed a peremptory term of twenty-four hours to His Hellenic Majesty to satisfy certain old standing claims of British subjects and others enjoying British protection. The following were the demands made to the government of King Otho:—1st. Indemnity for Monsieur Pacifico, ex-Portuguese Consul, whose house at Athens was sacked in 1826, during the Holy week. 2nd. Indemnity for an English ship, thrown by a tempest on the coast of Magne, and pillaged by the inhabitants of the place. 3rd. Satisfaction for the insult offered to the British flag at Patras, in the Meriditi affair. 4th. Satisfaction for the violence offered to an Ionian subject in the same city. 5th. Indemnity for the English travellers plundered last year by the brigands. 6th. The immediate restitution of the islands of Sapienza on the coast of the Peloponnesus, of which England claims possession. The Ministers, as well of Russia as of France, presented protestatory notes against the demands of Sir T. Wyse, and on learning the same the French fleet hurriedly got under weigh from Smyrna for the Piræus. Meanwhile Sir Wm. Parker took possession of the Otho steamer at the Piræus, and other Greek vessels of war at Salamis, and blockaded the ports.

EAST INDIES.

Colonel Lester has proceeded with the Sylhet Light Infantry against a tribe called the Kooks, inhabiting the frontier, who had been ravaging the plains in search of prisoners to sacrifice over the remains of their departed chief, their custom being to immolate an individual for every year the chief had lived. Colonel Bradshaw, with 2,500 men, proceeded from Peshawur to bring some refractory villages, who had refused to pay tribute, in order. On the 10th Nov. they came in sight of the village of Sunghao, situate in a deep gorge. The enemy were about 2,000 strong. They were attacked on the morning of the 11th, and offered a stout resistance of five hours duration, when they were compelled to retire. The village was then set on fire. The British had five killed and seventeen wounded, chiefly by large stones thrown from the heights. The enemy lost above a hundred. On the 12th the head man came in and sued for pardon, paying the

revenue of the past year, and promising good conduct for the future. On the 13th the force again moved on, and the next day three villages, which were of great natural strength, were attacked. After a stout resistance the enemy was driven out and the buildings set fire to and razed. A general submission was expected to ensue.

AFRICA.

Commodore Fanshawe, C.B. having learned that a large piratical force from the River Gambia, consisting of slave factors and natives, had seized on a schooner belonging to a British merchant near Sierra Leone, and murdered in cold blood three of her crew (two English and one French subject), determined to send his boats to liberate the vessel, and punish the pirates. He consequently proceeded to the Gambia, with the *Centaur*, the *Teazer*, and the *Rubie*, the latter a French war-steamer, going up as far as the river was navigable for his vessels. He then anchored, and despatched the boats of the squadron, with a detachment of the second West India Regiment, in all mustering 270 officers and men, under command of Captain Buckle. The boats, having proceeded about twelve miles up, found the enemy in strong force at the island and village of Bassin, and Captain Buckle was pulling in shore in his barge to have a palaver, when the pirates fired, and Mr. A. F. O. Young, midshipman, was severely wounded. The boats, having returned the fire from their great guns, pulled in and landed, when, in the act of stepping from the boat to the shore, Lieut. Crockett, Royal Marine Artillery, was shot dead, and several men were wounded; but the sailors and soldiers rushing on shore soon dispersed the pirates, who ran in every direction into the "bush," and were soon out of sight, but not before about thirty were killed, and a number wounded. Captain Buckle ordered the village to be burned, and about three miles further up the river discovered the schooner, secured in a safe and impregnable position, if the pirates had thought proper to defend her, which they did not. The schooner was towed down the river, and the day following the expedition rejoined the squadron.

CALIFORNIA.

Gold is now found in the quartz rock in great abundance, and it is believed to be inexhaustible. It is computed that thirty millions of dollars have been taken from the earth, and shipped to various parts of the world.

THE PACIFIC.

On the 16th October Her Majesty's

steam-sloop *Gorgon*, Commander Paynter, took possession of Tigre island, in the name of the Queen, in consequence of the Honduras government refusing to pay their just debts, and returned to the Commander-in-chief on the station, leaving a party of forty-six officers and men on the island. Rear-Admiral Hornby however, having disapproved of the steps taken by the Commander, dispatched the *Gorgon* from Callao, on the 14th of December last to Tigre island, to embark the party and to surrender the island.

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 24th Nov. Mr. Southern signed the British convention with this Government, which puts an end to all old animosities, and re-establishes the former relations of friendship and good understanding. There is a large population of British subjects, both in the province of Buenos Ayres and in other provinces of the Confederation, almost every one of whom is a landed proprietor or farmer. The most immediate advantage of the convention is, however, in the impulse it has given to trade, and the confidence it may inspire in commercial enterprise. The system of the Government of Buenos Ayres with regard to commerce is extremely liberal and encouraging, and British merchants have not the slightest cause of complaint from vexatious laws or regulations.

LIBERIA.

A treaty of friendship and commerce between her Majesty and the republic of Liberia was signed at London in November 1848, and ratified on the 1st of August last. A copy has recently been presented to Parliament. There are eleven articles in the treaty. They provide for "perpetual peace and friendship," and reciprocal freedom of commerce. No tonnage, import, or other duties are to be levied beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels. British merchandize or goods are not to be prohibited. The government of the republic may import certain articles with the view of raising a revenue, and in such case private merchants are to be prohibited trading in such articles. By the ninth article it is declared that, "slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the republic of Liberia, the republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade." Free access to be given in case of suspected slavers. The treaty was signed by Lord Palmerston, the Hon. H. Labouchere, and Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the republic.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Jan. 29. The highest tide known for 20 years occurred in the Thames. It flowed at London for half an hour beyond the usual period, and at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock attained its greatest height, having risen several feet above the ordinary spring-tide mark at London Bridge. The whole range of wharfs on either side of the river to Chelsea were more or less flooded, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed or seriously damaged. At Rotherhithe between 300 and 400 buildings, warehouses, houses, and other premises, were partially inundated. The water rushed down the various courts and alleys, creating the greatest dismay among the poor creatures who crowd the cellars and lower floors in that locality. In many of the streets it was nearly two feet in depth, and continued so for upwards of an hour. Similar scenes took place at Lambeth and other low parts near the river-side. On the preceding day there had been the lowest tide remembered for many years.

Feb. 7. A fire broke out in Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, in the timber-yard of Mr. George Myers, and communicated to the manufactory of india-rubber web conducted by Messrs. Christopher Nickels and Co. in a large building lately part of the workshops of Messrs. Grissell and Peto. Both these premises were wholly destroyed, and several houses in the York Road and Belvedere Road were more or less damaged. Messrs. Myers's establishment contained steam-sawmills, and shops capable of employing nearly 200 men. At Messrs. Nickels's manufactory about 70 young women were employed.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 2. A very destructive fire broke out at *Ashwell*, a village containing about 1400 inhabitants, about seven miles distant from Royston. It is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, as a previous attempt was made about six months before to fire the barn in which it originated. This was situated about the centre of the village, and, a strong gale blowing at the time from the south-west, three farms and several cottages were in twenty minutes enveloped in flames. Property was destroyed to the amount of more than 40,000*l.* consisting of the houses, buildings, and produce of six of the largest farms in the parish, comprising nearly 1400 acres, of the estimated rental of 2775*l.*, 26 cottages of the yearly value of 85*l.* 10*s.*, two other houses partially burnt, three large malthouses in full work, filled with malt and stock barley, and a handsome Independent chapel. The calamity has ren-

dered 32 families houseless, and has thrown 60 or 70 men and boys out of employment. The property, with the exception of two cottages, was insured, and the principal loss will fall on the Phoenix, but the Norwich, the Sun, the Farmers', and other offices, will be severe losers.

SCOTLAND.

Another mansion has been destroyed by fire in Scotland. On the 22nd Jan. this calamity befel Buchanan House, on the shore of Loch Lomond, the only Scottish seat of the Duke of Montrose. The pictures and family records were saved.

Floating Railway across the Forth.—The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company have erected large moveable slips at Granton and Burntisland, by means of which they will, in connexion with their floating railway Leviathan, be enabled to give great facilities to the transmission of their traffic. Goods, minerals, and live stock will now be conveyed across the ferry without removal from the trucks. The spacious deck of the steamer is capable of holding a train of from 30 to 40 loaded trucks. The time occupied in crossing is 25 minutes, and the trucks are ashore in the course of three minutes afterwards. The following is a description of the apparatus:—Alongside the piers at Burntisland and Granton is an incline or slip constructed of masonry, upon which are laid down two lines of rails. Upon the incline is placed a heavy moveable platform, 61 feet in length by 21 feet in breadth, framed of timber, and resting upon 16 wheels. To the front of the platform are attached, by means of universal joints, four malleable iron girders, 35 feet long, constructed of boiler plates, spanning the requisite distance from the platform to the vessel, and affording sufficient depth of water for the keel of the vessel to clear the surface of the slip. These girders are raised and lowered on the arrival and departure of the vessel by means of a winch. The whole platform with the girders is raised and lowered to suit the several heights of the tide by means of a small stationary steam engine, which is also employed in moving the trucks off and on board the vessel. The large vessel or floating railway is 175 feet long by 54 all over, propelled by two powerful engines of peculiar construction, with paddle shafts unconnected. Upon her deck are laid three lines of railway for the standage of trucks. This vessel, with all her machinery, was built by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

Beds.—R. T. Gilpin, of Hockliffe Grange, esq.
 Berks.—R. Allfrey, of Wokefield Park, esq.
 Bucks.—W. S. Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, esq.
 Camb. and Hunt.—John Vipan, of Sutton, esq.
 Cumb.—Thomas Salkeld, of Holm Hill, esq.
 Cheshire.—Sir A. I. Aston, of Aston, G.C.B.
 Cornwall.—William Daubuz, of Killiow, esq.
 Derbysh.—Robert Arkwright, of Sutton, esq.
 Devon.—W. A. Yeo, of Fremington, esq.
 Dorset.—H. R. Willett, of Merly House, esq.
 Durham.—Robert Hildyard, of Horsley, esq.
 Essex.—T. B. Western, of Felix Hall, esq.
 Glouc.—T. G. Parry, of Highnam Court, esq.
 Heref.—James Cheese, of Huntington, esq.
 Herts.—F. S. Greville, North Myms Place, esq.
 Kent.—Matthew Bell, of Bourne House, esq.
 Lanc.—Clement Royds, of Mountfalinge, esq.
 Leic.—Thomas Stokes, of New Parks, esq.
 Linc.—Henry Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, esq.
 Monm.—C. Bailey, of Lanthewy Court, esq.
 Norfolk.—Edw. R. Pratt, of Ryston, esq.
 Northamptonshire.—William Bruce Stopford, of Drayton House, esq.
 Northumberland.—Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, of Wallington, Bart.
 Notts.—Rt. Hon. Edw. Strutt, Kingston Hall.
 Oxfordshire.—Henry Hall, of Barton, esq.
 Rutland.—Hon. W. M. Noel, of Ketton.
 Shropsh.—R. M. Leeke, of Longford, esq.
 Somers.—Langley St. Albyn, of Alfoxton, esq.
 Staff.—Josiah Spode, of Armitage Park, esq.
 Southampton.—Joseph Martineau, of Basing Park, esq.
 Suff.—Sir T. R. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, Bart.
 Surrey.—J. W. Freshfield, of Moor Place, esq.
 Sussex.—G. C. Courthope, of Whiligh, esq.
 Warw.—Darwin Galton, of Edstone, esq.
 Wilts.—H. G. G. Ludlow, Heywood House, esq.
 Worcester.—J. G. Watkins, of Woodfield, esq.
 Yorks.—W. Rutson, of Newby Wiske, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Rich. Griffith, of Bodowyrisaf, esq.
 Brecon.—Sir C. M. R. Morgan, of Therw, Bt.
 Carn.—Isaac Walker, of Hendregadredd, esq.
 Carm.—W. D. H. C. Davys, Neuaddfawr, esq.
 Cardigan.—T. D. Lloyd, of Bronydd, esq.
 Denbigh.—John Burton, of Minera Hall, esq.
 Flintshire.—Viscount Feilding, of Downing.
 Glam.—Rowl. Fothergill, of Hensol Castle, esq.
 Montgomery.—J. D. Corrie, of Dysserth, esq.
 Merion.—Edw. Griffiths, of Gwastadrynn, esq.
 Pembroke.—William Richards, of Tenby, esq.
 Radnor.—Edw. M. Stephens, of Llananno, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 9. Wilbraham Taylor, esq. to be Extra Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty.

Jan. 29. Thomas F. Johnston, esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor of Public Accounts for Trinidad.

Jan. 30. Capt. Houston Stewart, C.B. to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord John Hay.—Knighted, Thomas Noon Talfourd, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Feb. 5. Royal East Middlesex Militia, Edward Dewes, esq. to be Major; Thomas St. Leger Alcock, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.—Edward Woodford, esq. LL.D. to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, *vice* John Gordon, esq. resigned.

Feb. 6. Thomas Maitland, esq. Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Session.

Feb. 7. James Moncreiff, esq. Advocate, to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland.

Feb. 8. 12th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Randal Rumley, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—29th Foot, brevet Col. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B. from half-pay 62d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—68th Foot, Major-Gen. Douglas Mercer, C.B. to be Col.—80th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Henry Daubeney to be Colonel.

Feb. 11. To be Officers in the Artillery Company of London:—To be Captains, with the following seniority, James Goodsell Middleton, esq. John White Welch, esq. Frederick Edward Horneman, esq. Peter Morrison, esq. William Thomas Robinson, esq. Richard Bell esq. John Biden, esq. Edward Ellis, esq. Wm. Bokenham, esq. Thomas Hall, esq. William Chickall Jay, esq.—To be Supernumerary Captains, John James Iselin, esq. John Parker, esq.—To be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, William Henry Snell, esq.—To be Lieutenants, with the following seniority, Adolphus John Lewis, gent. John Richard Lambert Walmisley, gent. Joseph Moreland, gent. William Jeremiah Jordan, gent. George Baldwin Waugh, gent. Thomas Mosdell Smith, gent. John Pitt Bontein, gent.—To be Quartermaster, George Ballin, gent.—To be Physician, Henry Jeaffreson, M.D.—To be Surgeons, William White Cooper, esq. John Law, esq.

Feb. 12. To be members of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms: Charles Tyler, esq. *vice* Tyler, retired; Sir James Lawrence Cotter, Bart. late 27th Regt. *vice* Ford, retired.—Robert Stephenson, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations to be holden in the year 1851; Lieut.-Col. William Reid, Royal Eng. C.B. to be one of the Executive Committee of the said Commission, in the room of Robert Stephenson, esq. and to be Chairman of the said Executive Committee.

Feb. 15. 14th Foot, brevet Major T. H. Tidy to be Major.—42d Foot, Major C. Duns-mure to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. B. Cumberland to be Major.—78th Foot, Maj. W. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major T. J. Taylor to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. S. J. Hill, 2d West India Regt. to be Major in the Army.

Feb. 19. Aston Davoren, esq. to be Puisne Justice for the Island of St. Christopher.

Feb. 20. John Crawford, esq. to be Second Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony of South Australia.

Feb. 22. 12th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. H. Tottenham to be Major.—69th Foot, Major J. W. L. Paxton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. D. E. Mackirdy to be Major.—80th Foot, Major C. Lewis to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. G. Hughes to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. the Hon. W. H. S. Cotton, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 16. Comm. Sidney Grenfell (1840) of the Illustrious 72, depôt ship of ordinary, Portsmouth, to be Captain.—Comm. Richard S. Hewlett (1845) of the Excellent gunnery ship at Portsmouth, to be Captain.—Rear-Admiral of the White Charles John Austen, C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station, *vice* Sir F. A. Collier, deceased.—Comm. Thomas Mathias (1837) to the Illustrious, *vice* Grenfell.—Comm. Sir William S. Wiseman (1846) to the Excellent, *vice* Hewlett.

Jan. 20. Comm. John Charles Dalrymple Hay (1846) of Her Majesty's sloop *Columbine* 16, serving on the East India and China station, to be Captain.

Jan. 24. Lieut. George Hancock (1844) of Her Majesty's ship *Hastings* 72, serving as flag-ship on the East India and China station, to be Commander.—Lieut. Wm. John Samuel Pullen (1846) of her Majesty's discovery ship *Plover*, *Bhering's Straits*, to be Commander.—Chaplain, the Rev. G. E. Purchas, to the *Arethusa*, at Devonport.

Jan. 29. Lieut. William Woolcock (a) (1809) to be retired Commander of 1830.—Lieutenant Charles Goldsmith (1825) to command the *Wellington*, revenue cruiser.—Lieut. A. R. B. Carter (1846) of the coast-guard, to command the *Wickham* revenue cruiser.—Lieut. William L. Lambert (1842) to be a chief officer of the coast-guard.

Feb. 2. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Green, to be Director of the engineering and architectural works of the Admiralty.

Feb. 4. Commander T. G. Forbes to the *Philomel*.

Feb. 5. Capt. George Frederick Rich (1823) to superintend the Royal William Victualling-yard and the Naval Hospital at Devonport, *vice* Capt. Toup Nicolas.—Lieut. the Hon. Francis Egerton (late flag-Lieutenant to Sir Thomas Herbert) to be Commander.

Feb. 6. Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Phelps (1836) to the *Illustrious* 72, *dépôt* ship of ordinary, Portsmouth.

Feb. 7. Commander Wm. Moorsom (1848) to the *Excellent*: addit. for special service.

Feb. 9. Capt. Lord John Hay, C.B. (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) to be Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.

Feb. 15. Capt. Sir C. Sullivan, Bart. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. R. S. Robinson to the *Arrogant*.—Lieut. J. S. Parsons to be a Retired Commander of 1830.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Colchester.—Lord John Manners.
Kirkcudbright stewartry.—John Mackie, esq. of Bargaly.

Windsor.—John Hatchell, esq. of Dublin, Solicitor-general for Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. H. Battiscombe, St. John's Chapel, Broad Court, St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

Rev. R. S. Beloe, All Saints V. Lynn-Regis.

Rev. J. J. Beresford, Minor Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. J. W. Bird (V. of Briston), Melton Constable R. w. Little-Burgh R. Norfolk.

Rev. — Black, St. Mary R. w. St. Benedict R. Huntingdon.

Rev. J. C. Blomfield, Offord-Cluny R. Hunts.

Rev. W. J. Bucknall-Estcourt, Sedgford V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. H. Bull, Old-Newton V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Carpenter, D.D. Christ Church P.C. Heathfield, Lancashire.

Rev. C. Cookson, Maxey V. Northampton.

Rev. D. Cooper, Trinity P.C. Bristol.

Rev. G. Currey, to be Boyle Lecturer, Bow Ch.

Rev. R. W. Dartnell, Rodborne-Cheney V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Dewing, Dodbrooke R. Devon.

Rev. T. R. Dickinson, Nymett-Rowland R. Dev.

Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Cyst St. George R. Dev.

Rev. T. Fulcher, Old-Buckenham P.C. Norf.

Rev. P. Gell, Assistant Lecturer at All Saints, Derby.

Rev. W. C. Hall, Pilton P.C. Devon.

Rev. R. J. Hayne, Trinity Church Lectureship, Gosport, Hants.

Rev. T. Hill, Trinity P.C. Minorities, London.

Rev. W. T. Homan, Deanery of Clonfert, Ireland.

Rev. B. Hurst, Slaley P.C. Northumberland.

Rev. A. Irwin, Union of Armagh, Ireland.

Rev. S. Jodrell, Bayfield R. (*no church*) Norf.

Rev. J. F. Johnson, Ab-Kettleby V. Leic.

Rev. E. Jones, Gwaenyscor R. Flintshire.

Rev. M. Jones, Deanery Rural, diocese of St. David's.

Rev. S. Jones, Glyntaf P.C. Eglwysilan, Glam.

Rev. E. Luby, Glasson P.C. Lancaster.

Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D. St. Magnus-the-Martyr

R. w. St. Margaret R. New Fish Street, and

St. Michael R. Crooked Lane, London.

Rev. W. Martin, Grantchester V. Camb.

Rev. M. H. Maxwell, Heddon-on-the-Wall V. Northumberland.

Rev. W. P. Musgrave, Deanery-Rural of Heref.

Rev. A. A. Onslow, Newent V. Gloucestersh.

Rev. C. Onslow, one of the Priests of Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Rev. T. Ormandy, Whitbeck P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. E. Osborn, Asheldam V. Essex.

Rev. R. Owen, Ysptytty-Ivan P.C. Denbighsh.

Rev. H. Pearson, Henley V. Suffolk.

Rev. E. M. Pridmore, Tuckingmill P.C. Cornw.

Rev. J. W. Pugh, Llandeilo Deanery-Rural, diocese of St. David's.

Rev. W. Richards, Dawley-Magna P.C. Salop.

Rev. J. T. Robinson, North Petherton V. Som.

Rev. T. Robinson, St. Bartholomew P.C. Liverpl.

Hon. and Rev. C. F. O. Spencer, Cumner V. Berks.

Rev. J. Stewart, Shimpling R. Norfolk.

Rev. D. P. Thomas, Llanmaes R. Glamorgansh.

Rev. W. Thorpe, Weeley R. Essex.

Rev. J. J. Toogood, St. Andrew R. Holborn, London.

Rev. W. D. Veitch, St. Peter P.C. Newton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire.

Rev. C. Whately, Taplow R. Bucks.

Rev. J. Willey, Drax V. Yorkshire.

Rev. D. A. Williams, Upper Carmarthen Deanery-Rural, diocese of St. David's.

TO CHAPLAINCIES.

Rev. W. Buller, Dorset County Hospital.

Rev. E. J. Carter, (*pro temp.*) Lawford's Gate Prison, Bristol.

Rev. B. S. Clarke, of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

Rev. J. W. Cobb, City Gaol, Norwich.

Rev. F. A. Dawson, of Jubbulpore, Bengal.

Rev. F. Hewson, of Chester Cemetery.

Rev. E. Kilvert, of Tranquebar, Madras.

Rev. H. Lascelles, of Sangor, Bengal.

Rev. C. Marshall, the Borough Compter, Lond.

Rev. P. W. Molesworth, to the Sheriff of Dev.

Rev. E. S. Phelps, *Illustrious* *dépôt* ship of Portsmouth Ordinary.

Rev. G. C. Purchas, H.M. ship *Arethusa*.

Rev. T. C. Smyth, of Peshawur, Bengal.

Rev. F. C. Viret, of Cawnpore, Bengal.

Worshipful H. Williams, Chancellor of Llandaf, to be Welsh Examiner of Candidates for Holy Orders in that diocese.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. A. L. Airey, Mathematical Master Merchant-Tailors' School, London.

Rev. H. Bailey, Warden of St. Augustin's Coll. Canterbury.

Rev. F. J. Biddulph, Master of the Grammar School, Bampton, Oxfordshire.

G. W. Coppland, B.A. Fellowship at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge.

Rev. T. H. Dixon, Mastership of the Grammar School, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
W. J. Earle, Second Mastership of Uppingham Grammar School.

Rev. G. Goodman, of Grammar School, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Regius Professorship of Divinity, Cambridge (Feb. 16), to which is annexed Somersham R. w. Colne C. and Pildley C. Hunts.

Rev. W. H. Pritchett, Fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Rev. E. F. T. Ribbans, Head Mastership of Leek Grammar School.

Rev. S. H. Russell, Second Classical and Assistant Mathematical Mastership Merchant Taylors' School.

Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D. Regius Professorship of Divinity, University of Dublin.

Rev. S. Smith, Donnellan Lectureship, 1850, University of Dublin.

E. T. Stevenson, B.A. Assistant Mastership Grosvenor College, Bath.

T. W. Whale, B.A. Vice-Principalship and Mathematical Mastership, Grosvenor College, Bath.

E. Woodford, LL.D. one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 29. At Portland, Cape Town, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a son.

Jan. 10. At Marston house, Northamptonsh. the wife of J. J. Blencowe, esq. a son.—At Cottesbrooke park, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Langham, a son.—16. At Sandling park, the wife of W. Deedes, esq. M.P. a dau.—19. At Ankerwycke, Bucks, Mrs. Harcourt, a dau.—22. In Eaton place, Mrs. Wm. Stopford, of Drayton house, Northamptonsh. a son.—26. At Lychet Matravers, the wife of H. L. S. Dillon Trenchard, esq. a son.—At Redworth house, Durham, the wife of John H. Aylmer, esq. a son and heir.—27. At Grosvenor pl. the wife of Phillip Henry Pepys, esq. a dau.—28. At Colerne, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, a dau.—At Government house, Isle of Man, the Lady Isabella Hope, a son.—30. At Packington, Warwicksh. prematurely, the Viscountess Lewisham, a dau.—At Sidmouth, the wife of Capt. Fulford, R.N. a dau.—31. In Eaton pl. the Countess of Mulgrave, a dau.—In Halkin street west, Lady Payne Galloway, a son.

Feb. 1. At Stratton, near Cirencester, the wife of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. a son.—Lady Townsend Farquhar, a son.—At Reigate, Surrey, the wife of Major E. P. Lynch, K.L.S. of the Bombay army, a son.—2. At Wanlip hall, Leic. the wife of Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart. a dau.—3. At Brussels, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Erskine, a dau.—In Park st. Grosvenor sq. the wife of Thomas Bateson, esq. M.P. a dau.—4. At Berlin, the wife of Henry Francis Howard, esq. Secretary to her Majesty's Legation, a dau.—5. In Queen Anne st. the wife of the Rev. William Cureton, a son.—6. At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. a son and heir.—In Hereford st. the wife of Thomas Somers Cocks, jun. esq. M.P. a son.—11. At Rugby, the wife of the Hon. Charles Napier, a dau.—12. At North Myms Place, Lady Rosa Greville, a dau.—In Chesham st. the Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.—At Brighton, the Lady Agneta Bevan, a dau.—At Instow, North Devon, the wife of Major F. White, C.B. 8th Regt. a son.—13. At Brighton, the wife of Heneage Dering, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. At Monte Video, by the British Chaplain, Charles James, only son of Charles Shaw, esq. of Greenfield, Edgbaston, to Nereia, fourth dau. of Conrad Rücker, esq. of Monte Video.

Dec. 13. At Llanvrechra, Henry Barré Phipps, Capt. 63d Regt. son of the Rev. Barré Phipps, Canon of Chichester, to Emma, widow of John Taylor Winnington, esq. and third dau. of Thos. Prothero, esq. of Malpas Court.—At Little Portland st. Professor *Allman*, of Trinity college, Dublin, to Hannah-Louisa, third dau. of Samuel Shaen, esq. of Crix, near Chelmsford, Essex.

15. At St. George's Hanover sq. Eustace *Heathcote*, esq. of Penn, Wilts, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Heathcote, of Bramshaw, to Caroline-Harriet, only child of Matthew Munro, esq. of Fritham, New Forest.—At Bitton, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Arthur *Legrew*, second son of the Rev. James Legrew, Rector of Caterham and Chaldon, Surrey, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Edwd. Frere, esq. of Bitton Rectory.—At Stoughton, Sussex, Capt. George *Wilder*, Royal Horse Art. to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late S. M. Clogstoun, esq.—At Hastings, Saml. *Moore*, esq. of Moyne hall, co. of Cavan, to Louisa, dau. of the late Thomas Nesbitt, esq. R.N.

16. At Halstead, Kent, Matthew *Forlescue*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Maria-Jane, dau. of the late T. K. Bowyear, esq.

18. At Great Cressingham, Norf. George Granyille *Bradley*, M.A. Fellow of Univ. coll. Oxf. and Assist. Master of Rugby, to Marian-Jane, fifth dau. of the Rev. B. Philpot, Rector of Great Cressingham.—At Monkstown, near Dublin, George-Sale *Bedford*, esq. of the Treasury, Dublin Castle, to Elizabeth-Charlotte, relict of N. O. D'Oller, esq. and dau. of Joseph Strong, esq. of Glenamuck.—At Strood, Wm. *Croft*, esq. of Bayham cottages, Camden New road, to Harriet, relict of T. S. Wollett, esq. R.N.—At Chelsea, the Rev. T. K. *Bowyear*, Rector of Halstead, Kent, to Caroline-Margaret, third dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Shirreff.—At Holton, near Oxford, the Rev. Alex. R. C. *Dallas*, Rector of Wonston, Hants, to Ann Biscoe, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. G. Tyndale, Rector of Holton.—The Rev. Thos. *Sutcliffe*, M.A. Incumbent of Heptonstall, Yorkshire, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Richard Sutcliffe, esq. of Lumb bank.

19. At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Robert *Weston*, esq. of Brackley, to Maria Kett, niece to the late Major-Gen. Woodhouse, of Edells, Cowden, Kent.

20. At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry Richard *Eyre*, esq. of Shaw house, Berks, eldest son of the late Henry Eyre, esq. of Botleigh grange, Hants, to Isabella-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late C. G. Parker, esq. of Springfield pl. Essex.—At Sunningdale, Maj. Hugh *Ingilis*, 2d Madras Light Cav. to Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Sir W. Arbutnot, Bart.—At Clifton, Notts, Fleetwood *Wilson*, esq. late of the 8th Hussars, and of Knowledge hall, co. of Warwick, to Harriette-Horatia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Chas. Montagu Walker, R.N.—At West Haddon, co. Npn. Charles *Percival*, esq. eldest son of John Percival, esq. Woodlands, Isle of Wight, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of William Lovell, esq. of West Haddon lodge.

22. At St. Bee's, the Rev. E. H. *Knowles*, M.A. Michel Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxf. to Frances-Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Ainger, Principal of St. Bee's.—At Trinity, Marylebone, the Rev. William Fred. *Hamilton*, Home Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, to Sibella-Jane, eldest dau. of Henry St. George Tucker, esq. of Portland place.

26. At St. Mark's Kennington, Francis Sewell *Cole*, esq. of Bourne end, Marlow, to Julia, youngest dau. of Richard Crawshaw, esq. of Ottershaw, Surrey.—At Masbro', the Rev. C. *Pedley*, of Chester-le-street, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Professor Stowell, LL.D.

27. At Cheltenham, George, eldest son of George *Gardner*, esq. of Pendleton priory, Lanc. to Sarah, relict of Richard Scholes, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Leamington, Lieut.-Col. *Forbes*, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Lucy-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Whitmore, esq. of Apley park, Shropshire.—At Mickleham, Surrey, John Earley *Cook*, esq. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Alfred Burmester, Rector of Mickleham.—At Llanymynech, near Oswestry, the Rev. T. S. *Evans*, Assistant Master in Rugby School, to Rosamond, only surviving child of the late John Broughton, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. *Young*, of 25th Regt. eldest son of the late Sir A. W. Young, to Harriet, third dau. of Lawrence Gwynne, esq. LL.D. and relict of Major George Templer.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John *Lee*, esq. late Capt. 34th Regt. son of the late Henry Pincke Lee, esq. of Wootley, Berks, to Louisa, dau. of the late Jacob Dixon, sen. esq. of Dumbarton, N.B. and relict of Robert Dixon, esq. of Levensgrove.—At Sculthorpe, Norfolk, Wm. *Franks*, esq. eldest son of William Franks, esq. of Woodhill, Herts, to Emily-Florence, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir J. T. Jones, Bart. K.C.B.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, William Henry *Amyot*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Alicia-Honoria, dau. of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris.—At Rock-ferry, Cheshire, William *Richmond*, esq. of Bootle, to Ellen-Maria, only dau. of the late Major Bertles, and niece of the late Major-Gen. Foord Bowes.—At Greenwich, William Thomas *Rivers*, esq. Comm. R.N. eldest son of William Rivers, esq. of Greenwich Hospital, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of Frederick Finch, esq. of Croom's hill.—At Kinlet, Shropshire, the Rev. John Ryle *Wood*, Canon of Worcester, to Harriet, eldest dau. of William Lacon Childe, esq. of Kinlet.

29. At St. James's Piccadilly, Frederick George William *Fearon*, esq. of H.M. 69th Regt. to Isabel, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. K.C.H. and relict of Capt. Henry Sabine Browne, of H.M. 85th Light Inf.—At Marylebone, W. Senhouse *Gaitskell*, esq. of Streatham, Surrey, to Melissa, third dau. of the late E. C. H. Shepherd, esq. of Devonshire st. Portland pl. formerly Capt. in the 1st Regt. of Life Guards.—At Paddington, Henry *Hansard*, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields, to Ellen, youngest dau. of George Burnell, esq. of Sussex terr. Hyde pk. *Lately*. At Hothfield, the Rev. Richard *Swan*, M.A. Rector of Hothfield, to Elizabeth Denne, dau. of the late C. Whittle, esq. of Camberwell.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. R. W. *Thackeray*, Rector of Hansdown, Herts, to Ann, dau. of the late Wm. Grasset, esq. of Ovenden house, Sevenoaks.

Jan. 1. At Bridekirk, Cumberland, Major William *MacGeorge*, H.E.I.C.S. to Dorah Fagan, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. James Steel, C.B. of the Bengal Army, and niece of John Steel, esq. of Derwent bank, Cumberland.—At Wortham, Suffolk, Philip *Harrison*, esq. of Diss, to Mary-Jane, elder dau. of J. J. Tuck, esq. of Wortham.—At Widcombe, Charles *Sugden*, esq. Lieut. 39th Regt. Madras Army, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. J. Wright, Rector of Walkern, Herts, and Fellow of Eton.—Rev. S. *Pagan*, Incumbent of Leverbridge, to Emily-Grace, daughter of the late R. Barlow, esq. Snow hill, Bolton.—At Highgate, the Rev. Alfred *Barrett*, M.A. of Worc. coll. Oxford, to Emma, widow of John Collins, esq.

of Bath.—At Dawlish, Capt. *Hugonin*, 39th Regt. eldest son of Col. Hugonin, of Nursted, Hampshire, to Maria-Elizabeth, third dau. of C. J. F. Combe, esq.—At Kiledegan, co. of Galway, the Rev. John *Hewson*, B.A. Rector of Kilmore, Erris, to Mary-Meares Moran, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. the Provost of Kilmacdnagh.—At Brighton, Clement, eldest son of William Weston *Stretton*, esq. of Dane's hill house, Leicester, to Julia-Stanbury, only dau. of Richard Osborn, esq. late of Brighton.—At Louth, co. Linc. W. H. *Winton*, esq. of Capel, Kent, eldest son of W. Winton, esq. Woodgate house, Beckley, Sussex, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of Robert Cropper, esq.

2. At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Robert Adeane *Barlow*, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Barlow, Canon of Chester, to Eliza-Isabella, only dau. of the late Robert Haworth, esq. and granddau. of Edmund Haworth, esq. of Sale lodge, Cheshire.—At Springfield, Essex, the Rev. G. C. *Coombe*, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's coll. Cambridge, to Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of A. R. Chalk, esq. of Mounthill, Springfield.—At All Saints' St. John's wood, Andrew *Edgar*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary-Ann, dau. of Elkannan Bicknell, esq. of Herne hill, and widow of Professor Everitt.—At Albury, Surrey, Francis James *Bampfylde*, esq. 49th Regt. to Catherine, only dau. of J. Thompson, esq. M.D.

3. At Cappane, co. of Waterford, Frederick John Geo. *Whitehead*, esq. Lieut. Royal Fusiliers, only son of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Whitehead, K.C.B. to Frances-Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas FitzGerald, esq. of Ballina park.—At Paddington, the Rev. W. C. *Barvis*, Curate of St. James's Church, Leeds, son of John Barvis, esq. of Lankegg, hall, Cumb. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Hoghton, of Chingford hall.—At Granborough, Warw. the Rev. E. *Selwyn*, M.A. Rector of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts, to Fanny, dau. of the late T. Margetts, esq. of Hemingford Grey.

4. At St. George's Bloomsbury, R. Wynne *Williams*, esq. of Bedford pl. to Rebecca-Collett, dau. of the late Robert Dalgleish, of Rud-doch, Shirlingshire, and Bloomsbury place.

5. At St. Marylebone, E. J. *Seaton*, esq. of Brunswick place, to Emily, second dau. of J. B. Shuttleworth, esq. of Harley place.

7. At St. Anne's Blackfriars, Henry, second son of Benj. *Webb*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Hannah, second dau. of Thomas Russell, esq. late of Printing house sq.—At Kingston, John *Hayward*, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N. to Eliza, third dau. of the late John Hayward, esq. of Mile End, Portsea.—At Wittington, the Rev. Sydney P. *Robertson*, Rector of Waters Upton, to Julia, fourth dau. of the Rev. C. Browne, Rector of Upton Magna and Wittington, Salop.

8. At Barnstaple, John *Woodhouse*, jun. esq. of Greenwich Hospital, to Sarah-Maria, third dau. of John Beavis Bignell, M.D. of Barnstaple.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry John *Selwin*, esq. only son of John Selwin, esq. of Down hall, Essex, to Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst.—At St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Richard *Twining*, jun. esq. of the Strand, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry North, of Cornwall terr. Regent's park.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, William *Groves*, esq. second son of Thomas Groves, esq. of Bermondsey, to Susanna, second dau. of Thomas Hooper, esq. of Chilton, Thanet.—At Milton-on-Thames, William Frederick, eldest son of H. *Spencer*, esq. of Jersey, to Ann-Eliza, only dau. of W. J. Davies, esq. of Crayford.—At Donegore, the Rev. James *Orr*, son of the late James Orr, of Belfast, esq. to Harriett-Skeffington, dau. of John Owens, of Holestone, esq. co. of Antrim.

OBITUARY.

LORD JEFFREY.

Jan. 26. At Craigmock, his country seat, near Edinburgh, in his 77th year, Francis Jeffrey, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Lord Jeffrey was the eldest son of Mr. George Jeffrey, under clerk in the Court of Session, by Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Loudoun, of Lanarkshire, and was born at the Lawn Market in Edinburgh on the 23rd Oct. 1773. He received the early part of his education in the High School of his native city; was sent to the university of Glasgow in 1787, and removed in 1791 to Queen's college, Oxford. In 1794 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar, where he soon became distinguished for the vigour of his eloquence and the wit and boldness of his invective. He attended debating clubs; spoke with readiness and knowledge; and, with no other introduction than his own talents, formed the acquaintance, at the Speculative Society, of Sir Walter Scott, then a young man busy with his "Minstrelsy," and of the Rev. Sydney Smith and Brougham, both ardent for distinction in the Church and at the Bar. Acquaintanceship soon ripened into intimacy; and at a late supper after a debate at the Speculative Society, the "Edinburgh Review" was projected by Smith, and approved of by Jeffrey and Brougham. Assistants were soon found; and in Oct. 1802 appeared the first number of the new periodical, under the editorial care of the Rev. Sydney Smith—its original projector, as he is called by Lord Jeffrey, "and long," he adds, "its brightest ornament."

The success of the new Review was beyond the expectation of its founders, and after a few numbers beyond all precedent in publications of a similar nature. It contained the views, most fearlessly expressed, of a young and vigorous set of thinkers on some of the most important subjects of the day connected with politics, religion, jurisprudence, and literature. The writers flew at all kinds of game:—nor was it difficult to see from the first (what was indeed obvious afterwards) that the politics of the Whig school gave a turn and colour to its whole character. "The Review," said Jeffrey, "has but two legs to stand on: Literature, no doubt, is one of them—but its *right* leg is Politics."

Mr. Sydney Smith was the editor of the first three numbers; and would, no doubt, have continued his editorial care

had not his views of promotion in the Church called him away from Edinburgh to London. On Mr. Smith's retirement, Mr. Jeffrey took his place; which he continued to fill without interruption till late in the year 1829, when he was elected to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates—a judicial appointment of distinction at the Scottish Bar hardly to be held, it was thought, in conjunction with the editorship of a party review. He still continued, however, to write occasionally.

Mr. Jeffrey was more concerned in the literature than in the politics of the "Edinburgh Review;" in its philosophy and metaphysics, its taste and criticism, its light literature and poetical dogmas, than in those weighty affairs to which Mackintosh, Smith, and Brougham, in its earlier years, or Macaulay, Hallam, Brown, and Playfair, in its more recent days, have contributed the weight of their learning and eloquence. Amongst their most favoured productions, however, we look in vain for the infinite variety, acute criticism, and sparkling style of the learned editor, to whose versatile genius scarcely any department of human knowledge seemed inaccessible. He is at one time found examining the nature and principles of taste, next the miscellaneous works of Jonathan Swift, then the writings of Madame de Stael and Samuel Richardson, or Victor Alfieri, and the life of Christopher Columbus; then the dramatic works of John Ford, the characters of Shakspeare's plays, the poetry of Burns, Campbell, Scott, Crabbe, Rogers, Moore, Southey, Wordsworth, and Hemans. In a succeeding quarter, perhaps, he would engage the attention of his readers with the philosophy of Reid or Priestley, of Drummond or Dugald Stewart, and with the novelists of the day.

Notwithstanding the almost unparalleled success which attended the "Edinburgh Review" as a literary journal, it escaped not altogether unscathed. The prophecies of its editor with respect to Lord Byron were in no respect fulfilled; his position as editor led him now and then into more than one unpleasant quarrel. Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge seldom spoke of him except in terms of hatred and contempt; and his memorable duel at Chalk Farm, in 1806, with Mr. Moore, partly occasioned by a clever application of a passage in Spenser to Tom Little's Poems, will long be remembered by the "Little's leadless pistol" of

the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and the contemporary epigram which ends

They only fire blank cartridge in Reviews.

The quarrels with the Lake School were never made up; but the author of *Little's Poems* and the editor of the "*Edinburgh Review*" were afterwards reconciled, and the critic even courted by a friendly dedication. The criticism on the "*Hours of Idleness*," though attributed to Mr. Jeffrey at the time, was, as is well known, written by Lord Brougham. Jeffrey himself afterwards praised Byron, and the noble poet was not ungrateful to the critic: witness his "*Don Juan*"—

All our little feuds, at least all mine,
Dear Jeffrey, once my most redoubted foe,
(As far as rhyme and criticism combine
To make such puppets of us things below.)

Are over: Here's a health to "*Auld lang syne!*"

I do not know you, and may never know

Your face—but you have acted on the whole
Most nobly, and I own it from my soul.

The "*Edinburgh Review*" praised Scott for a time; but a cold notice of "*Marmion*" threw the future novelist into the arms of the "*Quarterly*."

Lord Jeffrey was not an author in any other sense than as a critic. He is therefore to be judged by the four volumes of his "*Essays*," or contributions to the *Review*, which he was induced to collect and revise in the year 1843. These volumes, he tells us, form less than a third of what he wrote in the *Review*; but they, no doubt, embrace his best productions—those, in short, by which he was willing to stand. His friends would have made a somewhat different selection: one that would have represented the history of his mind and opinion, and that would have thrown more light on the history of critical judgment in this country than can be gathered from his volumes as they at present stand; but it is much to his praise as a man, though little to his early discernment as a critic, that the bitter reviews of Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and others were excluded from his "*Collected Essays*;" while his eulogies on his favourite poets, Campbell, Crabbe, and Rogers, were one and all admitted. The *Essays* were dedicated to his friend Sydney Smith.

Mr. Jeffrey received the honour of being elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow in 1821.

To the first Parliament of King William IV., which met in September, 1830, he was returned for the district of burghs that includes Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cupar, and St. Andrew; but a petition

having been presented, the committee unseated him on the 25th of March in the following year. The influence of this disappointment was, however, of short duration, for, almost immediately after, he was nominated by Earl FitzWilliam to the borough of Malton, a seat vacated by Sir James Scarlett, who declined to support Lord Grey's measure of reform. This seat Mr. Jeffrey continued to hold until the latter end of 1832, when he was returned for Edinburgh, and remained the representative of that city for more than two years, his colleague being Mr. Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline.

The four years during which Mr. Jeffrey had a seat in the House of Commons form a period during which his reputation was rather diminished than augmented; at all events his fame with the public became very little extended at that stage of his career. True, he mingled much in London society, and rarely entered any circle in which intellectual conversation was esteemed—where wit and lively repartee, brilliant disquisition, or subtle philosophy were appreciated, without exciting unqualified admiration. But in the House of Commons he was too old to enter upon a noviciate, nor was he able to overcome in Parliament the adverse influence of great fame acquired out of doors. It has grown into a proverb that the House will have no favourites but of its own rearing, and to that rule Mr. Jeffrey formed no exception. His mincing tones and metaphysical reasoning were anything but acceptable to an assembly so popularly constituted as the Commons of England; and, though he was listened to with a certain degree of patience, he disappointed the expectation of those who conceived that the editor of the "*Edinburgh Review*" must necessarily wield in Parliament an authority analogous to that of Burke, or other great literary men who have had influence in the councils of this country.

On the formation of Lord Grey's government Mr. Jeffrey was raised to the dignity of Lord Advocate. His promotion followed in due course. In the summer of 1834 the death of Lord Craigie created a vacancy in the Court of Session, when Mr. Jeffrey became his successor, and was placed in what is called the second division; to which, from the moment of his elevation to the bench, business largely flowed in, so high was the opinion entertained of his diligence, his integrity, and his great judicial powers. It is generally understood that amongst his brethren of the bench he held an extremely high position, although he often embarrassed a tedious advocate by too

closely confining him to those points in the case respecting which Lord Jeffrey himself entertained doubt or desired information.

The writer of the "Sketches of the Scottish Bar" describes Lord Jeffrey thus:—"In person the subject of our memoir was of low stature; but his figure, which he tried to set off to the best advantage, was elegant and well proportioned. His features were continually varying in expression, and were said to have baffled our best artists. The face was rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and arch mockery. The eye was the most peculiar feature of the countenance: it was large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency."

Lord Jeffrey was married twice: first, in the year 1802 to Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrew's; and secondly, in the year 1813, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilkes, of New York, and grandniece of the well-known Alderman John Wilkes, of London.

(For the materials of this article we have been chiefly indebted to the Times and the Athenæum.)

ADM. SIR C. HAMILTON, BART.

Sept. 14. At his residence, Iping, near Midhurst, Sussex, in his 82d year, Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, the second Baronet (1776), and K.C.B.

Sir Charles Hamilton was descended from William Hamilton, esq. of Chilston, Kent, brother to the sixth Earl of Hamilton. He was the elder son of Captain John Hamilton, R.N. who was created a Baronet for his services at the siege of Quebec, by Cassandra, third daughter of Edward Chamberlayne, esq. of Mangersbury, co. Glamorgan. His younger brother, Sir Edward Hamilton, is now also an Admiral of the White, and K.C.B. and was created a Baronet in 1819.

He was first taken to sea by his father in 1776, as Captain's servant in the *Hector* 74, and was present in Cornwallis's action in 1780. He became Lieutenant in 1781; Commander, 1789, in the *Scorpion* 50, employed in the West Indies; and Post Captain 1793. He was subsequently appointed, in April 1793, to the *Dido* 28; in July and Sept. 1794, to the *St. Fiorenzo* 36, and *Romney* 50; in April 1795, to the *Melpomene* 38; in Nov. 1803, to the *Illustrious* 74; in July 1805, to the *Sea Fencibles* at Harwich; and in March 1807, and Dec. 1809, to the *Téméraire* 98, and *Tonnant* 80. While in the first-named of those ships, he acquired, after

cruising in the North Sea, the official acknowledgments of Lord Hood for his meritorious conduct and steady perseverance in maintaining, under manifest difficulties, the station assigned him off Calvi during the operations of 1794 against Corsica, where he commanded the *Dido* and *Amiable*, in unison with 300 of the natives, in attack on the out-post of Giralata, which surrendered at the close of a siege of ten days. During the nearly seven years and a half of his continuance in the *Melpomene*, Sir Charles Hamilton captured upwards of 40 of the enemy's vessels, including *La Ravanche*, of 18 guns and 167 men; *L'Espiègle*, armed lugger, of 30 men; and *Le Zélé*, privateer, of 16 guns and 69 men. He also, as second in command under Sir Andrew Mitchell, accompanied the expedition to the *Helder* in 1799, on which occasion he had charge of a division of about 80 sail of transports, the whole of which he conducted in safety to a place of debarkation, although encumbered by many severe difficulties. He was then for seven weeks employed in the blockade of Amsterdam, where, owing to the insufficiency of water for so large a ship as the *Melpomene*, his officers and crew were all removed into schuyts and boats. On his return to England he was presented with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In April, 1800, having assumed the command on the coast of Africa, Sir Charles Hamilton, with only his own frigate, the *Ruby* 64, and *Magnanime* of 48 guns, under his orders, contrived, by a bold front, and the stratagem of dressing the crews of the several merchantmen in his charge with red shirts, for the purpose of imparting to the latter the appearance of transports, to obtain possession of the island of Gorée. He afterwards, in the same ship, captured the French letter-of-marque *Auguste*, of 10 guns and 50 men; and prior to the peace he acted for some time as commissioner of the naval yard at Antigua. The *Illustrious*, *Téméraire*, and *Tonnant*, were commanded by Sir Charles Hamilton on the Home, West India, and North American stations. In 1809 he was nominated a Colonel of Marines, and from the period of his promotion to flag-rank, July 31, 1810, until his receipt of a Vice-Admiral's commission, bearing date June 4, 1814, he was Commander-in-Chief on the Thames, with his flag in the *Thisbe* 28. His last employment was that of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, the duties of which office he filled from May 13, 1818, until July 5, 1824. During that period he had the gratification of receiving a very flattering address from the principal inhabitants of St. John's. He

became a full Admiral July 22, 1830, and a K.C.B. Jan. 29, 1833.

Sir Charles Hamilton was returned to Parliament for the borough of Dungannon in 1801 and 1802; in 1807–12 he was member for Honiton.

Sir Charles Hamilton married, April 19, 1803, Henrietta-Martha, only daughter of George Drummond, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, cousin to Lord Viscount Strathallan; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue an only son, now Sir Charles John James Hamilton, Bart. a Lieut.-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was born in 1810, and married, in 1833, Catharine-Emily, second daughter of William Wynne, esq. of Dublin.

SIR FELIX BOOTH, BART.

Jan. 24. At the York Hotel, Brighton, Sir Felix Booth, Bart. of Portland-place, Middlesex, and of Great Catworth, co. Huntingdon, a Deputy Lieutenant of the former county.

Sir Felix was the third and youngest son of Philip Booth, esq. of Russell-square. As a distiller his business was the largest in England, and had also a branch in North Britain. His metropolitan establishment was at Cow Cross near Smithfield; but he had still more extensive premises at Brentford. The quantity of spirit distilled at the latter establishment was from 800,000 to 1,000,000 gallons annually: paying a duty from 320,000*l.* to 400,000*l.* The premises occupy about eleven acres of land: and include a granary for 15,000 quarters of corn, and a bullock-house capable of accommodating 300 head of cattle. Not far distant is a brewery, which Sir Felix Booth bought of the Messrs. Hazard, and rebuilt, as he did also the Royal Hotel adjoining. (Faulkner's History of Brentford, &c. 1845.)

Sir Felix Booth was a person distinguished by peculiar activity and ability in matters of business. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the London Joint Stock Bank, of which he continued one of the directors until his death, and in the establishment of the Brentford Gasworks. His hospitality and liberality were great, and he devoted a large portion of his wealth to the benefit or enjoyment of others.

He was elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1828, and it was during his year of office that his attention was especially directed to the scheme of Captain Ross's second voyage to the North Pole. Up to that time a reward of 20,000*l.* had been for many years held out by act of Parliament to the discoverer of a North-West passage: but in the session of 1829, the Admiralty

being averse to Captain Ross's project, that proffer was repealed. It was at this conjuncture that the liberality of Mr. Sheriff Booth was successfully appealed to; and he munificently provided the sum of 20,000*l.* in order to fit out the expedition which sailed in May 1829. The results are related in Sir John Ross's Narrative of his Second Voyage: and the names of his munificent patron were immortalised upon the shores of Boothia Felix, the name given by Sir John Ross to the northern termination of the American continent. During many anxious months when no news was heard of the expedition, and fears were entertained of its loss, Mr. Booth supplied a weekly allowance to the wives of the absent sailors.

In testimony of the approbation of his countrymen and his Sovereign, Sir Felix Booth was created a Baronet. In the first instance, we believe, there was some demur respecting the passing of the patent, on account of his having no lineal heir: but finally it passed the seal on the 27th March, 1835, the remainder being limited to the male issue of his elder brother, William Booth, esq. of Roydon Lodge, Essex.

The death of Sir Felix Booth occurred suddenly at the York Hotel, Brighton. He went to bed in his usual health, at half-past ten. About three o'clock in the morning he was attacked with a fit of coughing, which disturbed Mr. Laurence, a friend of the deceased, who slept in the adjoining room. Mr. Laurence immediately went to the bedside of the deceased, who died in about three minutes. Mr. Gavin Pocock, surgeon, expressed his opinion that Sir Felix had died from disease of the heart, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict accordingly.

His brother, Mr. William Booth, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of John Williamson, esq. of Baldock, banker, died on the 17th Oct. 1834, leaving issue three sons, of whom the eldest, now Sir Williamson Booth, has succeeded to the title. He was born in 1805, and is at present, we believe, a bachelor.

REAR-ADM. SIR F. A. COLLIER, K.C.H.

Oct. 28. At Hong Kong, in China, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B., K.C.H., Commander-in-Chief of the East India station.

Sir Francis was the third son of the late distinguished Vice-Admiral Sir George Collier, K.B. and brother to the present Captain H. T. B. Collier.

During his whole career he had served no less than thirty-three years on full pay. He had a bold, frank, brave, and generous heart, and eminently possessed those "rough-and-ready" qualities which made

him a general favourite with all classes of the service, with whom he was more familiarly known as "Frank Collier."

He entered the navy, in 1794, as a first-class volunteer, on board the *Magnanime* 44, Capt. Isaac Schomberg, stationed in the Irish Channel; joined next the *Minotaur* 74, Capt. Lewis; and, on becoming attached to the *Vanguard* 74, flag-ship of Sir Horatio Nelson, bore a part in the victory of the Nile, August 1, 1798. Accompanying his patron, as midshipman, in 1799, into the *Foudroyant* 80, Capt. Sir Edward Berry, he further witnessed, while at the blockade of Malta, the capture, on the 18th Feb. 1800, of *Le Généreux* 74, and *Ville de Marseilles* store-ship; as also, on the 31st of March following, after a destructive conflict of an hour and a half, in which the *Foudroyant*, then in company with the *Lion* 64 and *Penelope* 36, had 8 men killed and 69 (including the subject of this memoir) wounded, of *Le Guillaume Tell* 84, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Decrès. Mr. Collier, who was likewise present at the first landing in Egypt, subsequently joined the *Greyhound* and *Egyptienne* frigates, both commanded by Capt. Charles Ogle; and, on the 11th of April, 1803, was promoted from the *Excellent* 74, bearing the broad pendant in the West Indies of Hon. Robert Stopford, to a lieutenancy in the *Osprey* 18. In the following June he served on shore at the taking of St. Lucia and Tobago; after which he took charge on the 26th of Oct. of a captured privateer, *La Resource*; and on the 23d March, 1804, signalled himself by his bravery and activity, as first of the *Osprey*, in a gallant action of an hour and 20 minutes, in which that vessel beat off the French frigate-built privateer *l'Égyptienne*, of 36 guns and 248 men. While in command of a prize belonging to the *Osprey*, Mr. Collier also took a privateer of 1 gun and 45 men. Having further served for a few months on board the *Centaur* 74, Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, he obtained command, 25th Jan. 1805, of the *Alligator* troop-ship; and next, 25th Oct. following, and 15th Jan. 1806, of the *Nimrod* and *Wolverine* sloops, in which latter vessel he captured, in the course of the same year, *La Tremouse*, national schooner, of 3 guns and 53 men; and the *Gaudaloupe*, *Jeune Gabrielle*, and *Marianne* privateers, carrying in the whole 10 guns and 163 men. Assuming the acting command, 9th Nov. 1808, of the *Circe* 32, and of a small squadron stationed between the Pearl Rock and the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, Capt. Collier, after silencing, with the assistance of the *Stork* 18, and *Morne Fortunée* gun-brig, the fire of two bat-

teries and a body of troops, which protected an enemy's schooner, came into successful contact, on 12th Dec. with four other batteries, and perseveringly directed the operations which terminated in the destruction of *Le Cygne* corvette, of 16 guns, and of two schooners, including the one alluded to. Subsequently, in command of the *Star* sloop, he contributed to the reduction of Martinique, in Feb. 1809, and was then confirmed to post rank, by commission dated back to the 13th Dec. 1808.

His next appointment was 3d Sept. 1810, to the *Cyane* 22, which he commanded in the Mediterranean, Channel, and West Indies, until Feb. 1812, when he became flag-Captain to Sir Francis Laforey, in the *Dragon* 74. While in the *Cyane* he witnessed the destruction, in Dec. 1810, of *l'Elize* frigate, near Tathou Island. From the 10th Oct. 1812, until the 2d Aug. 1815, Captain Collier afterwards commanded the *Grampus* 50, in the West Indies and China; and on the 11th Feb. 1818, he was appointed to the *Liverpool* 50.

Being entrusted, towards the close of 1819, with the conduct of the naval part of an expedition fitted out for the purpose of crushing the pirates of the Persian Gulf, he rendered the most ardent and efficient aid to Major-Gen. Sir William Grant Kier, under whom were 3,000 troops, and fully succeeded in the object of their joint mission: Ras-al-Khyma, the head-quarters of the freebooters, being taken, their fortifications destroyed, and all their vessels burnt or sunk. Captain Collier arrived home in Oct. 1822, and afterwards joined, 4th Dec. 1826, the *Sybil* 48, as Commodore on the coast of Africa; whence he returned early in 1830; and, for a few months in 1832, commanded the *Vernon* 50, employed on a particular service. In the same year he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and in 1838 he was nominated to a good-service pension. On the 17th Dec. 1841, he was nominated Captain of the *William* and *Mary* yacht, and Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard—appointments which he continued to hold until nominated, the 30th of April, 1846, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Channel squadron with his broad pendant in the *St. Vincent* 120. His promotion to flag-rank took place on the 9th of November in the latter year.

Sir Francis Collier was appointed to the command of the East India station on the 7th April, 1848. His serious illness on his way out and since his arrival filled the minds of his friends with considerable apprehension. Always determined in will and purpose, he continued at his post, and

resolved if conquered at least to "die in harness." From month to month he remained alternately better and worse. He proceeded to China, visited the northern ports, returned to India, and was about to proceed to Bombay from Trincomalee, when the depredations of the pirates, and the necessity for their summary suppression, induced him to proceed once more to Hong-Kong. He arrived there in September last, and at once sent forth the expedition against the pirates, which has so ably and successfully accomplished the admiral's orders. Sir Francis, however, continued to decline in physical strength, and from the 23rd October it was observed that he was gradually failing. On the morning of the 28th he expired, without the slightest visible pain or struggle, the immediate cause of death being serous apoplexy. His flag-Captain, Captain Morgan; Mr. Price, his secretary; Dr. Bankier, of H. M. ship *Alligator*; and Dr. Scott, of H. M. ship *Hastings*, were with him for many hours before his death; and the hon. Mr. Hulme, the Chief Justice of the colony, in whose house he died, paid him unremitting personal attention.

Sir Francis Collier was nominated a C.B. the 8th Dec. 1815; knighted by King William IV. the 28th July, 1830; made a K.C.H. the 1st Jan. 1833; and appointed, in 1837, a Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen, having previously officiated in a similar capacity at the funeral of William IV. He was also a Knight of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun.

Having lost his first wife, he married a second time, the 14th March, 1831, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, Hants, by whom he had issue. His eldest daughter, by his first marriage, Julia-Augusta, married the 30th of June, 1835, F. P. B. Martin, esq. only son of the late Colonel George Martin, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

The deceased was buried at Victoria, Hong-Kong, on the 29th October, when every honour and respect that could be paid to his rank and character was shown, the funeral being attended by the Governor, the naval, military, and civil authorities, and a host of private friends.

ADMIRAL SCHOMBERG.

Jan. 13. At Bognor, aged 75, Alexander Wilmot Schomberg, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

This gallant officer was the eldest son of Capt. Sir Alexander Schomberg, R.N. and brother of the late Capt. Sir Charles March Schomberg, R.N., C.B., and K.C.H. His family is a branch of that of the Duke

of Schomberg, who commanded the King's troops, and fell at the battle of the Boyne, aged 80.

The admiral entered the navy in April 1785 as Lieutenant of the *Solebay*, and he commanded a body of 50 seamen, in conjunction with the army under Sir Charles Grey, during the operations against Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He also served on shore when an attempt was made to reconquer the posts in the island last-mentioned. He was in the celebrated "old *Glatton*" of 58 guns and 320 men, Captain Henry Trollope, when that ship, stationed in the North Sea, on the 15th July 1796 defeated and drove off a French squadron, consisting of four frigates and two ship-corvettes, assisted by a brig-corvette and an armed cutter. During this action Mr. Schomberg, who commanded on the lower deck, finding that his men were not sufficiently numerous to fight all the guns on both sides, resorted to Lord Anson's expedient of forming them into small gangs, whose duty it became to load and run the guns out, while two picked hands left at each of them pointed and fired. On the return of the *Glatton* to port, having been recommended for his conduct, he was appointed 28th July 1796 first of the *Amphion* 32, as a step towards promotion; but that ship unfortunately was destroyed by fire in Hamoaze, while he was on his passage to join her. In the following January he was placed in command of the *Rambler* of 14 guns, in which he continued employed on the coasts of Holland and Norway, at Newfoundland, off Cherbourg, and on the Guernsey and Jersey stations, until advanced 1st Jan. 1801 to post rank. While cruising 22d July 1797 off the Doggerbank, in company with the *Tisiphone* sloop, the *Rambler* made prize of *Le Prospère* privateer of 14 guns. Captain Schomberg's subsequent appointments were—in 1804 to the temporary command of the *Windsor Castle* 98, off Brest; 31st Oct. 1807 to the *Loire* 48; 21st March 1812 to the *Dictator* 64; 13th August following to the *York* 74, employed, until paid off in August 1815, on the Home and North American stations. He co-operated with the patriots on the coasts of Galicia, Asturias, and Biscay; brought 100 Russian prisoners of war from the *Tagus* to England; effected the capture, 5th Feb. 1809, of the French national ship *Hébe* (afterwards assigned the name of *Ganymede*); conveyed, early in 1810, a battalion of the 60th regiment from Spithead to Barbados; and had charge, during the siege of Guadaloupe, of a squadron stationed to windward of that island for the interception of any reinforcements intended for the enemy's

garrison. Between 1810 and 1812 he was chiefly employed in command of light squadrons in the Baltic, where he watched a Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, afforded great security to trade, and so completely blockaded the Danish cruisers that a single sloop of war was a sufficient protection for any fleet of merchantmen crossing the North Sea. During the time he commanded the York, Captain Schomberg occasionally blockaded Rochefort and L'Orient, and in 1814, with the *Vengeur* 74 and *Erne* 20 under his orders, conducted a body of troops from Bordeaux to Quebec.

On the 1st March, 1829, he was appointed to the *Melville* 74 fitting for the Mediterranean station, where he remained until advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 22d July, 1830. On the 23d Nov. 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and on the 9th of October last, he attained the full rank of Admiral.

Admiral Schomberg suggested to Lord Melville a plan, much approved at the time, although eight or nine years elapsed before any of his suggestions were adopted, for victualling the seamen and marines of the fleet, wherein he was the first to propose the substitution of tea, sugar, &c. for half the usual allowance of spirits. In 1818 he printed for private circulation a tract entitled "Naval Suggestions," many of which have been embraced; and in 1832 he gave to the world his "Practical Hints on Building, Rigging, Arming, and Equipping his Majesty's Ships of War," &c. He married, first, Catharine-Anna, only surviving daughter of Stepney Rawson Stepany, esq. of Castle Durrrow, King's county, Ireland; and secondly, 1st Oct. 1804, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Rich. Smith, of Poulton-cum-Secombe, in Cheshire, whose mother had had the early care of King George III. By his first marriage he had one son, Herbert, a Commander R.N.; and by his second, two, the elder of whom, Frederick-Charles, holds the same rank in the service; the younger, George Augustus, is a First Lieutenant R.M.A.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. K. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 7. At Balan-hill, near Chepstow, aged 70, Major-General Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K.C.B. and K.T.S. Colonel of the 80th regt.

He was the son of the Rev. Henry Williams, Vicar of Udney in Monmouthshire, by a daughter of John Williams, esq. of Mathern in the same county. He entered the army as Lieutenant April 13, 1800; was appointed to the 81st Foot, July 9, 1803; to a company Sept. 25, 1807; and

made Lieut.-Colonel by brevet June 21, 1813.

In the Peninsular war, he was present at the battle of Busaco, where he was wounded; at the siege of Badajos, in 1811; the battle of Salamanca, when he was twice wounded; the siege of Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, the action of Tolosa, the siege of St. Sebastian (including the three assaults), the passage of the Bidasoa, the battle of the Nivelle, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne, in which last action he was again wounded. For his services in those battles he received a cross and clasp; was in 1813, nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and in 1815 a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was appointed Major in the Portuguese service Oct. 25, 1814. In 1842 he was appointed Major-General on the staff in the Madras presidency, which important post he held until 1848, when he returned to England. In the October of that year he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 80th Regiment.

He married a daughter of John Hawker, esq. of Plymouth.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR JAS. MALCOLM, K.C.B.

Jan. 17. At his residence, Minholm, Dumfries-shire, aged 82, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B. of the Royal Marines.

He was an elder brother of Adm. Sir Charles Malcolm, being the second son of George Malcolm, esq. of Burnfoot in Dumfries-shire. He entered the Royal Marines at the early age of thirteen years, and he was actively and honourably employed for nearly half a century. He served in the first American war; was with Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782; and was senior officer of the Marines at the battle of St. Domingo in 1806. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the second battalion of Marines, which he commanded with great credit on the north coast of Spain, and subsequently in the United States and in Lower and Upper Canada. While in America he was engaged in several actions with the enemy, and particularly distinguished himself at the storming of Fort Oswego, on Lake Ontario, when his name was honourably mentioned in the *Gazette* of 5th July, 1814, and for his gallantry on that occasion he was the following year created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

He married in 1806 the daughter of William Oliver, esq. of Dinlybyre in Roxburghshire.

SIR DAVID J. H. DICKSON, M.D.

Jan. 2. At Stonehouse, in his 70th year, Sir David James Hamilton Dickson, Knt. and K. St. Wladimir, F.R.S. Edinb. F.L.S. late Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

He was the youngest son of the late Rev. George Dickson, minister of Bedrule, in Roxburghshire. He served as surgeon in the expeditions to Holland in 1799 and to Egypt in 1801; as physician-inspector on the capture of the French and Dutch islands in the West Indies; and in the expedition on the Chesapeake to New Orleans, &c. He was appointed acting physician and inspector of H.M. ships and hospitals at the Leeward Islands in 1806, and confirmed in that office in 1808; superintendent of the Russian Imperial fleet in the Medway in 1813, and received the order of St. Wladimir from the emperor Alexander; physician to the Mediterranean fleet, but changed to the Halifax station, March 1814; physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth in 1824, and Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, Aug. 1840. He received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. in 1834.

Sir David Dickson married Miss Tracey.

CAPT. ROBERT TAIT, R.N.

Jan. . . Aged 57, Captain Robert Tait (1827), on the retired list of 1846.

Captain Tait was the fifth son of William Tait, Esq. of Pirn, co. Midlothian, where his family, originally from co. Peebles, has been seated for many generations. He entered the navy Dec. 9, 1806, as ordinary, on board the *Renown* 74, in which ship (attaining the rating of midshipman in July, 1807,) he served off *L'Orient* until the early part of 1808, and then proceeded in pursuit of a French squadron to the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the blockade of Toulon, and united in Oct. 1809, in the pursuit which led to the self-destruction, near Cape Cette, of the ships of the line *Robuste* and *Lion*. In the *Scipion* 74, he accompanied the expedition against Java, and took part, as mate of the signals, in the operations connected with the reduction of that island. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Dec. 13, 1813, and his next appointments were to the *Amphion* 32, *Euphrates* and *Tagus* frigates, *Albion* 74, and *Glasgow* 50, all in the Mediterranean; where he was promoted, Dec. 7, 1819, to the *Larne* 20, which vessel he brought home and paid off in Oct. 1822.

Obtaining the command, March 30, 1826, of the *Heron* 18, he went out in the following August to the Brazils, where, in March, 1827, he was appointed acting

captain of the *Volage* 28, then in the Pacific; on which station he was afterwards for eight months senior officer. Having, however, been promoted to post rank in England April 17, 1827, Captain Tait, in Feb. 1828, was superseded from the *Volage*, and returned home a passenger in the *Blossom* 24. He was next, in Oct. 1832, selected by the late Sir Michael Seymour to command his flag-ship the *Spartiate* 76, in South America; where, from the death of Sir Michael in July 1834, until the arrival in the ensuing December of his successor Sir Graham Eden Hamond, we find him discharging the duties of senior officer. Having returned to England in the meantime, he accepted the appointment of flag-Captain to Sir G. Hamond, in July 1836, and sailed in the *Imogene* 28, for Rio de Janeiro; where he remained in the *Dublin* 50, until paid off on his return home in May, 1838. This was his last appointment.

Captain Tait married, in March, 1819, Lucy-Matilda-Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Allen, surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Malta, by whom he had issue 11 children.

COMMANDER PHILIP LE VESCONTE, R.N.

Jan. 16. At *L'Orient*, in Britany, Commander Philip Le Vesconte, R.N. for many years British Vice-Consul at that port.

He was the son of Philip Le Vesconte, esq. who lost a leg in Howe's action, and died purser of the Royal William, flag-ship at Spithead, May 25, 1807. His elder brother, Henry Le Vesconte, esq. is a Commander of 1828.

Mr. Philip Le Vesconte entered the navy in 1794, as first-class volunteer on board the *Saturn* 74, Capt. James Douglas, in which ship he was present in Hotham's partial action with the French fleet off the Hyères Islands, July 13, 1795. In 1797, he removed to the *St. Alban's* 74, and having served for two years in that ship on the Channel and Halifax stations, he joined the *Lynx* sloop, attached to the force in the North Sea. In the *Monarch* 74, Capt. J. R. Mosse, Mr. Le Vesconte bore a part, and was wounded in the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; in consequence whereof he was promoted, May 23 following, to a Lieutenantcy in the *Glatton* 50, stationed in the Baltic. His next appointment was Sept. 6, 1803, to the *Magnificent* 74, Capt. W. H. Jervis; in which ship, when forming part of the in-shore squadron off Brest, it was his misfortune to be wrecked, during a gale of wind, March 25, 1804. On being restored to liberty after seven years of captivity, he joined, in the course of 1811, the

Leopard 50, *armée en flûte*, in which he served in the North Sea and Baltic until August, 1814, when he was appointed to the Queen 74, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. C. V. Penrose. He returned home from the Mediterranean in December, 1815; and has since been on half-pay. He was promoted to the rank of Commander Nov. 7, 1816.

The Prefet du Port, at L'Orient, gave Captain Le Vesconte a magnificent interment; 300 Artillerymen belonging to the marine received the body at the entrance of the town, and escorted it afterwards through the town to the burial place. All the authorities attended, and the Prefet held one of the cordons of the coffin, M. de Priffere and two Englishmen holding the others. An English gentleman of much consideration, who has lived 25 years in Britany, followed as chief mourner. After the service two companies of the Artillery discharged their guns over the grave; when the prefet, on the chief mourner returning thanks to him, to the authorities, and to the inhabitants in general, replied in a manner that was deeply felt and highly gratifying to all the English present. He commenced by deploring the loss of a public functionary of such amiable character and conduct; and, adverting to the esteem in which he was held, not only by the authorities of the town, but by every class of residents within it, concluded by saying that had it been in his power to pay greater military honours to his memory he would have been most happy to have done so.

Capt. Le Vesconte has left a widow, and one only child, the wife of Mr. Arthur Wm. Tooke, of Pinner Hill, Middlesex.

FRED. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Sept. 14. In his 68th year, Frederick William Campbell, esq. of Birkfield Lodge, St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Suffolk.

Mr. Campbell was the son and heir of Donald Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, in Craginish, Argyleshire, N. B., by Mary Campbell, his wife, a daughter of Lord Frederick Campbell; and represented the Barbreck branch of the house of Argyle—a distinguished off-set of the parent stem. He was born in England 4th Jan. 1782. Early in life he entered into the army, and held the commission of Lieutenant-Captain in the 1st Regiment of Guards. He succeeded his father in 1804, when he left the army; and in 1824, having disposed of the greater part of the Barbreck property, he purchased Birkfield Lodge, in St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, late the residence and estate of William Count Linsingen, formerly an officer in the German

Legion. Here he fixed his abode, became a magistrate of Suffolk, and resided till his death.

Mr. Campbell printed for private distribution, in 1830, "A Letter to Mrs. Campbell of Barbreck, containing an account of the Campbells of Barbreck, from their First Ancestor to the Present Time." Ipswich. 4to. pp. 39.

He was twice married: his first wife was Emma-Ashfield, daughter of Wade Toby Caulfield, esq. of Raheenduff, but by her had no issue. His second was Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Sophia-Jane, who married Dec. 10, 1840, Peter Robert Charles Burrell, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Lindsey Burrell, of Stoke Park, Ipswich. She died March 14, 1843, leaving issue one son, Willoughby Merrik Campbell Burrell.

MR. SERJEANT LAWES.

Nov. 27. Suddenly, in Woburn-place, aged 67, Edward Hobson Vitruvius Lawes, esq. Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Registrar of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy.

The deceased was one of a family long and honourably known to the legal profession. His father was an attorney in partnership with a gentleman of the name of Hobson, of whom it is inscribed upon a tablet in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-st. that he was "the honest attorney." The late venerable Serjeant Vitruvius Lawes, who died in 1836, so well known in the pages of Wentworth, was the deceased's uncle. The deceased was one of the numerous pupils in Mr. Tidd's chambers, and was there—a contemporary with many of the most distinguished judges of the present day, and after passing seven years both as pupil and amanuensis of Mr. Tidd, he practised for several years as a pleader under the bar, in which capacity he obtained great reputation. Amongst his pupils was the present Attorney-General. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Feb. 9, 1810, and joined the Western Circuit. In Trinity term 1827 he attained the degree of the coif. From the earliest stage of his professional career he commenced a course of authorship which he pursued at intervals to the last. His works were, An Elementary Treatise on Pleadings in Civil Actions, 1806; A Treatise on Pleading in Assumpsit, 1811; A Treatise on Charterparties, &c. 1813; A Treatise on Naval Book-keeping, and the duties of an officiating Judge Advocate on Foreign Stations, 1827; The Declaration on Bills of Exchange, &c. explained, 1842; Rules and Orders of the Superior Courts of

Common Law, from the commencement of the reign of William IV. to Hilary term 8 Vict. with Notes, 1845. In 1827 he wrote "Suggestions for some Alteration of the Law on the subjects of practice, pleading, and evidence, and for some Amendments of the Statutes of Frauds and Limitations," suggestions which are understood to have been held in much consideration by the Common Law Commissioners. In 1832 he was appointed Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, which office he continued to hold until the time of his death.

He had attended the court the day before his decease, had passed the evening in cheerful intercourse with his family, slept until four o'clock, when he rose and imprudently drank some cold water, two hours after which his death ensued, from spasms at the heart. He had experienced a slight attack of paralysis in April last.

The Serjeant has left a widow and family. His eldest son, Edward Lawes, esq. is one of the Commissioners of Sewers.

WILLIAM BURGE, ESQ. Q.C.

Nov. 12. In York-street, Gloucester-place, aged 63, William Burge, esq. D.C.L. a Queen's Counsel, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and late Treasurer of that Society, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 20, 1808, and was nominated a Queen's Counsel, Dec. 27, 1834. He was for some time Attorney-General of Jamaica, and after his return home was employed by the colonists of that island as their legislative agent. He was at one period in the enjoyment of a very extensive practice, more particularly as an advocate before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on colonial matters. He was also the author of various legal reports and books. About three years since he received the appointment of Local Bankruptcy Judge in the Leeds district. He was unfortunately obliged to retire from the latter office, owing to pecuniary embarrassments; but nothing affecting his personal honour was ever stated. He was Treasurer of the Inner Temple during the very munificent repairs of the Temple Church, and it was to his energy and perseverance that its restoration in so effective and consistent a manner may be attributed. He published in 1843 an *Account of the Restoration and Repairs of the Temple Church*. 8vo.

THOMAS STAPLETON, ESQ.

Dec. 4. At Cromwell Cottage, Old Brompton, aged 44, Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Mr. Stapleton was the next brother to

the present Lord Beaumont (to whom that ancient barony was awarded in 1840), being the second son of Thomas Stapleton, esq. of Carlton hall, Yorkshire, by his first wife Maria-Juliana, daughter of Sir Robert Gerard, Bart. He succeeded to some landed property near Richmond, in Yorkshire, on the death of his father in 1839: but has died unmarried.

Mr. Stapleton was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 15, 1839, and being the intimate friend of the late amiable Director of that body, Mr. Gage Rokewode, he always took a zealous interest in its operations. He was appointed one of its Vice-Presidents on the retirement of Mr. Hudson Gurney in 1846, and continued to hold that office until shortly before the last anniversary, when he had fallen into irretrievable ill health.

In his peculiar field of genealogical research Mr. Stapleton was indefatigable. Though the early period of history to which he chiefly devoted himself was too remote to make his productions popular, and he was of necessity obliged to be an author

contentus paucis lectoribus,

yet his perseverance and assiduity seemed fully to prove that the absorbing interest of a favourite subject may in some men become a more powerful incentive to laborious study than any desire of emolument or even any appetite of fame can produce in more sordid or more ambitious minds. Mr. Stapleton devoted himself most enthusiastically to the dry elaboration of historical and genealogical details. Indeed, it is too certain that his health was prematurely sacrificed to his close and painful application. No literary drudgery seemed to come amiss to him; from the unravelling of an intricate line of succession to the collation of monotonous records and the compilation of minute and voluminous indexes. So conscientious and so painstaking a labourer would have been invaluable to the Record Commission. But never perhaps has any hiring editor equalled the willing labours of this zealous volunteer.

The copious collections he had made in Normandy, at an early period of his antiquarian pursuits, chiefly from the ecclesiastical chartularies now congregated in the departmental libraries, afforded him a store of new materials for the illustration of the early genealogies of the Anglo-Norman nobility; and enabled him to compile his most valuable production, the prefatory exposition of the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer, printed at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries under the title of "*Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Nor-*

manniæ sub Regibus Angliæ." In two volumes, 1841 and 1844.

This work is complete in these two volumes, with indexes to Mr. Stapleton's own prefatory remarks. But the indefatigable Editor contemplated also indexes to the rolls themselves, and a glossary. In the Advertisement to the second volume he thus stated his laborious proposal, "By printing each name *in extenso* in the Indexes of Persons and Places, with references to the variations in the orthography in after times, where they can be satisfactorily ascertained, and by adding a glossary of the strange and obsolete words occurring in the text, the value of the published volumes will be much enhanced, independently of the use of such indexes to enable each descendant of a family of Norman origin readily to trace out the locality or epithet from which his surname is derived." This additional labour was prevented more from the deficiency of funds for its production, than any disinclination on the part of the Editor.

Mr. Stapleton's other communications to the Society were as follow:—

In 1835, a brief Summary of the Wardrobe Accounts of the tenth, eleventh, and fourteenth years of King Edward the Second, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. pp. 318-345.

Observations on the history of Adeliza, sister of William the Conqueror, *ibid.* pp. 349-360.

In 1836, transcripts of two ancient charters relating to property in Normandy; printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. pp. 21-28.

In 1845, Observations upon the Succession to the Barony of William of Arques, in the county of Kent, during the period between the conquest of England and the reign of King John: originally read at the first annual meeting of the Archæological Association at Canterbury in 1844, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. pp. 216-237.

In 1847, "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon, burgess and mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the reigns of the three kings Edward; after whose decease in 1333, Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, ordained a chantry in the church of St. Nicholas in that town." This memoir has not been published, except in a brief abstract in the Minutes of the Society.

At the meeting of the Archæological Institute at York in 1846, Mr. Stapleton read a long memoir entitled "Historical Details of the ancient Religious Community of Secular Canons in York prior to the Conquest of England, having the name of the Church of the Holy Trinity,

otherwise Christ Church, showing its subsequent conversion into a Priory of Benedictine Monks, subject to the Abbey of St. Martin, near Tours, in France, which was known by the epithet of the Greater Monastery, from its wealth and pre-eminence (whence its modern name of Mar-montier, expressive of Major Monastery,) with biographical notices of the Founder, Ralph Paynell, and of his descendants, of whom William Paynell, his eldest son, founded the Priory of Drax." This was published in the volume of papers belonging to that meeting, and forms 230 pages (the expense of printing which was borne by himself).

For the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* Mr. Stapleton arranged and abstracted, in 1837, the charters of the nunnery of Marrick, in Yorkshire, which had been preserved nearly complete, and were then in the hands of Martin Farquhar Tupper, esq. This abstract occupies 64 pages of the fifth volume of that work.

Mr. Stapleton was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and always a constant attendant of its council. He undertook one of its earliest works, The Plumpton Correspondence, 1839, which as a collection of ancient letters is only inferior to that of the Pastons; and he prefixed an elaborate memoir of the Plumpton family.

He afterwards edited for the same Society, in 1846, the Chronicle of London, extending from 1178 to 1274, entitled the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*: to this he prefixed an introduction of disproportionate length, and somewhat incongruous materials, consisting of his favourite deductions of genealogical history, into which he was tempted to embark, in order to trace the representation of Henry Fitz Ailwin, the first Mayor of London, to (his own brother) Lord Beaumont and the present Earl of Abingdon. The materials which form this valuable but misplaced memoir relate principally to the families of Bardolph and Lovell.

Mr. Stapleton also contributed very largely, particularly with respect to the family of Bardolph, to Mr. Daniel Gurney's privately printed "Record of the Family of Gurney." He materially assisted Lord Vernon in forming collections for the history of his ancient family, but the intended book was never put to press.

Mr. Stapleton's last work for the Camden Society, and indeed his last literary labour, was to edit the Latin Chronicle of the Church of Peterborough, the MS. of which is preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. His health lasted only to complete the

text of this work: and not to write the meditated introduction. After some delay, this deficiency was supplied by Mr. Bruce, and the volume was issued to the members of the Society in the autumn of last year. And we think we cannot better close the present memoir than by extracting from that preface the following very just and accurate estimate of Mr. Stapleton's literary character:

"It must ever be claimed for this gentleman, that no one in our day, and few, if any, even in the palmy days of English antiquarian investigation, surpassed him in the power of calm, patient, scrupulous, truth-loving perseverance in research. The subjects to which he chiefly gave his attention demanded untiring and widely-extended inquiry. The demand was one with which it seemed a pleasure to him to comply. Whatever he undertook was pursued with the most intense and earnest anxiety, and never forsaken until he had accomplished everything that could be done for its elucidation. No amount of labour ever daunted him. However difficult of access, he never left unexplored any possible source of information. And he was as candid and accurate in making known whatever truth he found as he was sedulous and pains-taking in searching for it."

JOHN CALDECOTT, ESQ.

Dec. 16. At Trevandrum, aged 49, John Caldecott, esq. F.R.S. Astronomer to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

Mr. Caldecott had the charge of planning, erecting, furnishing, and afterwards working the astronomical and meteorological observatory founded by that enlightened Indian Prince, to whose service he was introduced about the year 1832. The task of arranging and setting to work single-handed so large an establishment was no easy one; and the admirable manner in which Mr. Caldecott accomplished it in an incredibly short space of time gave sufficient proof of his enthusiasm and of his ability. When, in 1836, the admirable system of Sir John Herschel was promulgated, under the name of a report of the South African Association, the astronomers at Madras and Trevandrum resolved to carry out the scheme of connected inquiry by means of hourly observations, at least one day every month, to its fullest extent. Mr. Caldecott had now taken a conspicuous place amongst the scientific men of India, and his name speedily became as well known in Europe as it had for some time been in the East. He contributed several papers on meteorology generally, and on temperatures underground in particular, to the British

Association. He had from 1841, when the general scheme of magnetic and meteorological research was commenced all over the world, set himself with his usual zeal to the working out of the plan. It was not until 1845 that the Royal Society determined on the best mode of publishing the vast mass of matter that had up to this time been collected; and the Rajah of Travancore, scarcely appreciating the importance of economy of time, and little apprehending the calamity that was at hand, was naturally anxious that a mass of facts that had been gathered together at his own expense, and under his own directions, should reach the world through his own press. Mr. Caldecott had now become deeply engaged in preparations for publication, when his health began to fail him; and in January 1849 he came to Bombay, and for some time travelled about in the Concan, Decan, and Ghauts for change of air. He returned to Trevandrum, and resumed his labours in March; and was, up to the time of his demise, deeply occupied in passing through the press the results of the researches of the preceding ten years.

"The removal of the astronomer of Trevandrum," observes the *Bombay Times*, "completes the desolation accomplished in little more than a single year in all our observatories. Mr. Taylor, of Madras, died in March, 1848—Mr. Curnin, formerly of the Bombay Observatory, in July—Col. Wilcox, Astronomer to the King of Oude, in November—and, within twenty months of the removal of the first of the four, the last follows his illustrious brethren to the grave."

REV. THOMAS BYRTH, D.D.

Oct. 28. At Wallasey, near Liverpool, aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Byrth, D.D. Rector of that parish, and F.S.A.

Dr. Byrth was a native of Plymouth, where his family were members of the Society of Friends. One of the first steps he took when at liberty to act for himself was to attach himself to the Church, and he resolved to secure the benefit of a University education. This he accomplished in a great measure through his own exertions, and he became a member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. For some time he occupied himself with pupils at the University; but being desirous of marrying he accepted the small incumbency of Latchford, in the parish of Grapenhall in Cheshire, to which he was presented by the late Thomas Greenall, of Warrington, esq.

In 1833 he was nominated by the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew, Plymouth, to the perpetual curacy of St. Paul's, Stonehouse, and whilst resident in

that cure he was among the earliest members of the Plymouth Institution, at whose meetings he was a frequent and eloquent speaker. But in 1834 he again went to the North, being collated by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, to the rectory of Walsley.

Dr. Byrth, although decidedly of what are popularly called "Low Church" opinions, was sincerely attached to the constitution of the Anglican Church. In politics he was a strong Whig, although he rarely interfered with the feuds of rival parties. Notwithstanding his rare endowments and profound scholarship, he was too fastidious to be a voluminous author. A memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Tattershall of Liverpool, a few sermons on particular occasions, and one or two pamphlets, comprise the whole of his works.

The circumstances of his death were very sudden. After concluding the usual Sunday afternoon service, he had returned to his house and retired to his library, accompanied by his little daughter, who, in a few minutes, observed that her father appeared to be indisposed. She hastened to call Mrs. Byrth into the library, and Dr. Dunlevie was immediately sent for, but life had already fled. A coroner's inquest was held, and returned for their verdict, "Died by the visitation of God." His eminent learning and distinguished piety as a divine; his virtues as a parent and a husband; and his Christian benevolence and sincerity as a friend, had won him the deep respect of his parishioners and neighbours. A public subscription has been made for the benefit of his widow and seven children, and we are happy to learn that the amount has nearly reached 4,000*l.*

REV. JAMES FORD, B.D.

Jan. 31. At the Vicarage, Navestock, Essex, aged 70, the Rev. James Ford, B.D. Rector of that parish.

He was the son of the Rev. James Ford, who was for forty years Minor Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of St. George-the-Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, in that city. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, of which he was Fellow, and took the degrees of M.A. 1804, B.D. 1812.

In 1808 he was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, which he held for twenty-two years. In 1830 he was instituted to the endowed Vicarage of Navestock, in Essex, on the presentation of his college, when he resigned St. Lawrence, and received from his parishioners there a present of four silver covered dishes.

He married 9 Nov. 1830, at St. George's church, Bloomsbury, Letitia, dau. of Mr. Edmund Jermyn, of Ipswich, bookseller;

but by her, who died 15 July, 1848, he had no issue. Mrs. Ford, before her marriage, published the *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum*; Ipswich, 1824. 8vo. of which a 2nd edition was put forth in 1827 enlarged.

Mr. Ford's publications were:—

The *New Devout Communicant* according to the Church of England. Of this there have been at least six editions; a sufficient evidence of its value.

A Century of Christian Prayers. 1824. 8vo. There have been three editions of this.

Memoir of Thomas Green, esq. of Ipswich. 1825. 4to. This was privately printed.

Various Papers (chiefly biographical) in the *Gentleman's Magazine* before 1833; and several memoirs of literary men of Suffolk in the fifth volume of Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, 1831, enumerated in the preface, at p. vi.

Mr. Ford took a leading part, in the year 1841, in endeavouring to establish a society to be called the Morant Society, having for its purpose to carry out the objects of the historian of Essex, by bringing down the history of that county to the present day. In furtherance of that purpose, Mr. Ford, we believe, had written a history of the hundred in which he resided, the manuscript of which is in the hands of Mr. Landon, of Brentwood, the secretary *pro tem.* of the Morant Society, and one of his executors, to whom he has bequeathed all his other MSS. and books, &c. relating to Essex. He has bequeathed a sum of money to Trinity college, Oxford, which is to accumulate, and out of it scholarships of 25*l.* per annum are to be founded for persons educated at the Grammar School at Brentwood, at the school at Ipswich, and two others. He has also bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, upon trust, to accumulate and invest the interest and dividends thereof, until a sum be raised in the said Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities sufficient to produce the clear annual sum of 100*l.* and then, upon trust, to pay and apply the same for the founding and endowing of a Professorship in the said University, to be called "Ford's Professorship of English History." The professor is to be elected on the 31st of October (the testator's birth-day), by the fellows of colleges, students of Christchurch, and tutors of halls, who are members of Convocation, and actually and *bonâ fide* resident in the University, and by no others; to deliver every year twelve lectures, in such place and at such hour as may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor,

viz. four in Lent Term, four in Easter Term, and four in Michaelmas Term, on "the History of England from the Revolution to the present time." The professorship to be tenable for the term of seven years; the professor to be a Master of Arts, and the same person never to be re-elected. These bequests are to take effect on the death of the last survivor of his brothers and sisters (five in number), who are at present between sixty and seventy years of age. The will is dated on the 5th Feb. 1849.

The arrangements for the deceased's funeral were made according to his own directions, which were of rather an eccentric nature. He was buried three days after his death, in a plain oaken coffin, without inscription, which was borne by twelve labourers of his parish, each in a suit of new clothes left for the purpose. No pall was used, but in place of it a very handsome table cloth, which, after the service, was presented to the officiating minister. According to strict order left under his own hand, the mourners followed in coloured clothes, and his own servant, who was also his clerk, was presented with a new suit, not of black, but of livery. No hatbands or scarves were given away, but, in lieu of these funereal trappings, 50*l.* were distributed, in sums of 10*s.* each, to 100 of the poor of the parish. A monument is directed to be placed in Navestock church, to commemorate the nature of his legacies.

REV. J. H. EVANS, M.A.

Dec. 1. At Stonehaven, in Scotland, aged 64, the Rev. James Harrington Evans, M.A. of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex, late Minister of John-street Chapel, Bedford Row.

He was the only son of the Rev. James Evans, D.D. Minor Canon of Salisbury (who died in 1825); and, having completed his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1808, he was ordained to the curacy of Milford, in Hampshire. Whilst there resident he left the established church, and a small chapel was built for him in the same place, which still exists.

On one of his visits to Taunton, where he occasionally preached, Mr. Drummond, who was in that locality, was induced to go and hear him; which ultimately led Mr. Drummond to build the chapel in John-street, Bedford-row, and present it entirely free to Mr. Evans for life. This occurred more than thirty years ago, and he had always many admirers as an earnest and impressive preacher. His published works are but few, but they all clearly show that his aim was at the heart, more

than at the head, and, if they discover no brilliancy of thought, there is in them, as there was in his public teaching, such a power and depth in the peculiar phraseology employed, as show, to an unprejudiced mind, that he had not only studied his subject, but the variety of characters, states of mind, and circumstances, of those to whom he was speaking or writing.

Although for a considerable time (not having preached since August, 1848) his nervous system had been unhinged, the immediate cause of his death was owing to a fall from a phaeton, about two months before his death, in which was Mrs. Evans and another lady. The horse suddenly took fright and threw him off, the ladies retaining their seats until the animal was stopped. The fall occasioned some slight wounds, which, it was thought, would soon be healed, but abscesses and erysipelas followed, defying all medical skill. His sufferings were very great, but at intervals he gave to those around his dying bed additional evidence that he was resting upon the solid truth of that Gospel which he had so often faithfully and earnestly preached to others.

He has left behind a widow, two sons, and one daughter (by his first wife). It is remarkable, that the Rev. Baptist Noel, now the pastor of John-street Chapel, had only commenced his labours the second Sabbath in the past month. The funeral of Mr. Evans took place at Highgate Cemetery, in the presence of upwards of 2000 persons.

EDWARD DU BOIS, Esq.

Jan. 10. In Sloane street, in his 76th year, Edward Du Bois, Esq. barrister-at-law, a gentleman long known in the literary world.

If we are not mistaken, Mr. Du Bois was brought up at Christ's Hospital, and was contemporary with some of the most distinguished men produced by that excellent institution. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on the 5th May, 1809, but never had much success in his profession, nor did he seem to seek it: we do not believe that he had any private fortune, nor that he received any great addition to his means on his marriage with Miss Creswell. Of his earlier career in letters little is known; but he was in the habit of communicating essays and tales to the magazines of the day, and was at one time editor of "The Monthly Mirror," while it was the property of the late Mr. Thomas Hill. Theodore Hook and many others were contributors to it, and it was a periodical which, at that time, met with deserved popularity. He was also, about the same period, a writer for

"The Morning Chronicle," in its lighter departments, and was intimate with the late Mr. Perry. Many of the criticisms on art and some of those on the drama were from his pen: he also furnished a few of the smarter productions in verse which appeared occasionally in the pages of that newspaper about thirty years ago, but others were as usual imputed to him with which he had no concern.

In 1805, 1806, and 1807 the different books of Travels manufactured by Sir John Carr were attracting great attention, and Du Bois undertook, at the instance of Vernor and Hood, the then publishers of "The Monthly Mirror," to write a small satirical and humorous work, exposing them to ridicule: this he accomplished most successfully, and in 1808 came out "My Pocket Book, or Hints for a ryght merrye and conceitede Tour in Quarto," which was so well received, that it passed through three editions immediately: to the third was appended the report of an unsuccessful action for damages brought by Sir John Carr against the booksellers. The result gave a new impulse to the sale of "My Pocket Book;" and the book-making Traveller, though he wrote one or two works afterwards, could never obtain any adequate sale for them.

"The Monthly Mirror" ceased to exist long before the death of its proprietor Mr. Thomas Hill, to whom Du Bois (with a Mr. James) was executor and residuary legatee, deriving from the estate no inconsiderable sum.

Mr. Sergeant Heath having been appointed Judge of the Court of Requests in Holborn, made Du Bois his deputy, and for many years he discharged the duties of the office; and by his good temper, good law, good conduct, and good humour gave universal satisfaction. We ought to have mentioned among his literary labours a ridicule of Godwin's "St. Leon," and a work attributing the Letters of Junius to Sir Philip Francis, with whom, it is said, Du Bois was in some way connected; in the latter he was importantly assisted, and both were anonymous. The only works published by him with his name, were "The Wreath," which came out as early as 1799, and consisted chiefly of agreeable translations from minor Greek poets, with some remarks upon Shakespeare; "Old Nick, a satirical story, 1802," 3 vols.; "The Decameron of Boccaccio, with remarks on his Life and Writings, 1804," 2 vols.; and an edition of Francis's Horace, with additional notes, 1807, 4 vols.

During about the last fifteen years he filled the office of secretary to the Commis-

sioners in Lunacy, but its functions did not interfere with various literary contributions to periodicals of different classes; to the last he was the critic upon art in "The Observer." One of the latest acts of his life was in favour of the family of the late R. B. Peake, the dramatist, for whom he succeeded, we believe, in raising no inconsiderable subscription. During all the later years of his life he resided in Sloane street, in a house of which he bought the lease for a very long term.

He was always a most popular man in a numerous circle of friends, on account of his powers of conversation: his principal force lay in good-humoured pleasantry, with a slight tinge of satire and sarcasm, but his information, as regards books, was not extensive: he was well-read in mankind, and made ample use of his reading in all companies. He has left behind him a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

MR. O. RICH.

Jan. 20. Mr. Obadiah Rich, of Red Lion-square, bookseller.

Mr. Rich was born in Boston, U.S. in 1783, went to Spain when young, resided there for many years, and filled for some time at Valentia the situation of consul from the United States. He formed while in Spain a rich collection of rare and important works relating to Spanish America, and was the means of sending to this country the valuable library of Don J. A. Conde. His "Bibliotheca Americana," in 2 vols. 8vo. is a work of great labour and research, and of real service to the student of history. Like the late Mr. Rodd (whom he has so soon followed), he was well acquainted with the contents of the books which had passed through his hands. Mr. Ticknor, in his "History of Spanish Literature," makes honourable mention of his services and knowledge.

MR. JOHN DUNCAN.

Nov. 3. On board H.M.S. Kingfisher, in the Bight of Benin, Mr. John Duncan, the African traveller.

Mr. Duncan was the son of a small farmer in Wigtonshire. At an early age he enlisted in the First Regiment of Life Guards, in which he served with credit for eighteen years, and discharged himself with a high character for good conduct about the year 1840. In the voyage to the Niger in 1842, Mr. Duncan was appointed armourer, and during the progress of that ill-fated expedition he held a conspicuous place in all the treaties made by the commissioners with the native chiefs, his post requiring him to march at the head of the party dressed in his uniform

of a Life-Guardsman, with his cuirass glittering in the sun of that intolerable climate. He returned to England one of the remnant of the expedition, with a frightful wound in his leg and a shattered body, from which he long suffered. But with a return of health came a renewed desire to explore Africa; this desire he expressed to Mr. Shillinglaw, then librarian to the Geographical Society, who eagerly embraced so favourable an opportunity of extending our knowledge, and introduced him to the Council. Mr. Duncan consequently started in the summer of 1844, under their auspices, and not without substantial proofs from many of the members of the interest they took in his perilous adventure. The particulars of his journey along the coast, until his arrival in Dahomey, were detailed in letters to his friend, and published in the Geographical Society's Journal, and afterwards in two volumes, 1847. From Dahomey he again returned to the coast, having traversed a portion of country previously untrodden by European, but broken down in health, and in extreme suffering from the old wound in his leg. Fearful that mortification had commenced, he at one time made all preparations for cutting off his own limb, a fact which displays the wonderful resolution which he possessed. All these journeys were undertaken on a very slenderly furnished purse, which, on his arrival at Whydah, was not only totally exhausted, but he was compelled to place himself in "pawn," as he expressed it, for advances which would take years of labour on the coast to liquidate. From that disagreeable position his friends of the Geographical Society relieved him by an ample subscription, with which he proposed to make a journey from Cape Coast to Timbuctu, but the state of his health compelled him to return to England. Her Majesty's Government, satisfied with his exertions in the cause of science and philanthropy, lately appointed him Vice-Consul at Whydah in the kingdom of Dahomey, for which place he was on his way when he died. Hopes were entertained that, from his influence with the native chiefs, and more especially with the King of Dahomey, an effectual check might be put to the slave trade, which is most rife on that part of the coast.

Mr. Duncan possessed a courage and spirit of endurance under all trials and hardships which command our respect, and, although without much education, he was a man of much observation, and strong natural good sense. He leaves a wife, who is, we believe, but poorly provided for; and Her Majesty's Government will, we trust, as in the case of the Landers,

remember his services and her bereavement.—*Literary Gazette.*

ISAAC WOOD, Esq.

Dec. 26. In Peter-Gate, York, aged 76, Isaac Wood, esq.

The death of this gentleman will probably be followed by severe litigation, he having been for the long period of about fifty years in a state of lunacy, and consequently unable to make a will, or any other legal settlement of his property, which has accumulated to a great amount. The claimants to inheritance are numerous; and the family history appears to be encumbered with peculiar circumstances of uncertainty, as the following imperfect notices will shew.

Mr. Wood was a native of Lincoln, where his father, Mr. Isaac Wood, was keeper or governor of the county prison, in Lincoln Castle.

For a short time the deceased held a commission in one of the battalions of the county militia; but, becoming evidently of unsound mind, he was declared a lunatic, and put under restraint. After a few years he was thought to be *compos mentis*, and was allowed to resume the enjoyment of his personal liberty and rights. The latent disorder, however, soon re-appeared, and this unfortunate gentleman was again put into legal custody, and so continued ever after.

The great-grandfather of the deceased, Mr. Clement Wood, held the office of keeper of the county goal of Lincoln for thirty-eight years; * and during that period he managed to gather a large property, although his salary was very moderate. Prisons in those days must have been strange places, the officers being subject to very little control beyond what was required for the safe keeping of the unfortunate creatures committed to their custody. The governor had a privilege of brewing and retailing ale, within the prison-walls, without any license; and this privilege was extended not only to his prisoners, but to all sorts of customers. The sports of bowls, quoits, skittles, &c. were daily played in the Castle yard; and fees and perquisites were freely extorted, to an extent that would appear almost incredible at this time, when prison-discipline has perhaps become too refined and artificial.

Old Clement Wood died in 1759, and was buried, at his own special desire, in the Minster, near to the grave of the late Precentor, the Rev. David Trimnell, D.D.†

* He was also keeper of the city gaol.

† His gravestone was taken away when a new pavement was laid in the cathedral,

He is said to have married twice, but of this we have no information. He left one son and two daughters. The son married Mary Dunlin, by whom he had a son named Isaac, father to the deceased; a daughter named Margaret; and, we believe, one or two other daughters. The son of old Clement Wood, for some cause or other, forsook his family and went to America, or some other foreign country, from whence he never returned, nor was ever heard of afterwards. His wife, after waiting for her husband's return seven years, presuming that he was dead, married a second husband, named Paul Rook, by whom she had a daughter. This daughter married twice: viz. first to Mr. Archer, and secondly to Mr. Thomas Coupland, by whom she bore two sons, Thomas and Richard. Some of the descendants of these parties claim relationship to the deceased, through the daughter of Mrs. Rook, who was also the mother of Isaac Wood by her first marriage; the daughter, consequently, being his half-sister. Of the daughters of old Clement Wood, Frances was married to ——— Randes, esq. Barrister-at-Law,* from whom we understand there are descendants; Grace Randes, one of his daughters, married her cousin, Isaac Wood, the father of the deceased, (see below;) and Elinor Wood, the other daughter, married twice: viz. 1st, to ——— Mellers, a gentleman of Worcestershire; and, 2ndly, ——— Searle, a Lincolnshire man, by whom she had two sons. Of these sons one went to Jamaica, and left a daughter, who married twice, and is now living, a widow, with a son and two daughters. Her present name is Frances Amelia Mullins. Her son's name is Barry O'Meara Mullins, and her two daughters are called Catharine and Charlotte. The second son of Mr. Searle settled at Wolverhampton, as a plumber, and left a daughter, who married, and is now living in London.

Isaac Wood, the grandson of old Clement, succeeded him as Keeper of Lincoln Castle, where he died, 22nd April, 1789, aged 56. He lies buried in the church of Asgarby, near Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, where there is an estate belonging to the family.† Mr. Isaac Wood married his

but it is shewn in a plan of the old floor, and was very near to the door of the Morning-Prayer chapel, in the north aisle. There is an allusion to him in Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*, vol. ii. p. 401.

* Descended from Henry Randes, alias Holbeche, Bishop of Lincoln in the reign of Edw. VI.

† There are portraits in Asgarby House
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

cousin, Grace Randes, who died at Asgarby, 1st Sept. 1778, aged 33. There was a numerous issue of this marriage—ten children, as we have heard; but only two sons lived to maturity: viz. Isaac, lately deceased; and Robert - Randes Wood, who died at Asgarby, 28th Nov. 1811, aged 33. Neither of these brothers married; and the younger dying before he could sign his will, which had been prepared, his property was inherited by the deceased.

Margaret Wood, granddaughter to old Clement, and sister to Isaac, married Cary Wood, a carpenter, who lived in St. Michael's parish, in Lincoln. He was not related to his wife by blood, though bearing the same surname. The issue of this marriage was a son, named Clement, and two daughters. The young man was imprudent, and, leaving his home, went to America about the year 1784. What became of him afterwards was never known by his friends; and it is quite uncertain whether he married or not; and the time and place of his decease are also unknown.

Margaret, the eldest daughter of Cary Wood and Margaret his wife, married Mr. Foster, of Doncaster. She had two children, who died very young.

Elizabeth, the other daughter, married Mr. John Clarke of Barnby-Moor, co. Notts; where she died 27th Feb. 1848, aged 85, leaving no issue.

This old lady was undoubtedly the nearest of kin, and heiress to the deceased, her mother having been sister to his father, and cousin to his mother. She was the committee for Mr. Wood, under the Court of Chancery, until the time of her death.

To the above notices of this family it may be added, that old Clement Wood had a half-brother, named Benoni Wood, the son of a second marriage of his father. This man had a son named Stephen Wood; and also a daughter, who married Matthew Hickson of Lincoln, and left sons and daughters.

ROBERT SHEDDEN, ESQ.

Nov. 13. At Mazatlan, Robert Shedden, esq.

He was the only son of the late William Shedden, esq. of Wimpole-street, and nephew to R. Shedden, esq. of Torre Abbey, co. Devon.

He was also nephew to Gen. Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, from whom he im-

of old Clement Wood, holding his wand of office, and with his gold-laced hat under his arm; and also of his two wives, and of his daughter Mrs. Randes, and her husband.

bibed a desire for accurate observation and for the advancement of science. He entered the royal navy, and served throughout the Chinese war, in which he was severely wounded. He was mate of the Conway when Captain Bethune in that frigate surveyed the Yant-ze-Kiang, as high as Nankin. Blessed with a handsome fortune, he built in 1847 the yacht Nancy Dawson, a perfect model, both in design and construction. In this yacht he projected a voyage round the world; and, stimulated by the success of Sir James Brooke in Celebes and Borneo, it was his intention to visit Japan, which, had he lived to accomplish, might have opened out to science and commerce a rich field for future exertion and enterprise. He reached Bombay in 1848, where his adventurous voyage attracted much attention. He touched at Petropaulski, Kamschatka, fell in with ice on the passage through Behring's Straits, and found H. M. ships *Herald* and *Plover* (two ships despatched for Sir John's relief) just as they were sailing from Kotzbuë Sound. The Nancy Dawson kept company with them for some days, and went with the boats despatched from H. M. ship *Plover* round Point Barrow, rendering great assistance to the expedition to the Mackenzie river. On two occasions the yacht was nearly being lost. The Nancy Dawson afterwards sailed south in company with H. M. ship *Herald*, and, passing through the Aleutian Group, arrived at Mazatlan on the 13th of November. On the passage Mr. Shedden was extremely ill; and, three days after his arrival at Mazatlan, in spite of the assistance rendered him by the medical naval officer present, he died. His funeral was attended, with great regret and respect, by most of the naval officers at Mazatlan.

G. E. PLATT, ESQ.

Feb. 4. At Worthing, aged 70, George Edmund Platt, esq. formerly of the 26th Regiment of Infantry (or Cameronians), and late of Denne Park, Sussex, also of Heathfield Park, in the same county.

He was the last surviving brother of the late Captain John Platt, R.N. and Captain Charles Platt (50th Regiment), of Hatfield, Yorkshire. He served in the expedition to Hanover under Lord Cathcart, 1805-6; and subsequently in the campaign in Portugal and Spain in 1808-9, and fought under Sir John Moore in the memorable retreat to and battle of Corunna, for which he received the war medal; also in the disastrous expedition to Walcheren under Lord Chatham, and was present at the siege of Flushing, &c.

The Cameronians suffered so severely from the effects of the "Walcheren fever," that out of a battalion of 800 men who landed in Holland, a mere remnant returned to England, viz. one major, one captain, and five subalterns (including deceased), and ninety-five rank and file.

MR. JOHN LOWRY.

Jan. 3. At Pimlico, aged 81, Mr. John Lowry, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College at Sandhurst.

Mr. Lowry was, we believe, a native of Cumberland. He was acting as supervisor of excise in 1803 or 1804, when he obtained the appointment of mathematical instructor in the military college then established at Great Marlow. Gifted by nature with remarkable evenness of temper, and great good sense and forbearance, he was singularly well qualified for this office, the duties of which he continued to discharge in a very exemplary and satisfactory manner during the long period of thirty-six years till 1840, when he was allowed to retire on a pension. Before he resigned his appointment his sight had begun to fail, and during the last three or four years of his life he was totally blind. He has left a family of three daughters in very straitened circumstances. Besides his contributions to the publications above referred to, he was the author of the treatises on Arithmetic and Algebra, in the later editions of Dolby's Course, long used as the text book at the Military College, and also of a very ingenious tract on Spherical Trigonometry, published as an appendix to the second volume of the same work. His name was also familiar to mathematical students, in connexion with numerous solutions of problems proposed in *Leybourn's Mathematical Repository*, and other periodical publications of a similar kind, distinguished generally by much ability and elegance, and evincing great proficiency both in the ancient and modern geometry.

MRS. BARTLEY.

Jan. 14. In Woburn-square, in her 65th year, Mrs. Bartley.

Mrs. Bartley was born at Liverpool on the 23d Oct. 1783. Her father was Mr. Williamson, an actor, and her mother a daughter of General Dillon, of Galway, who, having bestowed her affections on Mr. Williamson, at once accepted his hand, and adopted, though something against her will, his wandering and laborious profession. Having been left a widow, she remarried, in 1793, Mr. Smith, another

actor, of the Salisbury company, and both Mrs. Bartley and her brother were given the name of their father-in-law Mr. Smith. As a child "Miss Smith" was introduced upon the provincial stage both at Salisbury and Liverpool, and at sixteen she made her *debut* on the Lancaster boards as Joanna in Holcroft's *Deserted Daughter*. She afterwards, together with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, enlisted in Stephen Kemble's company at Edinburgh, where she played for three years; was subsequently a member of Tate Wilkinson's company at York, and of Macready's at Birmingham, but attained the summit of her provincial celebrity with Mr. Dimond at Bath.

At length her fame reached the ears of Mr. Harris, the manager of Covent Garden, who engaged her in 1805 for three years, at the salary of 18*l.* a week for the first season, 19*l.* for the second, and 20*l.* for the third. She made her *debut* as Lady Townley in *The Provoked Husband*, and after the play recited, with much approbation, Collins's *Ode to the Passions*, as she had been accustomed to do at Bath.

During the first season of her metropolitan career Mrs. Siddons returned to the stage, and on the same boards; and the best proof of Miss Smith's genius that can be given is that they played alternately Alicia and Jane Shore without detriment to the fame of the younger actress. On the destruction by fire of Covent-garden Theatre, in 1808, Miss Smith accepted an engagement on London terms in Dublin. She remained in Ireland for three years, at the end of which period she made her second appearance at Covent-garden in 1811. Here she remained—first, foremost, and without a rival—until 1814, when she transferred her services to new Drury-lane. On the 23rd of August in the same year she became the wife of Mr. Bartley, the excellent comedian, who survives her.

In 1818 Mr. and Mrs. Bartley sailed together to America, and after a successful tour in that country, they returned in 1820. Mrs. Bartley continued the practice of her profession for some years after, but for the last seven years she had been a great sufferer from general paralysis.

Mrs. Bartley always sustained a high character for propriety of conduct as well as professional talent. She who numbered Joanna Baillie and Sir Walter Scott among her warmest friends and fondest admirers, and who was summoned to Windsor Castle and Buckingham House to charm the ear of Royalty by her incomparable elocution, can have been no ordinary woman, no ordinary actress.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 1. At Ashwell, co. Rutland, aged 70, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Dawney*, Rector of that parish; brother to Lord Viscount Downe. He was the fourth and youngest son of John the fourth Viscount, by Laura, only daughter and heir of William Bourne, esq. of Luffenham, co. Rutland. He was unmarried.

At Debden, Essex, aged 80, the Rev. *William Jurin Totton*, for fifty-four years Rector of that parish, and fifty-six years Vicar of Meldreth, Cambridgeshire. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1796, was presented to Debden in the same year by Sir F. Vincent, and to Meldreth in 1794 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

Jan. 3. At his residence, Upper Stamford-st. the Rev. *Agmondisham Colclough Carr*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Lambeth, and late Assistant Minister of Belgrave Chapel, Belgrave-square. He removed to his latter cure in 1846.

At Lessingham, Norfolk, in his 92d year, the Rev. *John Hewitt*, D.D. Vicar of Grantchester, Cambridgeshire, and for sixty years Perpetual Curate of Walcott, in the former county. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784 as 8th Senior Optime, M.A. 1787, B.D. 1795; was collated to Walcott in 1784 by Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of Norwich, and presented to Grantchester in 1806 by his college.

Jan. 4. Aged 28, the Rev. *William Style*, of Cloghan Lodge, last surviving son of Charles Style, esq. of Glenmore, co. Donegal.

At Hastings, aged 84, the Rev. *Richard Tillard*, M.A. of Street End House, near Canterbury, late Rector of Bluntisham, co. Huntingdon. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788 as 11th Wrangler, M.A. 1791; was collated to Bluntisham in 1796 by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely, and resigned that living in 1841.

Jan. 5. At St. Katharine's, Regent's Park, aged 85, the Rev. *Robert William Baxter*, the Senior Brother of that Collegiate Church, and Rector of St. Peter's with Kingsthorpe, Northampton. He was the son of the Rev. George Baxter, M.A. also a Brother of St. Katharine's, who died in 1801, aged 80; and was formerly a Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1787, B.D. 1796. He was nominated a Brother of St. Katharine's by Queen Charlotte in 1792, and was presented by the Chapter of the same church in 1802 to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton.

The Rev. *Adolphus Robert Vaughan Hamilton*, M.A. Curate of the Holgate district of St. Mary Bishophill Junior,

York, and late Perpetual Curate of Knottingly, in the parish of Pontefract.

At Wereham, Norfolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Houghton Spencer*, Perpetual Curate of Crimplesham, to which he was collated in 1829 by Dr. Sparke, the Bishop of Ely.

Jan. 6. At Exeter, aged 70, the Rev. *T. A. Melhuish*, Rector of St. Mary Steps, in that city, to which he was presented in 1825 by the Rev. W. Carwithen.

Jan. 7. At Little Clacton, Essex, the Rev. *John Lawrence Kirby*, Vicar of that parish. He was the son of the late Rev. John Roberts Kirby, of Great Holland, Essex. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, and was presented to his living in 1832.

Jan. 9. At his father's house at Beverley, aged 28, the Rev. *Conyers Hudson*, only son and last surviving child of John Conyers Hudson, esq.

Jan. 10. In Upper Belgrave-place, the Rev. *Edward Alexander Dunn*.

Jan. 11. At Brighton, aged 75, the Rev. *Edward Bullock*, Rector of Hambledon, Surrey. He was formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1798, and was presented to his living in 1833 by the Earl of Radnor.

Jan. 12. At Weston Lodge, Derbyshire, aged 48, the Hon. and Rev. *Affred Curzon*, Rector of Kedleston in the same county, and of Norton by Twycross, Leicestershire; half-brother to Lord Scarsdale. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford; was presented to Norton by Twycross in 1829 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Kedleston in 1832 by Lord Scarsdale. He married in 1825 Sophia, 2nd daughter of Robert Holden, esq. of Nuttall Temple, co. Notts. and had issue two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, George-Nathaniel, born in 1826, is now heir-presumptive to the peerage.

Suddenly, when walking in New North-street, City Road, aged 46, the Rev. *Spencer Thornton*, Vicar of Wendover, Buckinghamshire. He was one of the sons of Claude George Thornton, esq. of Marden Hill, Herts. by Frances-Anne, daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. and niece to Robert first Lord Carington. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, and was presented to Wendover in 1837. He married Caroline, seventh daughter of James Dupré, esq. of Portland-place, and Stone Dean Park, Bucks, and sister to Caledon George Dupré, esq. M.P. for Buckinghamshire; and has left that lady his widow, with eight children.

Jan. 13. At Ryde, aged 80, the Rev. *John Orde*, Rector of Wensley, Yorkshire, and of Winslade, Hampshire. He was the

second son of James Orde, esq. (grandfather of the present Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde, of Weetwood hall, Northumberland,) by his second wife, Miss Margaret Ord. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. 1800; was presented to Winslade in 1811, and to Wensley in 1829, both by Lord Bolton. He married, first, in 1802, the Hon. Frances Carleton, dau. of Guy 1st Lord Dorchester, and sister to Maria Lady Bolton. She died in 1812, and he afterwards married Mary-Anne, dau. of Blake Burley, esq. of Little Chelsea.

Jan. 15. At Durham, aged 36, the Rev. *Charles John Champneys*, D.C.L. Curate of St. Giles's in that city; late Head Master of the Collegiate school, Glasgow, and late Rector of Milton, Cambridgeshire. He took the degree of B.C.L. at Oxford, as a member of St. Alban hall, Jan. 29, 1847, and that of D.C.L. on the 4th of the following month.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 4. In Tredegar-square, Mile End, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Stewart W. Hanna, Chaplain at Woolwich.

Jan. 5. In Orchard-st. Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Burt, relict of Lieut.-Col. John Jordan, K.H. Queen's Own Regt. Inspecting Field Officer, Liverpool district.

Jan. 7. George Morley, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of St. Michael's-pl. Brompton. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple June 20, 1817, and practised as a conveyancer. His eldest son, George Hart Morley, esq. barrister-at-law, died on the 27th of July, 1842.

Jan. 10. In Russell-square, aged 24, Catherine, dau. of George Darling, M.D.

In George-street, Hanover-sq. aged 61, Thomas Hodgkinson, esq. of Hare Hatch, Berkshire, and formerly of New Bond-st.

Jan. 11. At Islington, George Phillips, esq. of the house of Phillips and Faithfull, Watling-st.

At the Royal Mews, Pimlico, Stephen Pearce, esq. for nearly 40 years in the department of the Master of the Horse.

In Earl-st. Blackfriars, aged 68, Mr. Charles Hancock, Secretary to the City Steam-boat Company; he only survived his wife five days.

Jan. 12. At her sister's, Compton-terr. Islington, Agnes, dau. of the late Peter Snell, esq. of Whitley Court, Glouc.

Jan. 13. At Brook Green House, Hammersmith, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Gray.

Jan. 14. Samuel John Pittendreigh, esq. of South-sq. Gray's-inn.
In Spring-gardens, Eliza, wife of Thos. Pritchard, esq.

In Nottingham-pl. Regent's Park, aged 82, Mary-Ann, relict of George Rose, esq. of Cookham End House, Berks.

Jan. 15. Aged 47, Charles Robert Forrester, esq. of the Royal Exchange, Public Notary.

In Somers Town, aged 90, Mary-Ann, relict of Peter Whannell, esq.

Jan. 16. At Heckfield Lodge, West Brompton, aged 65, Henry Milton, esq. late of the War Office.

At Shacklewell, aged 83, Wm. Gregory, esq. formerly of the Grange, Irthlingborough.

In Park-st. Dorset-sq. aged 72, Mrs. Mary Grosvenor.

Jan. 17. At Upper Clapton, aged 82, John Burnell, esq. for many years a magistrate for Middlesex.

Jan. 18. At Brixton-hill, Caroline, eldest dau. of Nevill Browne, esq. Upper Marshall of the City of London.

Aged 64, Anna-Maria, widow of William Plunkett, esq. Deputy Chairman of the Board of Excise.

At Maida-hill, Sarah, wife of Hugh Lawton, esq. of Castle-lane, Cork, and dau. of the late John Welsted, esq. of Ballywalter.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, Mrs. White, wife of Col. Henry Lewis White, Bengal Army.

Aged 81, R. T. Heysham, esq. formerly of Hinton House, near Alresford.

Jan. 19. Aged 30, John-Harry, son of the late John Gale, esq. surgeon, Newington Butts.

In Westbourne-st. Sarah, relict of Col. Patrick Hay, and fourth dau. of the late Robert Dashwood, esq. of Vallow Wood, and Bicknoller, Som.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, George-Barker, youngest son of Henry Parke, esq.

In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, at her son's, Dr. Seth B. Watson, aged 66, Mrs. Ann Spencer Watson, of apoplexy.

In Jermyn-st. aged 76, Oliver Latham, esq. of Meldrum, Tipperary.

In Norland-sq. Notting-hill, aged 34, Miss Harriet Carter Ambridge. For some days past the deceased had been very low and desponding. She committed suicide by hanging herself. Verdict "Temporary insanity."

Jan. 20. At Highgate, aged 87, Mrs. Milne, widow of James Milne, esq.

In Newman-st. aged 74, Lucy, relict of Thomas Cafe, esq.

Jan. 21. At Manor Villas, Upper Holway, aged 56, Samuel Davenport, esq.

At Peckham, aged 70, Capt. Hanslip,

formerly of the 6th and 66th Regts. and for some time of Stonely, and Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire.

In Chapel-st. Grosvenor pl. aged 79, Anna-Martha, widow of Col. Thomas Welsh, of Pines-hill, Stanstead, Essex.

Aged 75, William Bateman, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Jan. 22. In London, the Hon. Mrs. Rawdon.

Thomas Wetherell, esq. many years of Hammersmith, and lately of Stamford-st.

Jan. 23. At Pentonville, Miss Eliza Elphicke, dau. of the late W. Elphicke, esq. of Tenterden.

Jan. 25. At George st. Hanover sq. Mr. H. Arteria, picture-dealer. A coroner's jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide by inhaling carbonic acid gas, while in a state of temporary insanity."

In Southampton-st. Fitzroy-sq. Catherine, wife of J. Thompson, esq. M.D. half-pay, Royal Art.

Sarah, widow of Francis Cox, esq. of Brompton, near London, and youngest dau. of the late James Rabone, esq. of Snitterfield.

In Fulham, aged 53, Mr. Robert Rouse, of Walham-green, surgeon, who had been in practice nearly thirty years. He destroyed himself by swallowing prussic acid. He had suffered severely from illness, and was constantly saying he must come to the workhouse.

Jan. 26. In London, aged 25, John, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Robyn, Vicar of Marystow, Devon.

At Hampstead, aged 53, W. H. Eger-ton, esq. late of El Oro, near Mexico.

In Old Cavendish-st. John Watson, esq. of the firm of J. and R. Watson, merchants, Calcutta, late of Hyde Park-square, and Belmont, Maidenhead.

At Bayswater, Emmeline, dau. of the late Rev. Godfrey Wolley, Rector of Hawnbry, and Vicar of Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire.

In Dorset-sq. aged 56, Edward Clifton, esq. fourth son of the late John Clifton, esq. of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

At North Brixton, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Barber.

Jan. 27. At Fulham, aged 49, Capt. Jacob Jordan, half-pay Unattached, late of the 63d Foot, and only son of the late Jacob Jordan, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 3d battalion of the 60th Regt.

At York-pl. City-road, aged 75, J. P. André, esq.

Richard Blackburn, esq. of Limehouse.

Jan. 28. Aged 28, Ann-Maria, wife of Edmund Howson, esq. of the Ordnance-office, and eldest dau. of John Mumford, esq. of Milk-street.

In London, Lieut.-Col. Charles Cathcart, 5th Bombay Native Inf.

At her son-in-law's, Albert-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. Richards, widow of John Richards, esq. of Clarendon-place, Brighton.

Jan. 29. Aged 73, Mr. James Smith, formerly of Basinghall-st. solicitor, many years clerk of the Worshipful Company of Coopers.

Jan. 30. In Portland-sq. aged 68, Henry Gandy, esq. son of the late Rev. John Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

In Brook-st. aged 75, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Plymouth, widow of Henry 8th and last Earl of Plymouth. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas Copson, esq. of Shepey; and was married in 1798 to the Hon. Henry Windsor, who succeeded his brother as Earl of Plymouth in 1837, and died without issue in 1843. Her body was interred at Bisham, Berks.

In Portman-square, aged 80, the Lady Anne-Harriet Chichester, widow of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, and grandmother of Lord Templemore. She was the 3rd daughter of John 7th Earl of Galway, by Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. She was married in 1795, and left a widow in 1819; having had issue Arthur, the late Lord Templemore, so created in 1831, and died in 1837; the late Rev. G. A. F. Chichester, who died in 1829; Elizabeth now dowager Lady Bateman; and two other daughters, who are deceased.

In Penton-pl. Newington, aged 60, Capt. Arthur Molesworth, R.M.

At David Wallace's, esq. Oxford terr. Hyde Park, Louisa-Christina, wife of Rob. Wallace, esq. of Winscombe Court, Som.

Jan. 31. At Brompton, aged 86, Penieh Westropp Atkins.

Aged 22, Edward, elder son of Daniel Roberts, esq. of Old Kent-road, and Commoner of Exeter college, Oxford.

Aged 44, George John Dyke, esq. of the Parliament Office, House of Lords.

Feb. 1. Aged 86, Margaret, wife of Thomas Hugh Boorman, esq. Brixton-rise.

In Brompton, aged 26, Duncan Ferguson, esq. late house physician to King's College Hospital.

Feb. 2. In Harewood-sq. aged 66, Thomas Winstanley, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Winstanley, Principal of St. Alban hall, Oxford.

In Devonshire-pl. aged 62, Langford Kennedy, esq.

In Prince's-st. Hanover-square, Mary-Latham, eldest dau. of the late John Bayley, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At North-crescent, Bedford-sq. aged 27, Ann-Dalton, wife of Mr. Alfred D. Fripp.

Aged 48, Frederic Gunning, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 21, 1825; practised as a special pleader; and attended the Norfolk circuit, and Cambridge, &c. sessions.

Feb. 3. In Church-st. Chelsea, aged 79, John Stephen, esq.

In Osnaburgh-st. aged 69, Helen, relict of Jonathan Noad, esq. of Merfield House, Somerset.

Feb. 4. In Waverley-place, St. John's Wood, aged 58, Capt. Richard Morison, formerly of the 30th Madras Native Inf.

In St. James's-square, aged 20, Laura-Isabella, youngest dau. of Henry Charles Hoare, esq.

At Chelsea, Isabella-Kirsten, wife of Henry P. M. Despard, esq.

Feb. 5. In Notting-hill-terrace, aged 73, James English, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

In Harley-st. Sarah, wife of John Rolt, esq. Q.C.

In Dorset-st. Portman-sq. aged 20, J. J. Moore, esq.

Feb. 6. At East Dulwich, aged 76, Mrs. Samuda, widow of David Samuda.

Feb. 7. In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 47, John Alexander Lee, esq.

At Brompton, Miss Frances de Moun-teney, niece of the late Capt. Sir James Barclay, Bart. R.N.

At the Retreat, Hackney, aged 92, Grace, relict of the Rev. Joshua Webb.

In Avenue-rd. Regent's-park, Frances-Alicia, wife of John Gardiner, esq. late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 10. Aged 78, Joseph Pocklington, esq. of Camberwell and West Smithfield.

BERKS.—*Jan.* 21. At Milton, near Abingdon, Albania, wife of the Rev. G. B. Daubeny.

BUCKS.—*Feb.* 3. At Great Marlow, aged 76, Robert Atkinson, esq. many years Chief Inspector of the Stamp Duties and of County Courts and Corporations.

At Beech Lodge, Chesham, aged 84, William Smith, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan.* 13. At Wisbeach, aged 90, Ann, relict of Oglethorpe Wainman, esq. M.D.

Jan. 15. At Bottisham, aged 84, Miss Sarah Jennings.

Jan. 22. At Gamlingay, aged 84, Miss Ann Parsons.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb.* 5. At Birkenhead, aged 55, the wife of Richard Battersby, esq. late of Belfast.

Feb. 6. Aged 32, Henry Miller Barclay, esq. of Birkenhead.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Penzance, Mary, wife of Capt. Marret, R.N.

DERBY.—*Feb.* 1. At Matlock-green, aged 94, Mrs. Sarah Brailsford.

DEVON.—*Jan. 11.* At Torquay, aged 50, Sophia-Louisa, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pyne Bridges, of Danbury, Essex, and eldest dau. of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart. of Bradenham, Bucks. She was married in 1831.

Jan. 16. Margaret, widow of George Ernst Britten, esq. and fourth dau. of the late Peter Goulet, esq. of Exeter.

Jan. 17. At Wolford Lodge, aged 84, Elizabeth-Posthuma, widow of Lt.-Gen. Simcoe.

At Barnstaple, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of W. Brabazon, esq.

Jan. 21. At Butville, near Kingsbridge, aged 56, Mary-Wise, wife of Capt. Hawkins, R.N.

Elizabeth, wife of George Du Chemin, esq. of Exeter.

Jan. 26. At Pill Head House, near Bideford, aged 67, W. S. Tyeth, esq.

Jan. 28. Aged 85, Judith, relict of Henry Wilson, esq. of Colyton, and formerly of Rotherhithe, Surrey.

Jan. 30. At Muddiford, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. Mules, Rector of Bittadon.

Jan. 31. At Modbury, in the house of her daughter-in-law, the relict of Thos. Cross, esq. of Clifton.

Feb. 1. At Ashburton, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of S. P. Knowles, esq.

Feb. 7. At Torrington, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of John Humphreys, esq.

Feb. 8. At Torquay, aged 34, Catherine-Ann, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, Rector of Cotgrave, Notts.

Feb. 10. At Broadclist, aged 79, William Burgess, esq. late Comm. E.I.C. serv.

Feb. 12. At Cockington, aged 80, George Ley, esq.

At the residence of his son, C. Shirreff, esq. Beacon House, Pinnoe, aged 80, P. P. Shirreff, esq.

DORSET.—*Jan. 19.* At Charminster, aged 89, John Dyer, esq.

Jan. 24. At Sherborne, aged 87, Charlotte, widow of Arthur Clark, esq. R.N. of Portland.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 26.* At Barnard Castle, Thomas Wheldon, esq. solicitor.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 12.* At Coggeshall, William Cooper, esq.

Jan. 16. Aged 73, Matilda, wife of Robinson Wordsworth, esq. formerly of Harwich.

Jan. 18. At the Grove, Stratford, aged 77, John Gray, esq.

Jan. 29. In Wickham Place, aged 47, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles B. Leigh, Rector of Goldhanger and Little Totham, and youngest dau. of the late Sir John Tyrell, Bart. of Boreham House. She died from injuries received some days before by a cow striking her on the back, which produced paralysis of the spine.

She was first married to John Wright, esq. of Hatfield Priory.

Jan. 30. At Harwich, suddenly, aged 79, the Rev. W. Hordle, upwards of fifty years Minister of the Independent church.

Feb. 8. At Plaistow, aged 72, Thomas Blood, esq.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*Jan. 15.* At Clifton, aged 85, Susan, widow of Matthew Mills Coates, esq.

Jan. 17. At Cheltenham, William Dunlop, esq. of Fludyer-st. Westminster, and of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl.

Jan. 20. At Clifton, Anna, eldest dau. of the late Col. Glover, of Bath.

Jan. 24. Wm. Goldney, esq. of Clifton. At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. Jenkin, late of the 84th Regt.

Jan. 28. At the house of her uncle W. H. Peel, esq. of Clifton, Harriet-Louisa-Ann, second dau. of the late Lieut. Henry Crosby, King's Dragoon Guards.

At his father's William M'Leod Bannatyne, esq. Bristol, aged 25, George Augustus Bannatyne, esq. Lieut. 63d Regt.

Jan. 30. At Cheltenham, the residence of her son-in-law Count B. Metaxa, aged 77, Charlotte, relict of Capt. R. Barrow.

Lately. At Redland House, near Bristol, aged 82, Mary-Ann, relict of Hugh Vaughan, esq. of Frenchay.

Feb. 1. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, relict of John Halliday Martin, esq. 16th Lancers.

Feb. 2. At Clifton, aged 88, Louisa-Anna-Maria, relict of Thomas Grazebrook, esq. formerly of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 3. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Helena, relict of John Crosbie Graves, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law.

Feb. 6. At Clifton, Caroline, relict of the late Col. Samuel Cox, of the H.E.I.C. service, and of Sandford Park, Oxfordsh.

Feb. 7. R. C. Sherwood, esq. one of the oldest residents of Cheltenham.

Feb. 8. Aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of George Banaster, esq. of Tewkesbury.

HANTS.—*Jan. 11.* At Southsea, aged 55, Robert Brymer Stanser, esq. only surviving son of the late Dr. Robert Stanser, Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Jan. 16. At Stakes, near Purbrook, aged 47, Edward Waller, esq. R.N. paymaster and purser of 1845. He served as secretary to Adm. Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B. when Commander-in-Chief in the Tagus; afterwards with Rear-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, Commander in the East Indies for upwards of five years, and shared in all the operations carried on at Borneo. His last appointment was secretary to Rear-Adm. B. Reynolds, C.B. Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. Long service in India and China broke up his constitution.

Jan. 20. At Winchester college, aged 94, Mrs. Barter, mother of the Rev. the Warden.

Jan. 25. At Shirley, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Russell Manners, C.B. son of the late Robert Manners, esq. of Grantham, and grandson of the late Lord William Manners. He was made Ensign in the 74th regiment in 1791, attained the rank of Major 1808, and brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1812. He served in India during the second Mysore campaign, was at Seringapatam and the siege of Pondicherry. He was also engaged in the Peninsula, at the battles of Busaco and Sabugal; commanded his regiment at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz. He was also present at the battle of Salamanca, the advance to Madrid, and was commandant of the Retiro for two months, until that city was evacuated. He then returned home from ill-health, but was afterwards engaged also in the battles of Orthes and Toulouse.

Jan. 29. At Ventnor, aged 36, Edward Smith Wilkinson, esq. of Notting-hill-sq.

Feb. 2. At Ryde, aged 59, Mrs. Mary Knox, relict of Capt. William Hunter, H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 3. At Southsea, aged 52, Lieut. William George Ashby, R.N. He entered the service in 1811, and served on full pay for 18 years in all parts of the world. He was made Lieutenant 1826, and placed on half pay 1830.

Feb. 5. At Anglesey, near Gosport, Catherine-Maria, widow of Major-Gen. Bowes (who was killed at the storming of Salamanca), and dau. of the late Sir John Johnson, Bart. who died in Canada, holding the appointment of Superintendent and Inspector-General of Indian Affairs, in January 1830.

HEREFORD.—*Jan. 27.* At Bowers, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Lucas, esq. of Glewstone.

Feb. 2. At the Friars, aged 79, John Benbow, esq. an alderman of Hereford.

HERTS.—*Jan. 9.* Aged 44, John Horne, esq. of Thorley Lodge.

Jan. 21. Charles O'Brien, esq. youngest son of the late George O'Brien, esq. of Cheshunt.

Jan. 29. In Cheshunt, aged 40, Anne, wife of A. Cassels Howden, esq.

KENT.—*Jan. 16.* At Woolwich, aged 43, Elizabeth-Mary-Pagson, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wortham, Royal Engineers, eldest dau. of the late E. W. Pickwood, esq.

Jan. 17. At Ramsgate, Harriette, wife of Lieut. J. Rainier, R.N.

Jan. 19. At the Parsonage, Chatham, aged 68, Mary, widow of Jacob G. Bryant, esq.

Jan. 21. At Deal, Anne, relict of Joseph Dallaway, esq. surgeon R.N.

Jan. 22. At Crofton-hall, Bromley, Margaret-Cecil, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Edward Perceval, fourth son of John, second Earl of Egmont.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, William Edward Fauquier, esq. late one of the chief clerks in the Treasury, and third son of the late Thomas Fauquier, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.

Jan. 24. At Deal, aged 66, Henry Belsey, esq. formerly of Temple Ewell, near Dover.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Lady Dampier, widow of Sir Henry Dampier, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and dau. of the Ven. John Law, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester. Sir Henry Dampier died in 1816.

Jan. 25. At Dartford, aged 49, John Hall, esq.

At Down Lodge, near Farnborough, aged 78, Edward Price, esq. formerly of Suffolk-street, and the Haymarket.

Jan. 30. At Maidstone, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Arthur Stone, esq.

Feb. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 64, Harriet-Pratt, wife of John Grenside, esq. of Hastings.

Feb. 2. At Dover, aged 77, Sarah, relict of George Page, esq.

Feb. 3. At Dover, Anna, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., G.C.H. &c. who died Oct. 14, 1842.

Feb. 5. At Margate, aged 94, Mary, widow of John Boys, esq. of Betshanger, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Harvey, M.A. Vicar of Eastray-cum-Word.

Feb. 6. At Tunbridge, Catharine, relict of Lieut.-Col. Francis William Farquhar.

At Throwley House, near Faversham, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of W. Augustus Munn, esq. one of the county magistrates, and dau. of H. Hilton, esq. of Sole-street House, Selling.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 11.* At St. Ann's-hill, near Liverpool, Robert Sellar Henderson, esq.

Jan. 15. At Manchester, Sarah, wife of R. G. Dobinson, esq.

Jan. 21. At Lower Broughton, near Manchester, aged 30, Mrs. Novelli, widow of Mr. Louis Novelli, of Prestwich. She was strangled by her brother-in-law Mr. Alexander Novelli, who afterwards hung himself. The lady was the daughter of Mr. Hull, bleacher, of Prestwich, and was left a widow with two children about sixteen months ago. The verdict of a coroner's inquest was, "That Mr. Novelli had destroyed the lives, first of Mrs. Novelli, and afterwards of himself, being at the time of unsound mind."

Jan. 23. At Shaw, near Oldham, aged

48, Joseph Clarkson, esq. B.A. 1825, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Jan. 30. At Crosby House, near Liverpool, aged 66, William Heap Hutchinson, esq.

Jan. 31. Aged 28, Ann-Isabella, wife of James Hargreaves, esq. Mayfield, Bolton, and second dau. of Joseph Mann, esq. Liverpool.

Lately. At Everton, aged 65, T. Carter, esq. many years publisher of the Liverpool Mail, son of the late Rev. Wm. Carter, Vicar of East and West Anstey.

Feb. 5. At Liverpool, George Henderson, esq.

Feb. 8. Alice, relict of Geo. Garkell, esq. formerly of Ox-house, Upholland, and last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Baitson, esq. of Wavertree.

Feb. 9. At Liverpool, aged 62, John Naylor Wright, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 22.* Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robert William Close, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Woodhouse Eaves.

Jan. 25. Aged 38, Laura-Manners, wife of G. Killick, esq. of Brooksby Hall.

Lately. At Knipton, near Belvoir Castle, aged 70, Mr. John Fletcher, for many years the respected agent of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Feb. 1. At Whetstone, aged 27, J. R. Willis, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 10.* At Horn-castle, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Willingham Franklin, esq. of Moor's Enderby, sister to Sir John Franklin, Commander of the Arctic Expedition.

Feb. 1. At Louth, aged 19, Mary-Jane, only child of J. B. Warrick, esq. of Southwell.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 17.* At Shepperton, aged 95, Sarah, relict of Benjamin Nicholls, esq.

Jan. 21. At Ealing, aged 54, Hannah, wife of Henry Newbery, esq.

Jan. 28. At Smallberry Green, near Hounslow, aged 36, Alexis Thomas Battachon, esq.

Jan. 29. At Heathfield, Great Ealing, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of William Waudby, esq. of Coldham Hall, Camb.

At Tottenham, aged 77, Henry Oppenheim, esq.

Jan. 31. At Harlington, aged 80, William Hinds, esq.

Feb. 7. At Hampton Court, aged 20, Clara-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Alexander Oakes, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

MONMOUTH.—*Jan. 19.* At Llanover, suddenly, aged 78, Mrs. Waddington, widow of Benjamin Waddington, esq. of Llanover, and mother of her Excellency Madame Bunsen, and of Lady Hall.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

Jan. 24. At Caldicot, William youngest son of the late Richard Jenkins, esq. of Beachley, Gloucestershire.

Lately. At Newport, Mary Ann, relict of Thomas J. Phillips, esq. and dau. of Mrs. Thompson, of Cheltenham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 17.* At Thornby, aged 76, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Faux, esq. of Cliff House, Leic.

Notts.—Jan. 25. At East Retford, aged 17, Richard, son of the Rev. Richard Hutchinson.

Jan. 30. At her residence, near Retford, aged 62, Jane-Phillis, relict of the Rev. Charles Thorold, M.A. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Gylby, esq. of Moorgate, by Jane, daughter of John Parker, esq. alderman of East Retford, and married in 1815 Charles, fourth son of Samuel Thorold, esq. of Welham, and nephew of the late Sir John Thorold, Bart. The issue of this marriage was a son, the Rev. John Thorold, M.A. and a daughter Susan, both surviving. Her husband, who was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 9th May, 1820, at the early age of 32 years.

Feb. 1. At Cuckney, Mansfield, aged 58, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Gordan, Vicar of Edwinstowe.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 16.* At Whitchurch, aged 84, John Webster, esq.

Feb. 2. At Bicester, Christopher Edward Eaton, esq. late Major 3d Buffs, only surviving son of the late Richard Eaton, esq. of Stetchworth Park, Camb.

Feb. 6. At Woodcote House, aged 66, Emma, only surviving child of the Rev. Philip Nind, 30 years Vicar of Wargrave.

SALOP.—*Jan. 23.* At the Holt, near Hales Owen, Frederic, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Pixell, M.A. Vicar of Edgbaston.

Jan. 29. Rebekah, wife of Dudley Parsons, esq. of Shrewsbury, and third dau. of the late Jacob Mack, esq. of Cork.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 14.* At Freshford, near Bath, Mary-Anna, wife of William Gee, esq.

Jan. 15. At Widcombe, aged 96, Owen Whelan, esq. formerly 61st Reg.

Jan. 16. At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Crawford, esq. late of Chelsfield Court Lodge, Kent.

Jan. 27. At Bath, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Major Willoughby Bean, formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

Jan. 28. At West Monkton, aged 85, Mrs. Kinglake, widow of William Kinglake, M.D.

Jan. 30. In Bath, aged 74, Margaret, relict of J. B. Smith, esq. and dau. of the late Mark Huish, esq. of Notingham.

At Bath, aged 88, Frances, relict of
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Thomas Poole, esq. late of Serjeant's-inn, London, last surviving sister of the late Mark Giberne, esq. of Hackney.

Feb. 3. At Bath, Letitia-Ann-Trelawney, dau. of the late Hon. Rose Herring May, one of H. M.'s Council in Jamaica.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 17.* At Wolverhampton, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. D. Wainwright, formerly Rector of Sturmere, Essex.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 20.* At Polstead Hall, Marianna, wife of Charles Tyrell, esq. She was the dau. of Richard Matthews, esq. of Wargrave, co. Berks, and married 1st, Thomas William Cope, esq. of Polstead Hall, who died 27th July, 1825, s. p. and 2nd Charles Tyrell, esq. of Haughley, Suffolk, to whom she was married 9 Sept. 1828, but had no issue.

Jan. 30. At the Rectory, Cavendish, aged 30, Mary-Gertrude, wife of T. Castley, esq.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Christiana-Anne, widow of T. R. Holmes, esq. second dau. of the late Capt. Hanby, R.N., of Eastwood, Yorksh. and mother of Mrs. J. P. Robson, of Ripon.

SURREY.—*Jan. 11.* At Norwood, Wm. Atkinson, esq. many years one of the Messengers of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Jan. 20. At Limsfield, in the 56th year of his age, Solomon Penway Cox, esq. late of 105, Pall Mall, and of Farningham, Kent. Mr. Cox was the fourth son of Mr. Joseph Cox of Cuerton, in the parish of Farningham, where he was born 8th of April, 1794, and was connected with several respectable and ancient families of yeoman descent in the county of Kent, particularly those of Penway and Middleton of Longfields, whose lands so called he died seised of. He became a member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, but was never called to the bar. He devoted himself to the study of general literature and antiquities, interesting himself much in genealogy and heraldry, on which subjects he occasionally contributed articles to this Magazine, under the signature of S. P. C. or S. P. Cox, until 1842, since which time he has lived in great affliction from continued illness. He died unmarried, and was buried at Limsfield, Jan. 30.

Jan. 22. At Tadworth, aged 82, Martin William Livermore, esq. formerly of the firm of Caslon and Livermore, Chiswell-street, letter-founders.

At Mortlake, of small pox, aged 37, Capt. William Charles Sheppard, of the 4th (King's Own) Reg.

At Walton-on-Thames, aged 71, Maria, widow of Rev. Dr. Heathcote.

Feb. 8. At Croydon, aged 44, James Jackson, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 15.* At Brighton, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Seymour, esq.

Jan. 19. At Brighton, aged 43, Laura, wife of Richard Shaw, esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

At Lewes, in his 63d year, Mr. Arthur Lee, a provincial wit and poet of some celebrity, and long connected with the Sussex Express.

Jan. 21. At Brighton, aged 78, the Hon. Sarah-Henley, relict of William Robert Phillimore, esq. of Kendall-hall, Herts, aunt of Lord Ongley. She was the fourth dau. of Robert first Lord Ongley, by Frances, dau. and coheir of Richard Gosfricht, of Langton Hall, Essex, esq. She was married June 27, 1791.

Jan. 24. At Brighton, aged 58, Ernle Warriner, esq. late of Conock-house, Wilts.

Jan. 25. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 65, Thomas Adams, esq.

Jan. 29. At Brighton, Anne, wife of the Rev. Richard Snowdon Smith, of Caius coll. Cambridge.

Feb. 1. At Hilders, Chiddingly, aged 64, James Hicks, esq. only son of the late Richard Hicks, esq.

At Bognor, aged 87, Sir William John Struth. He was knighted when mayor of Bristol, April 20, 1815.

Feb. 2. At Worthing, Miss Jane Cholmley.

Feb. 3. At East Grinstead, aged 79, W. Evans, esq.

Feb. 4. At Hastings, Binsteed Gaselee, esq. barrister-at-law, of Montague-pl. Russell-sq. youngest son of the late Mr. Justice Gaselee.

Feb. 6. At Handcross, Slaugham, Col. Blake.

Feb. 8. At Broad Oak, Bexhill, aged 72, Mr. George Rawlins, formerly of Salisbury-st. Strand, solicitor.

WARWICKSH.—*Jan. 8.* At Warwick, aged 72, Julia-Gabriella, relict of William Watts, esq. of Hanslope Park, Bucks.

Jan. 11. At Mancetter, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Worthington. On the night of the 19th Oct. 1844, his residence was attacked by a gang of burglars, who were gallantly withstood by the deceased and his niece; and the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal, upon the trial of one of the party at the Coventry assizes, complimented Mr. Worthington upon his valour, and directed 10l. to be presented to him out of the county funds, in token of his admiration.

Jan. 19. At Priory House, Kenilworth, aged 76, John Sooler, esq. F.R.C.S.

Jan. 26. At Leamington, aged 70, Thomas Townsend, esq.

Jan. 29. Aged 82, Lucy, relict of the Rev. Edward Trotman, Vicar of Radway.

At the residence of her son, the Rev. A. R. Cliffe, Hampton-Lucy, aged 70,

Eliza, relict of the Rev. Allen Cliffe, late of Mathon House, and third dau. of the late Col. Deane, M.P. for co. Dublin.

Feb. 3. At Kenilworth, aged 43, Major S. Ives Sutton, eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Sutton, of Ditchingham, Norfolk.

WILTS.—*Jan. 20.* At Knoyle House, aged 84, Jane, relict of Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Bath.

Lately. At Salisbury, aged 98, Anne, relict of James Wickens, esq.

Feb. 3. Aged 58, John Handy, esq. solicitor, of Malmesbury.

WORCESTER.—*Jan. 22.* At Worcester, Samuel Good, esq. one of the surgeons in ordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert, and formerly Surgeon-Major of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Jan. 28. At Moor Green, Mary-Ann, relict of John Arnold, esq. solicitor, Birmingham.

Feb. 9. At Dudley, aged 27, Frederick Augustus Johnson, solicitor, youngest son of the late William Eagles Johnson, esq. of Portway Hall, Staffordshire.

YORK.—*Jan. 19.* At Middlethorpe, near York, aged 76, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsall, near Doncaster.

Jan. 21. At Wensley, aged 30, William Thomas Humphrey, esq.

Jan. 25. At Hull, Robert Craven, esq. F.R.C.S.E., surgeon to the Hull General Infirmary, and lecturer on surgery at the Hull and East Riding School of Medicine and Anatomy.

Jan. 26. At Masham, near Bedale, aged 73, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Leonard Terry, esq. of Gomersal.

Jan. 27. At Easingwold, aged 81, William Whytehead, esq. LL.B. 1794, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, Deputy-Lieut. of the north riding of Yorkshire. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn Nov. 27, 1798.

Jan. 28. Aged 82, Mr. George Welford, of Newton Mulgrave, near Whitby, farmer. He had twenty-two children, and upwards of one hundred grandchildren.

Jan. 29. At Hedon, aged 80, Eleanor, relict of William Iveson, esq.

Feb. 1. At Harrogate, aged 64, Anne, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Francis Lundy, late Rector of Lockington, Beverley.

Feb. 3. At Worsbro' Hall, near Barnsley, Augusta-Anne Chaloner, of Bramham Lodge, relict of the Rev. John Chaloner, Rector of Newton Kyme.

Feb. 6. At Kirkeaton Rectory, Georgiana, wife of the Rev. C. Alderson, Rector of that parish, and dau. of the late John Peel, esq. of Pastures House, Derbyshire.

At Garforth Hall, aged 76, Dorothy, widow of John Thornton, esq. of Bradford.

At York, aged 85, Jane, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Preston, of Askam Bryan, and Prebendary of York.

Feb. 7. Aged 27, Elizabeth, second dau. of Mr. Joseph Ross, of Halifax, and cousin of Mr. John Ross Coulthart, of Ashton-under-Lyne, banker.

Feb. 11. At York, aged 87, Mary, relict of Richard Iles, esq. late of Tadcaster.

Feb. 12. At Balby, aged 66, John Sheppard, esq. a magistrate of Doncaster.

WALES.—*Jan. 12.* At Swansea, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of William Barker, esq. Collector of Customs at that port.

Jan. 24. At the residence of the Ven. Archd. Davies, Brecon, aged 79, Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Rev. F. Brickenden, Rector of Dyndor.

Jan. 29. At Tenby, aged 93, Louisa-Marguerite-Housemayne Du Boulay.

Feb. 7. At Swansea, aged 69, William Jenkins, sen. esq. shipowner.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 16.* At Wyke, in the parish of Cromdale, Morayshire, aged 105, Janet Mackintosh, and on 6th Jan. her husband, Robert Stewart, at the age of 102. This patriarchal pair enjoyed each other's society as man and wife for a period of 78 years; they had 9 daughters and 1 son, 48 grand-children, and 4 great-grand-children.

Jan. 5. At Carron, Joseph Dawson, esq. for 25 years Manager of the Iron Works.

Jan. 16. Grace, relict of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. of Edinburgh. She enjoyed one-fourth of a public pension of 200*l.* which was granted, 50*l.* to her, and 25*l.* to each of her six daughters.

Jan. 25. At Gosford House, near Haddington, the Rt. Hon. Margaret Countess of Wemyss and March. She was the 4th dau. of Walter Campbell, esq. of Showfield, and was married in 1794, and had issue a numerous family, of whom Lord Elcho and four daughters are the survivors.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, Lady Brewster, wife of Sir David Brewster. She was the youngest dau. of the late Dr. Jas. Macpherson, of Bellville, and married in 1810.

IRELAND.—Aged 18, Mr. John Jefferson Ellis, youngest son of Mr. T. Ellis, many years an assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He was drowned in the bark Ann Gales, lost at the entrance of Waterford Harbour.

Lately. In Dublin, John Netherville Barron, esq. of Uregare House, co. Cork, leaving a widow and nine children.

Dec. 19. Aged 51, Charles O'Malley, esq. of Lodge, Mayo, one of her Majesty's Counsel. He was the eldest son of Charles O'Malley, esq. of the same place, by Jane, eldest dau. and coheir of Capt. John St.

Clair, of the 17th Dragoons. He married in 1823 Mary, only dau. of Anthony Denny, esq. M.P. for Tralee, and has left issue a son and a daughter.

Dec. 21. At Dublin, William Lamb Palmer, esq. of Rahan, Kildare.

Dec. 27. Mr. J. F. Lalor, whose writings on the land question in the "United Irishman," and subsequent productions as editor of the "Felon," caused him to be put in prison in 1848.

Dec. 29. Arthur Burgh Crofton, esq. of Roebuck-Castle, co. of Dublin.

Dec. 30. In Dublin, Sophia, widow of the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. She was married in 1832, and left a widow in 1844, having had no issue.

Aged 78, Peter Thompson, esq. treasurer of the county of Kerry.

Jan. 4. At Cork, aged 85, James Haly, esq.

Jan. 5. In Dublin, Emily, wife of the Rev. F. S. Bradshaw, M.A. Rector of Newmarket St. Mary, and daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Purcell, M.A. Rector of Church-town and Dungourney.

Jan. 20. Aged 68, William Robinson, esq. eldest brother of Col. Robinson, late commanding the 30th Regt. and son of the late Willcock Robinson, esq. of Queen's county, Ireland, barrister-at-law.

JERSEY.—*Dec. 27.* Aged 56, John Hemming, esq. of North-bank, Regent's-park.

Jan. 14. George Thomas Widdington Pipon, esq. late Capt. in the 16th Lancers and 7th Dragoon Guards, son of Lieut.-Col. Pipon, K.H.

Feb. 2. At St. Heliers, Dr. John Travis Dunn, son of John Dunn, esq. of Scarborough.

GUERNSEY.—*Jan. 15.* At the Rev. R. W. Kyle's, aged 50, Charles Churchill, esq. of the Stock Exchange, youngest son of the late Sam. Churchill, esq. of Exeter.

At Hauteville House, aged 98, Dame Emilia, relict of Sir Peter de Havilland, bailiff of Guernsey, and eldest and only surviving child of the late E. Tupper, esq. Jurat of the Royal Court.

EAST INDIES.—*July 23.* At Simlah, aged 22, Mrs. Gough, wife of Lieut.-Col. Gough, C.B. Quartermaster-Gen. of Her Majesty's forces in India, and fifth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir John M'Caskill.

Aug. 19. At Poonah, Bombay, aged 36, Fred. Arthur Errington, Capt. 64th Regt.

Sept. 4. At Chincurah, aged 33, Capt. Robert Edwin Rich, 87th Bengal N. Inf. son of Sir Charles Rich, Bart.

Sept. 20. At Futtighur, Eleanor, wife of Lieut. Samuel B. Cookson, 73d N. I. Adjutant to the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regt.

Oct. 6. At Maulmein, Lieut. Edward Haines, of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Eng., third

son of the late John Haines, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

Oct. 11. At Colombo, Cornelius William Moffat, esq. second surviving son of William Moffat, esq. of Weymouth.

Oct. 19. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Robert Craufurd Oakes, third son of W. H. Oakes, esq. late Bengal Civil Service.

At Lahore, Capt. Sweton Grant, 24th Regt. eldest son of Col. Grant, Royal Art.

Oct. 20. At Waltair, Edward Laurence J. Gaine, esq. surgeon Hon. E. I. Co. service, third son of the late John Edward Gaine, esq. of Bridgenorth.

Oct. 21. At Jellundhur, Capt. Samuel James Tabor, of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, younger son of the late John Tabor, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At Saugor, Ensign Albert J. C. Farre, 74th Bengal N. Inf. seventh son of J. E. Farre, M.D.

Oct. 24. At Bhoof, Harriete, wife of Lieut. Burns, Bombay army, eldest dau. of R. Fulton, esq. Commander of H.M.S. Hercules.

Oct. 28. At Agra, aged 20, Joseph Oaks Travers, esq. 54th Nat. Inf. son of Sir E. S. Travers, of Great Yarmouth.

Nov. 2. At Sattara, aged 19, Laurence, youngest son of George Carr, esq. of Gloucester-road, Hyde Park.

Nov. 4. At Jaulnah, Lieut. Malcolm Whitehill Lewin, 5th Madras Light Cav. second son of Malcolm Lewin, esq. of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park.

Nov. 13. At Landour, brevet Major Barré W. Goldie, Bengal Eng.

Nov. 14. At Meerut, aged 50, Dr. Thomas Curry Elliot, 6th Bengal Cav.

Nov. 15. At Sukkur, aged 21, Francis Roger-Barnston Napier, esq. 3d Bombay N. I., eldest son of the Hon. Charles N.

Nov. 18. At Lahore, T. Templeman, esq. 18th Regt. eldest son of T. Templeman, esq. of Lopen, Somerset.

Lately. At Ootacamund, Elizabeth, fifth dau. of the late Sir H. M. Farrington, Bart. of Spring Lawn, near Exeter.

Nov. 22. At Peshawur, Lieut. Charles Edwin Allom, Bombay Art. second son of Thomas Allom, esq. of Balham-hill.

Nov. 25. At Tarragona, Ensign John Chawner Griffin, 26th Bengal N.I. eldest son of the late Major Griffin, E.I.C.S.

Nov. 26. At Calcutta, Arthur Smelt, esq. late Official Judge of Patna, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Smelt, Rector of Gedling, Notts.

Nov. 27. Aged 40, Amelia-Frances, wife of Henry Bamber, esq. of Calcutta, and dau. of the late John Kilby, esq. formerly of York.

Nov. 29. At Wuzeerabad, aged 22, William Lancy Davies Smith, esq. Lieut. H.M. 29th Regt. eldest son of the late

Capt. W. Davies Smith, Royal Eng. and grandson of the late Capt. Smith, R. Art.

Nov. 30. At Cawnpore, Fanny-Alicia, wife of Alfred March Phillips, esq. Bengal Civil service.

Dec. 3. At Lahore, aged 22, Clarence W. Wigney, eldest son of the late Newton Wigney, esq. M.P. for Brighton.

Dec. 7. At Hyderabad, aged 21, Lieut.-Frederick Andrews Billamore, 24th Bombay N. Inf. second son of the late Capt. F. H. Billamore, 17th Bombay N. Inf.

Dec. 23. At Bombay, aged 18, Williams Tyner Taylor, esq. of the Indian Navy, eldest son of Watkin Williams Taylor, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, and Lee Park, Blackheath.

Dec. 26. On board the Aboukir, at Bombay, aged 17, Hugh, son of C. B. Wilkins, esq. of Dover.

WEST INDIES.—*Oct. 6.* In Jamaica, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macdougall, Celia, wife of the Rev. Henry Macdougall, M.A. Chaplain to the forces at the Bahamas.

Lately. At Demerara, Lieut.-Col. Mills, 1st West India Regt.

Nov. 13. At Antigua, Charles Dawson, M.D. surgeon 54th Regt.

ABROAD.—*June 19, 1849.* Lost in the wreck of the transport Richard Dart, Lieut. Liddel and 28 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, Dr. and Mrs. Fitton and child, Dr. Gale, Mr. Kelly, four women (soldiers' wives), and nine children.

July 17. At Lyons, Charles Howard, esq. second son of William Howard, esq. of Hartley House, near Plymouth.

July 22. At Parramatta, aged 66, Major George Pitt D'Arcy, formerly of the 39th Foot.

Aug. 13. At Hobart Town, aged 30, Capt. Charles Edward Stanley, of the Royal Eng. third son of the late Bishop of Norwich, Private Secretary to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land. His attainments were of the highest order, and they were made especially useful in the flourishing Colony, to the government of which he was attached, by an energy scarcely exceeded. He was at once the model of a public servant and a private gentleman. It will be observed that Capt. Stanley died some weeks before his late venerable father.

Aug. 14. At New York (whither he had gone on a voyage for the recovery of his health), aged 27, Lieut. C. Augustus Vansittart, R.N. second son of the late Rev. William Vansittart, D.D. Rector of Shottesbrooke, and Prebendary of Carlisle. He distinguished himself in destroying a slaver in the Mozambique channel, and there contracted the fatal disease that terminated his valuable life.

On his voyage from China, aged 38, M. Nash, esq.

Aug. 18. At Valparaiso, G. Adolphus Claude, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

Sept. 16. At Darlinghuish, near Sydney, aged 66, Sarah, wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Broughton, Lord Bishop of Sydney. This amiable lady was dau. of the late Rev. John Francis, A.M. Rector of All Saints' and St. Mildred's, Canterbury, and one of the six preachers at the cathedral; and was born at Soham, co. Cambridge.

Sept. 18. At New London, Canada, aged 22, Charles William, third son of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, Vicar of Long Buckby, and Prebendary of Lichfield.

Sept. 22. At sea, on board the ship Adam Lodge, Edward Cooke, esq. commander, son of the late Lieut. John Cooke, R.N.

Sept. 24. At Comorn, of cholera, in his 36th year, John Joseph Webbe Weston, esq. of Sutton Place, near Guildford. He was a Captain of some years' standing in the 3rd Dragoons in the Emperor of Austria's service. He had greatly distinguished himself in the late Hungarian campaign, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General the Count Nugent at the siege of Comorn. He has left a widow, the Lady Horatia-Elizabeth, dau. of the 6th Earl Waldegrave, to deplore his loss, with numerous friends and brother officers by whom he was greatly respected.

At Sierra Leone, where he resided for 31 years, Logan Hook, esq. her Majesty's Collector of Customs, and senior member of Council of that colony.

Sept. 30. At Hong Kong, aged 18, Charles Richard, third son of Ambrose Goddard, esq. of the Lawn, Swindon. As one of the pirates was boarded by the Columbine's boats, Mr. Goddard, a midshipman, observed one of the enemy's crew descending into the hold with a lighted match. Guessing his purpose, Mr. Goddard leapt down after him, and lost his own life in attempting to arrest him. The fatal match had already been applied, and before another instant, the explosion had destroyed the vessel, Mr. Goddard, and eight or ten English seamen.

Oct. 1. Aged 11, Edward-Alexander, eldest son of George Robert Orme, esq. of Philadelphia, and grandson of the late Edward Orme, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

Oct. 7. At Shanghae, China, Mary, wife of Mr. Alexander Wylle, Superintendent of the City of London Mission Press.

Oct. 9. At Brook Cottage, Victoria, Paymaster and Purser Thomas M'Knight (1812), naval storekeeper at Hong Kong.

Oct. 12. Drowned with nine men off Leghorn, Mr. Kemp, midshipman of

H.M.S. Bellerophon, 78, son of the late Lieut. Kemp, R.N.

At Sacramento, California, John, fourth son of the late Charles Foster, esq. of Lancaster, Jamaica, and Montreuil-sur-Mer.

Oct. 17. At New York, Frederick Salmonson, esq.

Oct. 18. At Barbezieux, aged 70, Francis Charles James Pemberton, esq. of Trumpington, Camb. and Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia. He was a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803.

Oct. 23. Near Algiers, on the passage to Malta, Benjamin Bovill, esq. corn-factor, of Mark-lane, and of Wandsworth.

Oct. 26. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 46, Alexander Inglis Cherry, esq. Madras Civil Service.

Oct. 31. On the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, where it appears he lost his way and perished, in his 30th year, Frederick, son of Sir George Strickland, Bart.

Nov. 1. At Cape Coast, aged 28, John Bodkin Cobbold, esq. late of Ipswich.

Nov. 7. At Naples, Ivan Alexovitch Potemkin, many years Minister from the Court of Russia to the Holy See.

Nov. 9. At St. Servan, in France, Commander William Hall (1814); and his son, Mr. Henry Hall, died the same day, aged 21. Commander Hall, since his first entry into the navy in December, 1797, served on full pay 17 years.

Nov. 10. On his homeward passage, Lieut. H. B. B. Bennet, son of the Rev. James T. Bennet, of Cheveley Rectory, surviving his elder brother only five weeks.

Nov. 15. At Gibraltar, Thomas-Australius, only surviving son of Gen. Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart. G.C.B.

Nov. 16. At Liege, Robert, only son of William Lukin, esq. Deputy Commissary General to the Forces.

Nov. 20. At Grand Cairo, aged 20, Charles M'Lean, son of the late Capt. M'Lean, of Liverpool, and stepbrother to Stephen Page, esq. of Grand Cairo.

At New York, aged 45, David Scott Meikleham, esq. M.D. son of the late Professor Meikleham, of Glasgow.

Nov. 24. In Florence, aged 86, John Fombelle, esq.

Lately. On the borders of the lake of Como, the painter Bellosio, author of the great picture of the Universal Deluge.

At Dinan, aged 106, Madame Lebrun, celebrated for her attachment to the Queen, Marie Antoinette. She preserved all her faculties to the last. She has left five children, the eldest of whom is 78 years of age.

Dec. 1. At Paris, of severe injuries received in consequence of her dress taking

fire, Mary-Frances, wife of the Rev. G. W. Huntingford, M.A. and eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Tremeneere, K.H.

Dec. 2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. James Tuite.

Dec. 8. At the Chateau la Colinais, near Dinan, aged 92, John Surtees, esq. late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the youngest brother of the late Countess of Eldon.

Dec. 14. At Brunn, the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este. His Highness died of typhus fever, communicated by the infectious air of the Military Hospital at Obrowitz.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 68, Susanne, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Blake, esq. many years Inspecting Commander in the Revenue Service at Dover.

Dec. 17. At Boulogne, Mary-Anne, widow of Rob. M'Clintock, esq. of Calcutta.

Dec. 19. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 68, Lady Ouseley, relict of Sir William Ouseley, LL.D. the eminent oriental scholar. She was Julia-Frances, dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Irving, by Judith, sister to Sir Paul Emilius Irving, Bart.; was married in 1796, and had issue a very numerous family.

Dec. 20. At New York, aged 68, the notorious religious fanatic, generally known as Father Miller, who predicted the destruction of the world, and the second coming of Christ, in the year 1843, building up a sect of some 40,000 disciples.

Dec. 22. At Malta, aged 16, John Arthur Gregory, second son of Dr. George Gregory, of London, midshipman of H.M.S. Powerful, formerly of the steam-ships Devastation and Penelope.

Dec. 25. At Venice, Angelica, wife of James Mudie, esq. and youngest dau. of the late J. Woolrych, esq. formerly of Weobley.

Dec. 26. At Oporto, Sarah, relict of Thomas Wright, esq. of Jamaica.

Dec. 28. Aged 68, Baron Walther, one of the most eminent medico-chirurgical celebrities of Germany, formerly Professor at Bonn.

Lately. At Vienna, aged 53, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, titular Bishop of Sardia and Grand Provost of Grosswarelling. It will be remembered that, about 20 years ago, the prince was celebrated as a miracle-monger.

At Brussels, at an advanced age, M. Verbeyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world. He had founded a very curious establishment, consisting of a house of several stories, and as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain about 300,000 volumes, arranged according to their subjects.

Aged 64, Mr. George Leake, of Perth, Western Australia, one of the first settlers on the banks of the river Swan, in the year 1829. Mr. Leake soon reaped the reward of his exertions, having realized a large fortune as an agriculturist and a store-keeper, and attained the highest offices under the colonial Government of the district. He was a member of the council and a magistrate. In consideration of his valuable services, and the respect generally entertained towards Mr. Leake, the Governor honoured his remains with a public funeral. He was formerly a member of the London Stock Exchange, which he abandoned for the antipodes soon after the disastrous commercial crisis of 1825. He has left a young wife.

Jan. 5. At New York, in his 75th year, John Howard Kyan, esq. the inventor of the process for the preservation of timber. He was engaged in maturing for the authorities of New York a plan for filtering the Croton water.

Jan. 10. At Geneva, the Duke of Visconti, a descendant of the ancient Dukes

of Milan. He was aide-de-camp to the late King Charles Albert during his last campaign in Italy.

Jan. 13. At Hanover, aged 33, Robert Ball Wilkie, esq. of Jamaica, second son of Major Wilkie, of Horfield, near Bristol.

Jan. 14. At Boulogne, aged 60, Col. George Weyland Moseley, C.B. late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Army, son of the late Litchfield Moseley, esq. of Somersham Park. He was a cadet of 1805; Lieut.-Colonel of the 30th Bengal N. Inf. 1836.

Jan. 15. At Vienna, after a protracted illness, the Comtesse de Maltzan. She was aunt by marriage to the present Viscountess Melbourne.

Jan. 23. In Paris, Miss Croly, sister of the Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Jan. 24. At Rome, aged 82, John Knight, esq. of Wolverley-house, Worcestershire, and Simonsbath, Somerset.

Feb. 2. At Calais, aged 72, Gordon Urquhart, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Jan. 26 .	423	321	276	14	1034	508	526	1494
Feb. 2 .	423	366	295	10	1094	528	566	1488
„ 9 .	420	308	222	7	957	477	480	1497
„ 16 .	419	297	222	—	938	483	455	1476

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
37 9	23 10	15 4	20 7	24 11	26 10

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 18*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 25 :—

Beasts.....*	British, 3,922.....	Foreign, 430.....	Total, 4,352
Sheep.....	„ 19,490.....	„ 210.....	„ 19,700
Calves.....	„ 103.....	„ 53.....	„ 156
Pigs.....	„ 185.....	„ 0.....	„ 185

COAL MARKET, FEB. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	52	33	29, 99	cldy. fair, rn.	11	42	47	39	29, 99	fair
27	31	35	35	30, 43	do. do.	12	42	44	42	, 77	heavy rain
28	35	43	49	29, 96	do. rain	13	41	42	37	, 25	do. do.
29	45	49	40	30, 62	do. do. do.	14	35	37	33	30, 02	fair
30	35	40	45	, 22	do. do.	15	38	44	51	, 21	constant rain
31	35	40	45	, 10	do. do. do.	16	56	56	52	29, 99	cldy. fair, do.
F. 1	50	54	55	29, 76	rain	17	47	50	47	30, 09	fair
2	50	55	48	, 78	do.	18	45	50	47	, 24	cloudy, fair
3	52	57	46	, 80	cloudy, rain	19	46	52	47	, 19	do. do.
4	41	49	41	, 90	fair	20	46	51	50	, 05	do. do. rain
5	40	47	43	, 91	do. rain	21	47	52	48	, 01	rain
6	42	46	43	, 65	cldy. hvy. rn.	22	46	51	47	, 18	cloudy, fair
7	44	46	33	28, 95	high wind, fr.	23	49	55	44	, 26	fair
8	38	41	38	29, 43	fr. cldy. hy. rn.	24	44	50	43	, 26	cloudy, fair
9	46	52	49	, 67	cdy. fr. slht. do.	25	42	44	42	, 31	gloomy
10	48	51	40	, 42	do. do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	205½	96½	96½	98½	8½				93 90 pm.	58 61 pm.
30	206½	96½	96½			96½	268		90 pm.	58 61 pm.
31	206	96½	96½	99	8				90 93 pm.	58 61 pm.
1	206½	96½	96½	98½	8		105½	269	90 93 pm.	58 61 pm.
2		96½	96½	98½	8		106½		92 90 pm.	60 58 pm.
4	206	96	95½	98½	8			268	89 92 pm.	57 60 pm.
5	206½	96	95½	98½	8			266	91 88 pm.	56 59 pm.
6	206½	95½	95½	98				267	90 pm.	55 58 pm.
7		95½	95½	98½	8½	94½		266	87 90 pm.	55 58 pm.
8	206½	95½	95½	98½	8	95½	268		86 89 pm.	55 58 pm.
9	206½	96	95½	98½	8				86 pm.	58 55 pm.
11	206½	96	95½	98½			105½		89 pm.	55 58 pm.
12	206	96	95½	98½				266	88 86 pm.	55 58 pm.
13		95½	95½	98½	8			265	89 86 pm.	55 58 pm.
14	206½	95½	94½	97½	8			265	85 pm.	56 54 pm.
15	206½	95	94½	97½	8	94			85 88 pm.	57 54 pm.
16		95½	94½	97½	8				86 88 pm.	54 57 pm.
18		95	95½	97½	8				85 88 pm.	57 54 pm.
19	206½	95½	95½	98½	8	95½	267½		85 pm.	57 54 pm.
20	206½	96	95½	98½	8				88 pm.	54 57 pm.
21	206½	95½	95½	98½	8				85 pm.	54 57 pm.
22	207	95½	95½	98½	8		105½		88 pm.	54 57 pm.
23		95	95½	98	8					54 57 pm.
25	207	95	95½	97½	8				88 85 pm.	54 57 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1850.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Coningsby Peerage—Genealogical Queries, &c.	347
Unpublished Letters of Archbishop Laud : by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.	348
Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey	353
Alleged Confession of Intended Piracy by Sir W. Raleigh : by James Spedding, Esq.	360
Autobiography of Adam Oehlenschläger	363
Sir Philip Sidney and his Works : by J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A.	370
Coins attributed to Caractacus : by the Rev. Beale Poste (<i>with Engravings</i>) ...	377
Windsor Castle in the reign of Elizabeth (<i>with a Plate</i>)	379
Prisons and Prison Discipline—Hepworth Dixon and Carlyle	381
Christian Iconography and Legendary Art—Representations of the Persons of the Trinity : i. the Divine Father ; ii. the Divine Son : by J. G. Waller, Esq.	386
Facts for a new Biographia Britannica—John Locke—Ann (Clarges) Duchess of Albemarle—Nat Lee—Captain Douglas—Sir Samuel Morland	393
Old Yew Tree at Arngomery House, Stirlingshire (<i>with an Engraving</i>)	395
M. Guizot and the Copyright of Foreign Authors and Translators	396
NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.—Report on the British Museum—Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art—Mr. Linnecar's Collection of Autographs—Surtees Society—Antiquities of Richborough—Anecdotes of Captain Cumby—Mr. Toland and Mr. Horde—Mathematical Examination Paper of Utopia University, 1816—Collection of Harrow School Speeches	399
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Coad's Narrative of Monmouth's Rebellion, 403; Weld's Arctic Expedition, 404; Christmas's Cradle of the Twin Giants, 404; Mrs. Houston's Hesperos, 406; Lee's Roman Remains at Caerleon, 407; Antonina, by W. W. Collins, 408; Eyre's History of St Cuthbert, 409; Weale's Rudimentary Dictionary of Architectural Terms, 410; Bartlett's Historical Account of Cumnor Place, 411; Holbein's Dance of Death, &c.	412
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—University College, London—St. Wilfrid's College, Cheadle—City of London School—Owens' College at Manchester ..	413
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 414; Archæological Institute, 415; Archæological Association, 418; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 418; Cambridge Antiquarian Society	419
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 420; Foreign News, 424; Domestic Occurrences	425
Promotions and Preferences, 428; Births and Marriages	429
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Lord Godolphin; Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bart.; Charles Goring, Esq. M.P.; J. T. Treffry, Esq.; Mrs. Gibbs; Andrew Hamilton Hume, Esq.; William Reid Clanny, M.D.; Mons. E. P. Alletz; Rev. Dr. Dakins; Rev. H. G. Watkins; Sir William Allan, R.A.; William Westall, Esq. A.R.A.; Mr. B. R. Faulkner; Bartolini; Signora Grassini; Signor de Begnis	432—446
CLERGY DECEASED	446
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	447
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 455; Meteorological Diary—Stocks	456

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with the Second Plate of HOEFNAGLE'S View of WINDSOR CASTLE, an Old YEW TREE in Stirlingshire, &c. &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

An Old Subscriber wishes to obtain information regarding the ancestors of the Rev. JOSEPH HARRISON, who was for nearly 70 years Vicar of Cirencester, Gloucestershire; who printed at Oxford in 1718 a second edition of a useful little Exposition of the Church Catechism, which he had written for the use of his parishioners (a third edition was published in 1735); and whose death is recorded in our Magazine for May 1753. Was the above named gentleman any connexion of the Rev. Richard Harrison, Vicar of Poulton in the Fylde, in Lancashire, and who died in 1713?

ROSH would esteem it a favour if any correspondent could give him the date of the death of REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT LONG, who in 1760 founded a free-school at Burnt Yates, in the parish of Ripley, co. York, and it is supposed survived that event some years. It is believed that he died in Wigmore-street, London.

In reply to the inquiries of "a descendant of the FAMILY OF CONINGSBY," A. B. R. suggests that in reference to Michael Browne, who married one of the daughters of the house, he is mistaken both as to *persons* and *place*. It was the only *sister*, and not a *daughter*, of Earl Coningsby, that Michael Browne married; Letitia-Loftus was *mother* and not *wife* to Earl Coningsby; and Michael Browne's residence was Hampton *Wafer*, and not Hampton *Court*, in Herefordshire. This last seat came to Lord Essex by a marriage with the *niece* of Countess Coningsby—namely, Elizabeth Williams, only daughter of Lady Frances Coningsby and the celebrated Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, from whom the late Earl of Essex, who died in 1839, descended. As regards the dormancy or abeyance of any of Lord Coningsby's titles, A. B. R. has traced out the extinction of every descendant, male or female, of Lord Coningsby's second marriage, to which his English honours were *especially* limited; his last surviving descendant, Frederick fifth Lord Monson, died s. p. 1841. His Irish titles also became extinct in 1729 by the death of his grandson Richard second Lord Coningsby of Clanbrassal, without issue, that is, unless there was a grant of honours to "heirs general," which is very unusual in any of the later patents of nobility. The present Earl of Essex is in no sense a descendant of Earl Coningsby, as may be seen by reference to the ordinary peerage. Should the querist wish more particulars of genealogy than could be introduced into the Magazine, A. B. R. would be

happy to give them, upon getting his address through the editor.

H. G., another correspondent, answers several of the same questions in the same manner, and adds,—“A monumental inscription at Pencomb, in the county of Hereford, commemorates the decease, anno 1763, æt. 72, of Elizabeth-Barbara, the daughter of Elizabeth-Philippa Browne, and wife of George Coningsby, D.D. Rector of that parish, who survived her three years. Vide Gent Mag. Sept. 1839. The Visitations of Hereford, anno 1634, record a branch of this family seated at Hampton Wafer, of whom Geo. Coningsby was probably a descendant.”

A Correspondent inquires whether any of our readers can inform him whether there is any living representative of the family of which JOSIAH BURCHETT, Secretary to the Navy, temp. Queen Anne, was a member.

DR. KENDRICK of Warrington, in allusion to the *picture in Bishopsgate church*, commented upon by Pepys, see our Magazine for Feb. 1849, p. 168, sends us an extract from the parish books of Warrington, in reference to the general order for the putting up of the Royal Arms in churches at the Restoration, which he thinks may explain the Bishopsgate picture. He also furnishes us, from the same books, with two examples, under the dates of 1668 and 1732, of the use of the words “churchstule” and “churchstile,” in justification of the reading of *Churchstile*, in another passage commented upon in the same page. He adds, “at the present day the immediate vicinity of the church-gate is known, amongst us, as the church-stile.”

MR. CRAIK wishes us to state that the announcement of his intention to bring his *Romance of the Peerage* to a close with the forthcoming Vol. IV. alluded to in our last Magazine, p. 253, was altogether a mistake. On the contrary, he looks forward to that portion of his work which will relate to more recent periods as likely to be extremely interesting and popular.

Mr. Loxham reminds us that *Fletcher Raincock, esq.* whose monument is mentioned in our account of *Windermere or Bowness church*, Magazine for December last, p. 590, died at Liverpool 17th August, 1840. See our Magazine for October, 1840, p. 443.

Errata in our last number; p. 292, for “second” read “first” Earl of Hertford. P. 338, for Penway read Penury; and for Cuerton read Cherton.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

MR. URBAN,

SOME years ago, when I was engaged in the editing of a small collection of original letters of Archbishop Laud,* my excellent friend Mr. Crofton Croker, with his accustomed liberality to all fellow-labourers in that field of literary inquiry which he cultivates so successfully himself, forwarded to me, out of his own valuable manuscript collections, five original and unpublished letters of that archbishop. Mr. Crofton Croker's contribution came too late to be inserted in its proper place in the volume I was then editing, and appeared far too valuable to be "stowed away" into an appendix. I therefore, after a time, returned him the originals, but, with his kind permission that I might have them again and publish them when a proper opportunity for doing so should occur. It seems to me that they cannot find a fitter place of deposit than in your pages, and I therefore now beg to forward them to you, with Mr. Crofton Croker's willing sanction.

The character of Archbishop Laud, and the spirit and tendency of his ecclesiastical administration, are a battlefield in English history. I entertain very decided opinions upon all points connected with these subjects, but it is not necessary that I should enter into them at any length. The following letters have an interest both personal and historical: the former lies upon the surface, and will be observed by every one; but the latter

will perhaps be made clearer by a few comments.

The five letters range in date from May the 9th to August the 14th, 1640. The period was that (within a few days) which elapsed between the dissolution of the Short Parliament and the invasion of England by the Scots; the former event having taken place on the 5th May, 1640, the latter on the 20th August in the same year. The first letter was written just after the dissolution of the parliament. "So," Laud remarks, with a bitter sneer at the patriotic eloquence which had roused the country and terrified the king and his advisers, "THAT NOISE is at an end!" This was the famous dissolution, of which Clarendon says, "There could not a greater damp have seized upon the spirits of THE WHOLE NATION than this dissolution caused; and men had much of the misery in view which shortly after fell out. It could never be hoped that more sober and dispassionate men would ever meet together in that place, or fewer who brought ill purposes with them; nor could any man imagine what offence they had given which put the king to that resolution." If the noble historian had borne in mind, and mentioned to his readers, that immediately after the dissolution, Mr. Bellasis and sir John Hotham were committed to the Fleet for speeches uttered by them in parliament; that Mr. Crewe was sent to the Tower for refusing to deliver up petitions presented to the

* Original Letters and other Documents relating to the Benefactions of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the county of Berks. Printed for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society. 4to. Lond. 1841.

committee for redress of religious grievances; and that the studies and *pockets* of the earl of Warwick and lord Brooke were searched under council-warrants in the hope of finding treasonable papers; "the offence" to which he alludes would not have been so entirely inexplicable. It was at the meeting of council held when this fatal dissolution was resolved upon, that Strafford gave the king the atrocious advice which ultimately cost him his head. "Your majesty," he is reported to have said, "having tried the affection of your people, you are absolved and loose from all rule of government, and to do what power will admit." "You have tried all ways," added Laud, never far behind in such counsel-giving, "and have always been denied; it is now lawful to take it by force." Such councillors might well find it a relief to be able to say, "So, that noise is at an end!"

LETTER I.

"Mye verye good lord,—I am verye much bound to you, and I thanke you for your loue, which I will returne vpon all occasions within mye power. I haue receaued two leters from you; one of April 29, and the other of Maij 5. The first of these was almost all one with that which you writt to mye lord-liutenant,* and I left hime to giue the answer, as beinge more proper a great deal for hime then for me. But the passage in your leter concerninge the sendinge of a spye into Scotland, maye fitt me well enough to answer. And, first, I thinke you haue taken a good resolution, to send one first, and disput it after. Next, most true it is the spye goes vpon his owne perill, and he is not sent to lye or deceaue. He maye dexterouslye doe that for which he is sent without ether lyinge or deceit. And I doe not find Josua anye whear discommended for sendinge spies to Jericho. If when they are sent, they will doe anye thinge that is not justifiable, that I conceaue, vnder reformation of better judgment, is the fault of them, not of their mission.

"Your lordship's other leter made his maiestye and all els that sawe it laugh, since the fellowe is ether madd or at Bedlam-doare as neare entringe in as maye be. But the verses which you sent (such as they ar) I haue giuen to mye [lord-]liutenent, the rather because theye soe much magnifye his verye good frend. I am

sure you heare before this that y^e parliament was dissolued on Tuesdaye, Maye the fift. Soe, that noyse is at an end; but what is next to be done, since they would doe nothinge, I dare not prescribe. Soe to God's blessed protection I leaue you, and rest

"Your lordship's verye lovinge
frend to serue you,

"W. CANT.

"*Lambeth, Maij 9, 1640.*"

Addressed, "To the right honourable, my lord vis-counte Conway, at Newcastle; these."

More than a fortnight elapsed between the first letter and the second. In the interval it had become obvious that "the noise" was not quite "at an end." It had changed indeed its scene and character, but was scarcely less dangerous than in the now deserted Commons' House. The levy of an illegal tax, under the authority of a council of war, had created a "mutiny" in the north, and Laud's unpopularity had occasioned an uproar in London. He describes the attack upon his house at Lambeth; the subsequent breaking open of the White Lion prison, and release of all the prisoners; the re-capture of one of them, and his execution as a traitor. Whitelocke says, that the man whom Laud here coolly describes as having been "hanged and quartered," was one of their "captains, a cobler." Clarendon says he was a sailor. Miss Aikin has proved that he was a drummer, absent on leave from lord Conway's army, and Mr. Jardine has published the warrant under which the poor wretch was put to the rack; the last warrant of that kind ever issued in England.

LETTER II.

"Mye verye good lord,—I am sorye to heare you haue had a mutinye, but I hope the speedye course which you haue taken will remedye that which, suffered to growe, will vndoe all. But 'tis an ill beginninge. I praye God worss followe not. For the two pence taken for armes, I remember nothinge of it, and soe can saye nothinge to it. I beleaue it was ordered at the counsell of warr, for had it bin at our committye I should (I thinke) have recaled some thinge concerninge it, which nowe I doe not.

* Thomas lord Wentworth was rewarded for his vigorous Irish administration by the grant of the long-desired earldom of Strafford on the 12th Jan. 1640. He was at the same time appointed lord-liutenant of Ireland, instead of lord-deputy.

"I heare not yett of anye mutinye in London, but a blind man maye see thear is great and frequent art to raise one, but whoe ar the artificers, ether is not or will not be knowne. But at Lambeth mye house was beset at midnight, Maij ii. with 500 people that came thither with a drumme beatinge before them. I had some little notice of it about 2 howres before, and went to Whit-Hall, leavinge mye house as well ordred as I could with such armes and men as I could gett readye. And I thanke God, by his goodnes, kept all safe. Some wear taken, and to be tryed for their lues. But the daye before the triall some of their companye came in the daye tyme, brake downe the prison, the White Lion in Southwark, lett out all the prisoners, the rest as well as their owne companye. One of them hath bin taken since, and on Satturedaye last was hanged and quarterd. And this, it maye be, is the mutynye which you heard was in London.

"Concerninge the horss, I told your lordship in mye last, that mye lord-liuetennant vnderooke to wright to you what was fitt, but that from mye-selfe you could not looke for anye thinge that waye. Nowe, that mye lord-liuetennant hath not written to you, the cause is to apparent, for he hath bin verye extreame sicke, and though he nowe mend a little, yett verye ill he is; and his mind is disquieted with these affaires, because all goes not soe round as he hoped, and that I feare is a second desease to hime. God send hime health, and your lordship happiness, which is the prayer of

"Your lordship's true friend,
and humble seruaunt,

"W. CANT.

"Whit-Hall, Maij 25, 1640."

Addressed, "To the right honourable my very good lord, the lord Conway, at Newcastle; these."

Three months elapsed between the second letter and the third. Still the "noise" was no whit more nearly "at an end." Things were worse instead of better. The plague had broken out at Hampton Court. It had invaded the royal household. The general aspect of affairs was "very black." The people of Yorkshire had sent a very bold remonstrance against the disorders of the soldiery. Probably they may not have been "well commanded," (that is the court-phrase); but the freedom of this remonstrance is beyond all precedent. In Essex the soldiers—the very troops enlisted in this war entered upon to impose

episcopacy upon the Scots—have taken to tearing away altar-rails in churches, and threaten a new reformation. "The generality of all sorts are so ill set here that it must be a miracle if some mischief come not." The only good news is, that the lord-lieutenant seems out of danger. The archbishop thinks the Scots will not enter England, unless emboldened by our weakness and compliance with their demands.

LETTER III.

"Mye verye good lord,—I am hartelye sorye I must wright thus to you brokenlye and in last. Hampton Court is infected with the plague; three howses at the verye gate; the committye caled to Oatlands, whear I haue noe accommodation; all mye stuff as well as other mens beinge at Hampton Court. Three houses in the mewes infected, and one of y^e king's coachmen dead. Thence it came (as 'tis thought) to Hampton Court. And the tymes looke verye blacke in manye respects.

"For the Scotts comminge in, I am of your opinion, with thiss exception still;—if our owne distractions, wants, and compliances with them call them not in vpon vs. And the generalitye of all sorts ar soe ill sett heare as that it must be a miracle if some mischiff come not.

"Wee haue seene a petition of manye Yorkesheere gentlemen to the kinge, concerninge the disorders of the soldiers thear, in which they feare much, and it seemes (as you wright) they haue not bin well commaunded. But howsoever I like it worss, both for matter and manner, then anye thinge which hath yett hapned, saue wants for moneye. And if once want and disorder meet, farewell all. What counsell thiss daye will produce I cannot tell, but I presume you will haue information from the secretaries in that behalfe.

"In Essex the soldiers ar verye vnruelye, and nowe beginne to pull vp the rails in churches, and in a manner to saye they will reforme since the lawes ar euerye whear broken. 'Tis starke naught thear, and certainlye by infusion.

"I hope thear is noe feare of mye lord-liuetenaunt's loss nowe, though I am cleare of your opinion what his loss would at thiss tyme be to the kinge. And for yourself, I wrote you nothinge but truth of the king's expressions. And for their honour and integritye that would not haue bine employed in your chardge, I hope if I liue to see you, you will trust me with the knowledge of them, that I maye not be ignorant whear thiss honour and integritye growes. I hope you will pardon thiss

distracted hast, while you maye be sure I shall rest

“Your lordship’s lovinge poore frend to serue you,

“W. CANT.

“*Oatlands, Aug. 2, 1640.*”

Addressed, “To the right honourable my very good lord, the lord Conwey, at Newcastle; these.”

The fourth letter was written by an amanuensis, and therefore is not so open and confidential as the others. All eyes are now turned to the North. The turbulent Scots will not allow episcopacy to be reinstated, or consent to be chastised themselves. They have raised an army as well as the king, and profess that they will march into England and lay their grievances at the feet of his majesty. Such presumptuous insolence seems incredible; but people begin to be divided as to whether they will not really do as they threaten. Laud sends his correspondent an account of the division of opinion at court, which, according to Clarendon, was “full of faction and animosity, each man more intending the ruin of his adversary, and satisfying his private malice, than advancing his master’s service or complying with his public duty, and to that purpose directing all their endeavours, and forming all their intercourse; whilst every man sottishly thought him whom he found an enemy to his enemies a friend to all his other affections: or rather, by the narrowness of his understanding, and extent of his passion, having contracted all his other affections to that one of revenge.”

LETTER IV.

Salutem in Christo.

“My very good lord,—Your lordship will pardon me that this one letter comes to you not in myne owne hand. I thanke God I am not ill, yet I am soe perfittly weary at present that I am very well content to giue my selfe this ease. And I thought it better to send you this letter then none, that by it you may knowe that your last letters with all the papers inclosed came safe to my handes, though I doe not giue you soe punctuall an answer to euery particular, as I should ha’ done had I written my selfe.

“The letter which you sent inclosed I sawe before in secretary Vane’s hand, and verry probable it is it may be a counterfeit.* The other three aduertisements for the most part looke as if they were thrasonicall, and they haue gained much by that arte. As for the Scotts comming into England, I am verry gladd you continue constant to your old waye; but I must tell you wee are diuided here, for some of us thinke the Scotts will not come in, and other some are confident they will, and that ere it be longe, and therefore it will behoue you to looke soe much the better to your selfe and your busines as you are nearer to the danger.

“For Ogle, if your letters reach him not, and that he be honest, ’tis the better for him. I knowe one of that name, whether it be this man or noe I cannot tell, and I’m sure he is none of the honestest. Well, my lord, this business hath made me such a courtier that I am hartly weary of it; but wheresouer I am I shall continue

“Your lordship’s verry louing friend
and seruant,

“W. CANT.

“*Oatlandes, Aug. 8, 1640.*”

Addressed, “To the right honourable my very good lord, my lord-viscount Conwey, at Newcastle; these.”†

In less than a week the truth became more obvious—the Scots really were determined to enter England. Laud’s correspondent has changed his mind as to their purpose, and now calls upon the court to fortify Newcastle. Laud writes upon the subject much after the style of that common class of foolish people who when events turn out in opposition to their opinion, would fain persuade you that they “always thought so.” “A framed party” was the one only thing he feared throughout the whole business. “If they do come,” he shall not dare to write what he thinks about it; but it may turn out very different to what they expect. He seems to have had some hope that the touch of an invader’s foot would have roused some portion of that ancient spirit, in virtue of which the palatine of Durham would have summoned his millers and his hinds, and have driven back the natives of the anti-episcopal north into the fastnesses of their native

* This is probably an allusion to the letter of invitation to the Scots, alleged to have been forged.

† This letter is now in the possession of lord Londesborough, who has kindly allowed me to collate the original.

wilds. Alas, no! That was a spirit which regal oppression and ecclesiastical bigotry had crushed. Men care not to defend a country in which they have not the rights of freemen. It is obvious from Laud's letter that everything had fallen into confusion, and, to make matters worse, the earl of Northumberland, the king's general, who ought to have been with his army long ere now, has fallen dangerously ill. "God send us well out of this dark time!" is the melancholy conclusion of these melancholy letters.

LETTER V.

"My verie good lord,—I haue thiss daye receaued your lordship's leters of Aug. 10, and a cōpye with it of that which you sent to mye lord of Northumberland; and I hartelye thanke you for your noble respects to me in both. Bye the one I see you beginne to beleue that the Scotts will come into England, and bye the other I see they want not much of a framed partye, which was all the matter that I feared in the whole busynes; for, if the lord Lowdan (for earle he is not) had speech with some persons of qualitey before his comminge from London, and that the difference was, whither the Scotts should first come into England or they first take armes (as you wright from Mr. S:), it must needs be that both ar resolved; both entringe and takinge armes, the question beinge onely about precedencey; and if thiss be true, howe little doe they want of hauinge a framed partye heare?

But for the present busynes, if the minister deserue in thiss seruice vnder taken bye hime, I will see he shall not want his reward, accordinge to that which your lordship shall thinke he merits. And for his name, I praye be confident I will secret it, euen from the kinge, till I see what his endeauours can reach to. And thiss I vowe to you, if his name doe come out, bye me it shall not be.

"If the Scotts come into England, and that Newe Castle be taken, I will not dare to wright what I thinke of the busynes. But if they gett such footinge in the north, the south beinge affected, or rather infected, as they ar, it maye proue that which I beleue the enemye yett expects not. Howsoever, mye lord, I must wittnes with you that you haue called for the defence of that towne, and offered a faire proposition (in mye judgment), had it bin tymelye accepted and pursued. To helpe all other defaulters, mye lord generall* is thiss weeke falen ill, and for ought I heare 'tis doubted it maye

proue a flux. God send vs well out of these darke tymes. To his blessed protection I leaue you, and rest

"Your lordship's verie lovinge frend
to serue you,

"W. CANT.

"Croyden, Aug. 14, 1640."

Addressed, "To the right honourable my very good lord, my lord-viscount Conwaye, att Newcastle; these."

The lord Conway to whom these letters were addressed was Edward, the second baron and viscount of that title. He was appointed general of the horse in the army raised by the king to oppose the Scots, and was sent down to the frontier with the first troops which were levied. It appears in various places, as it does also in these letters, that lord Conway did not at first expect the Scots to cross the border, at any rate in that year. Lord Conway was one of the few persons with whom Laud was intimate. He "had contracted an extraordinary opinion of this man," remarks Clarendon, "and took great delight in his company, he being well able to speak on affairs of the church, and taking care to be thought by him a very zealous defender of it; when they who knew him better, knew he had no kind of sense of religion, and thought all was alike." Clarendon hits off lord Conway's character in other particulars in his customary forcible manner.

"He always preserved a more than ordinary reputation, in spite of some great infirmities which use to be a great allay to the credit of active men; for he was a voluptuous man in eating and drinking, and of great license in all other excesses, and yet was very acceptable to the strictest and the gravest men of all conditions. And, which was stranger than all this, he had always (from his pleasure, to which his nature excessively inclined him, and from his profession, in which he was diligent enough,) reserved so much time for his books and study, that he was well versed in all parts of learning, at least appeared like such a one on all occasions and in the best companies. He was of a very pleasant and inoffensive conversation, which made him generally very acceptable; so that, the court being at that time full of faction, very few loving one another, or those who resorted to any who were not loved by them, he alone was even domestic with all, and not suspected by either

* The earl of Northumberland.

of the lords' or the ladies' factions." (Hist. Rebell. lib. ii.)

To these particulars must be added that this noble lord was the English commander at "that infamous, irreparable rout at Newburn." The Scots, dressed in "their hodden grey," and each man with his customary blue bonnet on his head and a "meal-pock" at his back, crossed the Tweed at a deep ford on the 20th August 1640, Montrose, who was then a covenanter, wading foremost of them all. They advanced without impediment to Newburn on the Tyne, where lord Conway was stationed with a considerable force, prepared, as was thought, to contest their further progress and cover Newcastle. The English were stationed on a sloping bank, behind some slight entrenchments, and with the deep stream in front. From the opposite side of the river the Scots brought their slender artillery to bear upon them. Five or six men were killed, and some little confusion ensued. At that moment the Scots advanced. The confusion instantly became a panic. General and men betook themselves to "the most shameful and confounding flight that was ever heard of, . . . the lord Conway never after turning his face towards the enemy, or doing anything like a commander, though his troops were quickly brought together again without the loss of a dozen men, and were so ashamed of their flight that they were very willing as well as able to have taken what revenge they would upon the enemy, who were possessed with all the fears imaginable, and could hardly believe their own success till they were assured that the lord Conway with all his army rested quietly in Durham, and then they presumed to enter into Newcastle." (Hist. Rebell. lib. ii.)*

The great historical importance of these letters is to be found in the picture which they present of the general state of the country, in opposition to the representations of many of our popular historians. They who pin their faith upon Clarendon and his followers believe that England (in spite of some few traditional irregularities in the government) was enjoying many blessings under the reign of the mild and pious Charles, until a band of specu-

lative and fanatical enthusiasts tempted the people with devilish subtlety to thwart the amiable king, renounce their allegiance, and throw away their happiness. How is this account borne out by the letters before us;—letters, be it remembered, of one of the prime agents and managers of this *lauded* scheme of government? It is entirely contradicted by them. Instead of contentment, they exhibit universal dissatisfaction; instead of a nation patiently submitting to stretches of prerogative dictated by a parental consideration for the necessities of the common weal, we find a people heaving as during the throes of an earthquake, —the whole head is sick, the whole heart is faint; instead of peace, there is mutiny; instead of obedience, uproar; instead of a patriotic jealousy for the honour of their native soil, there is invasion scarcely cared for and unresisted; instead of loyalty, there is remonstrance; and in the darkness of the general gloom, the spirit of Laud seems to foresee the advancing of that *dies iræ* which he had done as much as any man to provoke.

When an infuriate nation is driven to the madness of throwing off a settled government, one can scarcely wonder at any crime which it may commit; but in the case of this poor prelate—proved by everything he ever did or wrote to be utterly incompetent for his exalted station—it must always be a subject of the deepest grief and humiliation that England was stained by his blood. With all his faults, and they were very numerous and very great, there have been few revolutionary atrocities more entirely without justification than his execution. They who were in the midst of the turmoil of that dreadful time, probably lived in fear of the possibility of his restoration to a power which he had so shamefully abused, and found in his very existence a bar to an arrangement with Scotland. The fear was a faithless and a foolish one, and no arrangement could be worth purchasing at the cost of such a crime. Allowed to live, he would have been contemptible and powerless; by his death he was converted into a hero, if not into a martyr.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

* Lord Conway's defence was printed by lord Hailes from Harl. MS. 1579, art. 86. See Memorials of Charles I. p. 81.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.*

IT is fortunate for the world that Mr. Southey was possessed so strongly by what he calls the *disease of epistolising*, for it has given us a copious and interesting work of autobiography, which, as it proceeds, will probably afford much curious information on the poetry and literature of the times, as well as contain an account of his opinions on questions connected with the social condition, the political changes, and the religious state of society during the period in which he was so careful and anxious an observer. People will differ in their sentiments in regard to the merit of Mr. Southey's poetry, and to the rank which he may be entitled to hold among his contemporary rivals; but no one can justly refuse praise to the general excellence of his various writings when separated from the temporary influence of party, and when connected with subjects of deeper and more permanent interest. In variety of knowledge, in earnestness of purpose, in animation of feeling, in elegance and purity of language, and in flowing harmony of style, he was not easily to be surpassed. On graver subjects he wrote with a vigour and strength that commanded attention, even when it did not win assent; and on lighter, with a sportive grace, a liveliness, and a spirit that were never extinguished or impaired by the quantity of matter they were called on to enliven and illumine. The present work, if it proceeds with the fullness with which it has commenced, will probably present us with a very adequate resemblance and portraiture of the original; for already, and even in its commencement, it has exhibited him both in the strength and weakness of his character. It has shown alike the excellence of his principles, and the waywardness of his fancy; the sterling goodness of his disposition, and the unalterable eccentricity of his conduct. Nothing could be more strange and imprudent than the course of

his early life; nothing more pure and virtuous than the disposition which impelled him by honourable exertions to win his independence and his fame.

The opening scenes of his youthful years certainly were not very promising, or full of much augury of future good.

He was expelled from school for a satire on the master. He left a university, which he hated and ridiculed, without benefiting by its instruction, sharing its honours, or profiting by its rewards. His religious opinions spread into the barren regions of Unitarian and Socinian dissent. In politics he was a leveller, to the extent of a communion of property. When just of age he made a marriage which for ever offended those on whose bounty and care he had depended from his birth; and, to crown all, he declined entering any profession by which, with his industry and abilities and connexions, he might have assured to himself an honourable maintenance and a distinguished station. To most men such a morning of life would soon have closed in hopeless darkness and distress, but Southey's genius and goodness saved him from this miserable fate. He had always, it appears, a firm reliance on his own powers, an ambition of literary and poetical fame, and a steady industry which could enable him to obtain them. Thus he compensated by subsequent application, for the loss he suffered for his foolish contempt of the valuable instruction which academical studies would have afforded him; while sounder reflection and deeper knowledge in time set him right in his theology and political theories. His marriage seemed to bring him a greater portion of happiness than could have been obtained by a wealthy dower, or other gifts of fortune. He acquired valuable friends, whose assistance was extended at the very time it was most urgently needed,† when the bounty of his relatives was withdrawn, and his own

* "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M.A. Curate of Plumblund, Cumberland. Vols. I. and II. (To be completed in six volumes.)"

† Without Mr. Wynn's allowance of 160*l.* a year, it does not appear how Mr. Southey could have derived an existence, or from what quarter it could have been supplied.—REV.

exertions could hardly have afforded him a support. With him at this period,

The modest wants of every day
The toil of every day supplied ;

and he soon found in the occupations of literature and the pleasures of poetical composition something far more congenial to his mind and more productive of happiness than could have been obtained by the reluctant toils and slow rewards of a more lucrative profession.

We now proceed to a very brief recapitulation of the early events of his life, which however would be better received from his own hand.

He made his appearance, he tells us, in the world as a red fat child in August 1774. As he grew up he slept half the night with the maid, the other half with his aunt. No wonder that between these females, and a warming-pan in addition, he soon lost his plumpness, and became the lean lank figure he ever afterwards continued. His dress was a suit of nankeen trimmed with long green fringe. In this dress he was sent successively to two day-schools, the first kept by a Baptist, the second by a Socinian. This was not a very hopeful start in life for the future laureate. But the *girls'* schools at the time were still worse. Mrs. Siddons sent her daughter to one of them near Bristol, which was thought the best, where the mistress, when asked after a former pupil, used to say, "*Her* went to school to *we*." His aunt intended to educate him according to Rousseau's *Emilius*, but, not being able to understand it, the plan was given up, and so, instead, he read Shakspeare, and began with "*Titus Andronicus*;" then, before he was *eight*, went through Beaumont and Fletcher, being a little puzzled by the "*Knight of the Burning Pestle*;" and he saw more plays before he was *six* years old than he "*has ever seen since*." Such were his early studies; for his *amusement* he was required to prick playbills with a pin, so that, when held up to the light, they might look like a fairy illumination in miniature. In his *eighth* year he wrote a play on the subject of the continence of Scipio;—"Cymbeline" and "The Mourning Bride" being his archetypes. In Latin he had reached Justin

and Nepos, and the waters of Helicon he first sipped in Hoole's *Tasso*. Afterwards he read Spenser, and Pope's Homer, and the *Lusiad*. In Virgil's *Eclogues* he was long detained because the usher could not construe the *Georgics*, so that he grew sick of them, and never looked into them afterwards, giving up all acquaintance with Corydon and Thyrsis and Alexis. He was doubtless a very clever boy; for when he was asked what "*i. e.*" stood for, in the pride of his knowledge he answered—*John the Evangelist*.

Young Southey had a natural incapacity for that one of the fine arts on which Adam Smith has left us a discourse under the name of "Dancing." The fiddle-stick having no power over his feet was applied to his head; but dancing, like reading, being "a gift of God," was not to be acquired, and, as persons are apt to hate those things they cannot possess, Southey has shewn his rooted dislike to this *science* by saying that if it were in his power he would *hamstring* all those gentlemen whose fame and fortune are concentrated in the tendon Achilles, and who, indeed, as Lear says, "make their toe what they should make their heart." Having, now that he had arrived at twelve years of age, got possession of Bysshe's *Art of Poetry*, he began *some* epic poems, the first called *Arcadia*, the hero of which was Alphonzo who had caught the Hippogriff; the next was the *Trojan Brutus*. The *Death of Richard the Third* was the last. In the intervals of these more solid dishes he introduced some lighter fare in the shape of heroic epistles, translations, satires, Elysian visions, and at last a poem on *Casibelan*. It must be confessed that his youthful brain was kept in an unusual state of fermentation; but probably much benefit resulted from this exercise of his juvenile powers in an early acquired facility of invention and execution. When he was fourteen years of age he was placed at Westminster School, of which he has given some graphic recollections. His first appearance in print was in a paper called the *Trifler*, got up by the Westminster boys in rivalry of the *Eton Microcosm*; a more ambitious work of the same kind, called "The Flagellant," awoke the wrath of *Dr. Vincent*, against whom it was directed. The doctor commenced

an action against the publisher, and Southey was dismissed the school. This dismissal shut the doors of Christ Church against him, and he entered at Baliol, where he remained, receiving little instruction from a place whose doctrines he did not approve, and whose discipline he little regarded. To row and swim, he said, was all he learnt at the university. We remember the late Bishop of Llandaff, who was his contemporary, telling us that Southey was distinguished for his opposition to all academical authorities; and indeed he says in one of his letters, "never shall a child of mine enter a public school or a university." In one of the vacations, when he was just twenty years old, he resumed and completed his *Joan of Arc* in six weeks. He says, in looking over his poetical portfolio at this time, "he burnt above 10,000 verses, 10,000 preserved, and about 15,000 are worthless." His religious creed was "Unitarian," to which he soon added Pantisocracy, and Aspheteism, or communion of property in all things, except in a Miss Fricker, the daughter of a gentleman who dealt in sugar-pans, whom he married and made his own; till his aunt at length heard of these projected schemes, and turning him out of doors in a wet night on the 17th of October, 1794, he saw himself without a penny—in Utopia. It may be gathered from this that he had ceased to reside at Oxford, but the exact time when he left is not told us.

To support himself he now gave historical lectures at Bristol, looked forward to settle in Wales "living on brown bread and raspberries," began his poem of *Madoc* which was to be the pillar of his reputation, paid a visit to Hannah More at the time that *Cowslip Green* had made it up with *Strawberry Hill*,* then visited his uncle, Mr. Hill, at Lisbon, where he wrote *Thalaba*, projected novels, romances, tragedies, and epic poems, of which the list may be found at p. 287, determining to begin the study of the law, and settled at Prospect Place, Newington Butts. He says (p. 383) he now entered on a new way of life, which would lead him

to independence, and that he never either lightly undertakes any scheme or lightly abandons what he has undertaken. But, as Francis Quarles saith, there is little love between the poet and the lawyer's study, and so Southey earned his daily bread in reviews and magazines, as Dr. Johnson and other good men had done before him. He edited the *Annual Anthology*, went to Lisbon on a second visit, and at length burnt his law books and settled at Greta Hall, near Keswick, where we must for the present leave him, working and fretting, and mending his pens; but feeling that "bread and cheese is the business of the first necessity," and resolving to show how "history should be written, and to exhibit such a specimen of indefatigable honesty as the world had never yet seen." We now proceed to give a few illustrations of some of the literary subjects mentioned in the Correspondence, which the editor, presuming on the knowledge of his readers, has passed over in silence; but we think he may have erred in his calculations, and that the race of *doctos* is not yet extinct.

P. 31. "At one of these (watering-places) she fell in with *Armstrong* the physician and poet—a writer deservedly respectable for his poem on *Health*, and deservedly infamous for another of his productions."

This other poem was called "The Economy of Love," which it is said injured him essentially in his practice as physician, but it was translated into Italian by a churchman of that nation,—"L'Economia d'Amore, tradotta dell' Abbate Luigi da Fiesole. 1755." A drawing by B. Rossi was intended to be prefixed to this as a frontispiece, but was left unexecuted on account of the expense. In Campbell's *History of Scottish Poetry*, 4to. p. 222, is some account of Armstrong. He took his "Ramble through France and Italy," which he published in 1771, with the late Mr. Fuseli the painter, who always spoke highly in favour of the great benevolence of his character. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Armstrong were Fuseli's best friends, the latter of whom frequently noticed him in the news-

* We mean when *Hannah More* visited and spoke well of Horace Walpole, and introduced him to the table of the Bishop of London. See more of this in *Hannah More's Life* by Mr. Roberts.

papers. Mr. Northcote said that he recollected one of Armstrong's paragraphs running something like this:—"Parry may learn from Reynolds, but there is one, now unknown and unpatronized, who will astonish, terrify, and delight all Europe" (meaning Fuseli). There is a violent passage against Armstrong in one of Churchill's poems (*The Journey*, vol. iii. p. 229); but the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* says, "Armstrong's *Art of Health* is a poem which can never be sufficiently praised, read, and recommended." We could add much more information which never has been collected respecting this clever and eccentric poet; but at present only remark that in Knowles's *Life of Fuseli* some account of him may be found, vol. i. pp. 47—59. We possess a Latin ode written by J. Theobald, 1747, "*Ad ingenuum Virum, tum Medicis tum Poeticis facultatibus præstantem, Joannem Armstrong, M.D.*" beginning—

Artisque Coæ, O et Citharæ sciens,
Utroque mirè dexter Apolline
Quem Musa nascentem Deusque
Arcitenens studiosiori
Finxere curâ, &c.

P. 136. "Hayes it was who edited those sermons which Dr. Johnson is *supposed* to have written for his friend Dr. Taylor."

We believe that sufficient evidence exists, internal and external, to authorise us to use a more decisive expression than *supposed*. Murphy, in his *Biography*, has recorded them as Johnson's. He says, "The best of the discourses are the few which Dr. Taylor from time to time carried with him to his pulpit. He had the LARGEST BULL in England, and some of the best sermons." See also *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, vol. vi. p. 326; and Bishop Porteus's letter to Beattie, in which he says, "Taylor was no more capable of writing them than a horse of making an epic poem." (1788.) Besides which, "*Concio pro Taylora*," a "Sermon for Taylor," appears in one of Johnson's *Diaries*. This we think conclusive.

Vol. ii. p. 101. "I have lately read '*The Man of Feeling*;' if you have never yet read it, do now from my recommendation. Few works have ever pleased me so painfully or so much."

See on this novel, which we think

inferior to *Julia de Roubigné*, the remarks of Sir Walter Scott, in his *Lives of the Novelists*, vol. ii. p. 149. On Mackenzie's charming story of *La Roche*, in the *Mirror*, being a view of David Hume's character, see Burton's excellent *Life of Hume*, vol. i. p. 58. In No. 30 of the *Lounger*, it is said of Mackenzie, "His writings have been long read with admiration and delight, and his exquisite pencil every reader of taste and discernment must distinguish," &c.

P. 194. "Martinus Scriblerus bore too strong a resemblance to Woodward," &c.

Perhaps few of our readers are aware that the chapter of "*The Double Mistress*" in this work has been translated, altered, enlarged, the humour injured or destroyed, and the grossest indecency introduced, by Pigault Le Brun, in his *Melanges Littéraires et Critiques*, vol. ii. p. 73—144, called *Causes Celebres*. He has *cantharidised* the story to suit French tastes. The original chapter might have been much enriched by quotations from Swan's *Speculum Mundi*, 4to. 1643.

P. 195. Mr. Lovell has very great abilities, he writes well," &c.

Robert Lovell's poems were published by Mr. Park in 1808, among which is "*Bristol, a satire*." He married one of the sisters of Southey's wife.

P. 252. "I have made a discovery respecting the story of the Mysterious Mother. Lord Orford tells it of *Tillotson*. The story is printed in a work of Hall's, 1652. He had it from Perkins the clergyman, whom Fuller calls an excellent surgeon at curing or adjusting a broken limb. He would pronounce the word 'damn' with such an emphasis as left a doleful echo in his auditors' ears a good while afterwards. Hall adds that he afterwards discovered the story in two German authors, and that it really happened in Germany. If you have not had your transcription of the legend bound, here is a curious piece of information to annex to it."

It was the editor's duty to have informed his readers about the work of Hall, which is here referred to, but not identified. It falls therefore on us to perform his unfinished task. It occurs in "*Cases of Conscience Practically Resolved*," 3d edition, 1654, p. 412, additional Case iii.—"Whether an incestuous marriage contracted in

simplicity of heart betwixt two persons ignorant of such a defilement, and so form a consummation as that children are borne without wedlock, ought to be made known and prosecuted to a dissolution." The story is told at too great a length for us to give.

P. 316. "Neither the best friends nor the bitterest enemies of *Chapelain* could have felt more curiosity than I do to see his poem. *Good* it cannot be, for, though the habit of writing satire, as indeed the indulgence of any kind of wit, insensibly influences the moral character, and disposes it to sacrifice anything to a good point, yet Boileau must have had some reason for the extreme contempt in which he held this unfortunate production," &c.

P. 318. "I thank you for *Chapelain*.

Le Ciel, pour la former, fit un rare mélange
Des vertus d'une fille, et d'un homme, et d'un ange ;
D'ou vint parestre au jour cet astre des Francois,
Qui ne fut pas un d'eux, et qui fut tous les trois.

The names of the *English* warriors are formed of an ingenious nomenclature, as *ex. gr.* Glifford, Vindesore, Cecile, Rambert, Bulingham, Markerfield, Umford, and Rameston, to say nothing of Fascot, Termes, and Glacidas. In the twelfth and last book,

Plus haut que tous les cieux, une loge secrete,
Sert a l'Estre incrée de profonde retraite,
Quand par ses soins veillans et ses pensées couverts,
Il veut deliberer du sort de l'univers :
De trois costés egaux la loge inconcevable,
Forme un triangle unique, en tout sens admirable,
Et d'un lieu si sacré le mystere inconnu
Confond le contenant avec le contenu.

Should any of our readers wish to be acquainted with the literary history of this poem and the opinions of the learned on it, they may consult the following books in the places marked: La Harpe, *Cours de Litterature*, vol. v. pp. 139, 151, 195; D'Artigny, *Mémoires de Litterature*, tom. vii. p. 336; *Mélanges de V. Marville*, tom. ii. p. 8; *Menagiana*, vol. i. pp. 15, 38, 45; vol. ii. p. 44; vol. iii. pp. 23, 108, 315; vol. iv. p. 179; *L'Esprit de Guy Patin* (a curious volume), p. 80. Add *Segresiana*, pp. 5, 223. *Carpentiana*, pp. 127, 360, 454, 469. *Longueriana*, p. 32. *Bolæana* (Boileau), pp. 135, 151. *Ducateana*, vol. ii. p. 226. *Huetiana*, p. 51. *Valesiana*, p. 44. (Eng. trans.); and *Mélanges de Litterature par Chapelain* (the author of the poem), pref. p. iii. Those better acquainted with French

I read his poem in the hope of finding something good, and would gladly have reversed the sentence of condemnation, which I must in common honesty confirm. It is very bad indeed, and can please only by its absurdity," &c.

This celebrated poem, which is not commonly to be met with, is in twelve books, and occupies no less than 400 pages, printed in 1665. The best edition is that we have, printed in 1655. In the opening of the poem a divinity appears to Charles IX. and promises him deliverance from the English, "*par la main d'une fille*," which promise is loudly applauded by the whole court, who hear it; as for the Pucelle herself, we are told,—

when the fate of the heroine is to be decided, the divinity—we are almost ashamed to write the nonsense—*retreats into a kind of private three-cornered study to deliberate on the subject*. The lines are these,—

literature than ourselves will easily enlarge this list of works, in which the critical opinions and judgments will well repay the perusal. We may add that there were *four* commissioners appointed to try the Pucelle, and we believe only four reports of the trial were officially made. We have seen the *one* here described. "*Receuil contenant toutes les pieces interrogatoires, &c. du proces de la Pucelle d'Orleans, avec le sentence rendue contra elle, par M. Hector de Coquerelle, Nicolas Dubois, &c. in 1456, le tout en Latin, MS.*" vellum, folio. Coll. cum MS. in Bibl. Reg. Parisii, 15th cent. olim in Bibliothecâ M. F. Didot.

P. 325. "You will be surprised perhaps at hearing that Cowper's poem does not at all please me. You must have taken it up in some moment when your mind was pre-

disposed to be pleased, and the first impression has remained. Indeed I think it not above mediocrity. I cannot trace the author of the Task in one line."

The editor has not thought it necessary to tell us the poem to which his father alluded; but by the date, 1797, we presume he means the "Lines

I praise the Frenchman—his remark was shrewd,
How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude;
But grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.

The name of La Bruyère is put as the name of the Frenchman, but it ought to have been Balzac. In the *Entretiens de Balzac*, p. 62, ed. Elzevir, "La solitude est certainement une belle chose, mais il y a plaisir d'avoir quelqu'un qui sache répondre à qui on puisse dire de temps en temps, que c'est une belle chose."

Vol. ii. p. 24. Of Mr. W. Savage Landor's poem Mr. Southey always spoke in terms of the highest eulogy.

"There is a poem called *Gebir*, of which I know not whether my review be yet printed (in the Critical), but in that review you will find some of the most exquisite poetry in the language. The poem is such as *Gilbert*,* if he were only half as mad as he is, could have written. I would go an hundred miles to see the anonymous author."

Again he says, p. 56, "I like *Gebir* more and more; if you ever meet its author, tell him I took it with me on a voyage." P. 64. "I read *Gebir* again; he grows upon me;" and in a letter published in the memoirs of Mr. Taylor of Norwich, he writes, p. 352, "I have *Gebir* with me, and read it daily."

on the Yardley Oak," first printed by Hayley. While speaking of Cowper, we may as well mention a slight mistake, which has remained, we believe, undiscovered and uncorrected in one of his poems to the present edition. In his "Retirement,"—

P. 26. Of that genuine though neglected poet, *Bampfylde*,† a very interesting notice occurs, which, however, is too long for us to insert; it seems but a partial extract, and yet we do not know where so full an account of his most melancholy story is told.

P. 153. "Pye's Alfred, to distinguish him from Alfred the Pious (*Cottle's Alfred*), I have not yet inspected, nor the wilful murder of Bonaparte by Anna Matilda, nor the high treason committed by Sir James Bland Burgess, Bart. against our lion-hearted Richard. *Davy* is fallen stark mad with a play called the 'Conspiracy of Gowrie,' which is by Rough,‡ an imitation of *Gebir*, with some poetry, but miserably and hopelessly deficient in all else, every character reasoning and metaphorising and metaphysicing the reader most nauseously," &c.

P. 172. "Last evening we talked of *Davy*. Rickman also fears for him. Sometimes he thinks he has (and excusably, surely) been hurt by the attentions of the great; a worse fault is that vice of metaphysicians—that habit of translating right and wrong into a jargon which confounds them—which allows everything and justifies everything. I am afraid, and it makes me very melancholy when I think of it, that *Davy* will never

* William Gilbert was author of a poem called "The Hurricane, a Theosophical and Western Eclogue," published in 1796. "The poem," Southey says, "contains passages of exquisite beauty." Soon after this time he placarded London with long bills announcing the Law of Fire. His madness was of the most incomprehensible kind, as may be seen in the notes on the Hurricane. See concerning him Southey's *Life of Wesley*, ii. p. 467; Sir Egerton Brydges' *Autobiography*, ii. p. 293; *Retrospective Review*, vol. x. p. 160.

† On *Bampfylde*, see Southey's *Specimens of English Poets*, vol. iii. p. 414; *Censura Literaria*, vol. iv. p. 301. We suppose the Stanzas to a Lady in *Bampfylde's Poems* were addressed to Miss Palmer, the niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he was madly in love, and with which passion commenced his madness. He was twenty years in confinement, when he recovered his senses, to die then of a rapid decline. "In hâc habitavit plateâ, quæ est in nostrâ urbe primariâ omnium amœnissima, et quæ nomen honorandum adhuc retinet fundatoris *Sir Hans Sloane*."

‡ By the late Mr. Serjeant Rough. We read the play many years ago, and think Southey's criticism correct. We possess a MS. poem called "The Holy Land," composed by him, we believe, for the Seatonian Prize at Cambridge in 1800; in his writings the poetry is, in its beauties and faults, much as Southey describes the play.

be to me the being that he has been. I have a trick of thinking too well of those I love, better than they generally deserve, and better than my cold and containing manners ever let them know; the foibles of a friend always endear him, if they have coexisted with my knowledge of him; but the pain is—to see beauty grow deformed—to trace disease from the first infection. These scientific men are indeed the victims of science. They sacrifice to it their own feelings, and virtues, and happiness."

It would be a pleasing and by no means an unprofitable occupation to compare the substance of this passing sketch of Southey with the valuable and well-considered biographies of Sir Humphrey Davy by Dr. Paris, and by his brother. They were both writers worthy of the subject, and Sir Humphrey Davy stood, for originality of mind, depth of thought, and acuteness of intellect, among the foremost of his age.

P. 203. "If they buy me any books at Gunville (*Mr. Wedgwood's seat*) let them buy the English Metrical Romances, published by Ritson."

On these romances of Ritson, see *Annual Review*, vol. ii. p. 515—522. Sir Walter Scott says, in his *Lady of the Lake*, that Ritson published the "*Orfeo and Heusodius*" from a *bad MS.* vide p. 393. Sir Frederick Madden is in possession of a *third* English version of the "*Gest of King Horn*," not known to Ritson; vide *Quart. Rev.* No. LXVIII. p. 172. On the MS. of the *Erle of Thurlass*, see *Brit. Bibliograph.* vol. iv. p. 95. Sir Frederick Madden says, "The opinion of Tyrwhitt, repeated by Ritson, Warton, Ellis, Scott, that *no English romance existed prior to Chaucer* that was not a translation from the French, must be read with considerable caution." *King Horn* is decidedly of English growth; vide *Conybeare's Ang. Sax. Poet.* p. 237; *Warton's Engl. Poetry*, i. 46; *Madden's Intr. to Havelok*, p. xlv. Sir Frederick Madden discovered in the Bodleian a copy of *King Horn* of the same date as MS. Harl. (about 1300), which gives in many respects preferable readings; vide *Pref. to William and*

the *Werwolfe*, p. vi.; see also *Havelok*, p. 182. See on the Preliminary Dissertation by Ritson to these romances, *Nichols's Illust. of Literature*, vol. vii. p. 113, 121, 122.

P. 203. "Cowper's Life is the most pickpocket work for its shape and price, and author, and publisher, that ever appeared. It relates very little of the man himself. This sort of delicacy seems quite groundless towards a man who has left no relations or connections who could be hurt by the most explicit biographical detail. His letters are not what one does expect, and yet what one ought to expect, for Cowper was not a strong-minded man even in his best moments. The very few opinions he gave on authors are quite ludicrous. He calls *Mr. Park*,

—that comical spark,

Who wrote to ask me for a Joan of Arc, 'one of our best hands' in poetry! Poor wretched man! the Methodists among whom he lived made him ten times madder than he could else have been."

This opinion became much modified and softened before Southey became himself the editor of these Letters and the biographer of the poet. In the *Quarterly Review*, No. LXIX. in a review of Dr. Sayers, by Southey, will be found his judgment of the merits of Cowper's poetry. Miss Seward had a great dislike to the poetry of Cowper, and perhaps to Cowper himself—her copy of *Hayley's Life* was crowded with critical remarks of the severest kind. In the *Memoir of Hayley* may be seen what Lady Hesketh, whose intimate knowledge of the poet caused her judgment to be well formed, thought of *Hayley's Life*. See vol. i. p. 465; vol. ii. pp. 34, 92, 223.

But our limits are exhausted. We shall shortly resume this subject with a notice of vol. iii. and will only add, at present, that, with respect to the BUTLER mentioned at p. 335, the editor seems but imperfectly informed. His portrait, and that of his *man William*, are now hanging on the walls of our study. His Life is on our table. He himself has long since returned to the "august abode" from which he came.

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF INTENDED PIRACY BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

MR. URBAN,

IN one of the most original and valuable contributions to the biography of Sir Walter Raleigh which I have met with (Edinburgh Review, April, 1840),* the writer, in discussing the great question whether upon the failure of his last expedition to Guiana he had a deliberate intention to retrieve his fortune by piracy, produces two pieces of evidence as "settling the question." One is derived, through Mr. Tytler or Mr. Jardine, from the State-paper Office; the other directly, it would seem, from the British Museum. And certainly, as they stand in the review, they have a very conclusive appearance. I had occasion, however, some time ago, while engaged in a different inquiry, to examine the original MSS. in both cases; and I think I can show that in one of them the meaning has been misunderstood, and that in the other a circumstance has been overlooked which takes away the force of the evidence; and that, instead of settling the question at issue, they do in fact leave it precisely where it was. I hope you will think a page or two of your Magazine properly employed in pointing out the error; the rather because it is one which would hardly be detected except by accident.

After arguing upon other grounds that "piracy was in Raleigh's immediate view" (a point which I do not mean to dispute; for I think the appearances are very strong against him), the reviewer proceeds thus:—

"But there is further and conclusive evidence of the fact. It appears that at one of the meetings of the Commission appointed, after his return, to inquire into his conduct, he was examined upon this point, in presence of two of his captains, and constrained to make a confession which settles the question. There is a minute of the proceedings of this Commission, in the handwriting of Sir Julius Cæsar, one of the body, which bears that, 'on being confronted with Captains St. Leger and Pennington, he confessed that he proposed the taking of the Mexico fleet,

if the mine failed.† Mr. Tytler could not have been aware of this decisive admission, otherwise he would not have attempted to discredit the following remarkable anecdote, preserved in Sir Thomas Wilson's report of his conversations with Raleigh:—'This day,' says the spy, 'he told me what discourse he and my Lord Chancellor had had about the taking of the Plate fleet, which he confessed he would have taken had he lighted upon it.' To which my Lord Chancellor said, 'Why, you would have been a pirate!' 'Oh,' quoth he, 'did you ever know of any that were pirates for millions? They only that work for small things are pirates.' Looking to the character in which Wilson writes, and unacquainted with Raleigh's admission in presence of the Commissioners, Mr. Tytler represents the report of the former as more than suspicious; adding however, inconsistently enough, that 'the observation ascribed to Raleigh is characteristic.' If characteristic, does not that imply authenticity? The observation is indeed strongly stamped with Raleigh's mind and character; and, *his intentions respecting the Plate fleet being otherwise certain*, we cannot for a moment doubt that it was truly reported." Pp. 87, 8.

The original note from which this anecdote is taken (for it is not a *report*, but a *rough note* of the conversation; an important distinction, as will appear presently,) may be seen in the State-paper Office, vol. 73, Domestic, fo. 304. It is in Sir T. Wilson's hand, and runs thus:—

"26 Sept. 1618. This day he fell of himself into discourse, in telling me what the lords asked him yesterday and what he answered; and after told me how secretary Winwood carried him twice to the French ambassador's Monsieur Maretz, to dispute with him about Sir John Fern's ship being taken in one of our ports after he had a commission from France to go to the Indies; and what discourse he and my Lord Chancellor had about taking the Plate fleet, which he confessed he would have taken if he could have lighted on it right, and that when my Lord Chancellor said, 'Why then you would have been a pirate!' 'Oh,' quoth he, 'did you ever know of any that were pirates for mil-

* The article alluded to was written by Professor Napier, at that time editor of the Edinburgh Review. He long contemplated a new edition of the works of Raleigh.—Ed.

† Brit. Mus. Lansdowne MSS. 142, fo. 412.

lions? They that mych for small things are pirates. I could have given 10,000 to this, and 10,000 to such an one, and 600,000 to the king, and secured enough besides.' "

Now it is true that any one reading this note by itself, and not knowing or not considering the other circumstances of the case, might naturally suppose that this conversation with my Lord Chancellor was part of what had passed the day before in presence of the council. A little consideration should indeed have suggested that the thing was incredible. Whatever Raleigh may have *told* Sir Thomas Wilson that he had said, it is impossible to suppose that on such an occasion he really did make a *confession* so fatal, accompanied with a *profession* so audacious; and more impossible still to suppose that, *if* he did, the fact could have been left unnoticed in the king's "Declaration," which was put forth shortly after in justification of the execution. If the words admitted of no other explanation, one could only suppose either that they were falsely reported or that Sir Walter had been amusing himself by making a fool of Sir Thomas. But the truth is that this conversation (which Raleigh related to Wilson, you will observe, *after* he had told him what passed between him and the lords on the preceding day,) was not related as having taken place then, but long before. This is proved by a paper which may be seen at p. 314 of the same volume, and which is not a rough note, but the draft of a *collection* of all that Sir Thomas Wilson had elicited from Sir Walter Raleigh. It contains the following passage :—

"He hath always protested that he had never any purpose to hurt any of his Majesty's friends, neither Spaniard nor other; and yet now he confesseth that, *before he went*, having conference with some great lords his friends, who told him that they doubted he would be prizing if he could do it handsomely, 'Yea (saith he), if I can light right on the Plate fleet, you will think I were mad if I should refuse it;' to whom they answering, 'Why, then you will be a pirate!' 'Tush,' quoth he, 'my lord, did you ever hear of any that was counted a pirate for taking millions? They are poor mychers that are called in question for piracy, that are not able to make their peace with that they get. If I can catch

the fleet I can give this man ten thousand, and that man ten thousand, and 600 thousand to the king, and yet keep enough for myself and all my company.' "

Now if you bear in mind that this last is from the draft of a formal statement, meant no doubt for the king's information, whereas the other is only a loose note jotted hastily down at the time for the assistance of Sir Thomas's own memory, you will have no doubt that we have here the true explanation of the matter. It was *before Sir Walter set out on his expedition*, when he was newly set at liberty, and was making his preparations, that he had this curious conversation with Bacon, then Lord Keeper, now Lord Chancellor; and it is credible enough that in the gaiety of his spirits he may have talked at that time in that idle way; partly in mere jest, and partly perhaps by way of feeler. Such talk at such a time was characteristic of the man, and could only pass for nonsense. He may very likely have been reminded of it afterwards before the Council; but to quote it in support of a serious charge would have been absurd. This piece of evidence, therefore, whether urged as a direct proof or only as corroborative, must in common reason and justice be set aside altogether, as having no real bearing on the point at issue.

But what shall we say of Sir Julius Caesar's minute, which states that, being confronted before the Council with two of his captains, Sir Walter "confessed that he proposed the taking of the Mexican fleet, if the mine failed?" In this there is nothing, on the face of it, difficult to believe; he may not only have *proposed* such a thing to his captains on the voyage, but, being confronted with them afterwards, he may have been driven to confess that he did. To "propose," however, is not necessarily to "intend;" and it is the intention with which we are concerned. Now it is stated in the king's "Declaration" that he made this admission; but it is added that he explained it away by saying, that "*he did it only to keep his men together*;" that is to say, he admitted that he had *proposed*, but denied that he had *intended*, to take the Mexican fleet. In reply to another of the charges—that of having procured a French commission—he stood upon the same distinction,

“‘I urging him further,’ says Sir T. Wilson, in a letter to the king, 21 Sept. 1618, ‘that himself had said that he had a commission out of France, and that it was told at M. de Marettz table before his going hence, he said ’tis true that he *said* so; for, saith he, when we found so ill success at S. Thome we fell to counsel about taking the Plate fleet or the Mexican fleet, at which, said some, what shall we be the better? for, when we come home, the king will have what we have gotten, and we shall be hanged. Then, quoth Rawley, you shall not need to fear that; for I have a French commission, by which it is lawful to take any beyond the Canaries. And I have another, quoth Sir John Ferne, and by that we may go lie under Brest or Bell Ile, and with one part thereof satisfy France, and with another procure our peace with England. But he saith *he had no such commission; but spake it only to keep the fleet together, which else he found were apt to part and fall on pirating.*’” (S. P. O. Domestic, 1618.)

That the confession is important, and the explanation far from satisfactory, is not to be denied; but to urge it as an admission which “settles the question,” and leaves no doubt as to his *intentions*, is manifestly unjust.

It may be urged indeed that the statement in Sir Julius Cæsar’s minute is absolute, and not followed by any qualifying explanation; and this brings me to the circumstance which I have mentioned as having been overlooked. Sir Julius Cæsar’s minute is written upon a single sheet, which has been folded up so as to contain eight narrow pages. They have been taken in the order which the *folded* sheet naturally presented, but being now spread out and bound up in a folio volume the order is not easily discernible. Upon a careful examination however it will be found that they are all filled, and that the sentence cited by the reviewer is written *at the bottom of the last* (with the exception only of a single line of reference which appears to refer to something else), and I have little doubt that the notes were continued on another sheet, which has not been preserved. That the explanation therefore which is set forth in the “Declaration” does not appear in the minute, is an accident from which no fair inference can be drawn.

It is true that a table of contents is

prefixed to the volume, drawn up apparently by Sir Julius himself; and that a description of this minute is entered there, without any intimation that it is incomplete. But this also is an accident from which nothing can be inferred. For it is evident that whoever inserted the description of it in that table had not looked to the end of the sheet, for it is described quite inaccurately as relating to Sir Walter’s trial at *Winton*, which was in 1603. It so happens that the first column which meets the eye as it lies in the bound volume *does* relate to that trial; but the minute itself is of the proceedings before the commissioners in London in 1618; and gives an abstract of the formal charge made against Sir Walter, first by the Attorney and next by the Solicitor General, for his conduct before, during, and after his voyage to Guiana; and of his answers. It is pity there is no more of it, for I do not doubt that it would have confirmed all the statements in the king’s declaration, which in all the parts where I have been able to test it by comparison with original depositions is careful and accurate.

The true version of the conversation with Bacon about the taking of the Plate fleet may help us to the true explanation of another anecdote with which the reviewer confesses himself perplexed.

“Immediately after the death of Elizabeth (he says) a meeting took place at Whitehall of the chief public men then in London. . . . Aubrey . . . ascribes to Raleigh a proposal not a little calculated to awaken curiosity; but to which neither Mr. Tytler nor Dr. Southey adverts—a proposal to pull down the monarchy and substitute a republic! Aubrey avers that this proposition was advanced by Raleigh at the above-mentioned meeting at Whitehall. ‘Let us keep the staff in our own hands, and set up a commonwealth, and not remain subject to a needy and beggarly nation!’—were the astounding words he is represented to have there uttered. Dr. Warton might well consider this a very remarkable anecdote, if indeed it could be viewed as true. But it rests wholly on the authority of this credulous collector of historical gossip; and, though it partakes of Raleigh’s bold, aspiring, and scheming disposition, the supposition of the possibility of establishing a republic at that time, and in the then

state of England, is much too chimerical to allow us to imagine that it could be broached by a man of his understanding, and to such an assembly as that to which it was said to have been addressed." (p. 42.)

We have only to suppose that he said it *in jest*, and the wonder vanishes. Raleigh was a gay, bold talker, who

cared very little for the impression he made upon his hearers; probably liked to astonish them. Compare the two anecdotes, and you see at once the same man in both.

Yours, &c. JAMES SPEDDING.

60, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*,
March 8, 1850.

ADAM OEHLenschLAGER.*

IN the last quarter of the by-gone century, a poor harpsichord player from Holstein, with a merry heart and much merry music in it, married a thoughtful, loving girl from Jutland. The young couple were richly endowed with hope, and, with that as a portion whereon to meet the troubles of life, they established themselves in the suburb of Friederichsbörg, near Copenhagen, where they waited upon Providence without anxiety.

By dint of playing the organ, looking after the church, teaching the harpsichord, and fulfilling other little offices, the manly and light-hearted Holsteiner made a happy hearth in Friederichsbörg. A son was soon born, but also soon taken; a welcome daughter succeeded to his short-lived inheritance of love; and on the 14th November, 1779, a third child, another boy, appeared to claim and receive his birth-right of care and affection. He was named Adam. His birth excited no sensation in the royal suburb: his death has set a whole empire weeping. A week or two ago, Denmark stood gazing mournfully into his grave, and all Scandinavia deplored the loss of her poet-king.

The family was a joyous and God-fearing family; struggling in content to maintain its modest position, and finally achieving all the greatness of which it thought itself capable, when Adam's father became inspector-general of the suburban palace. With increased means, the stout inspector exhibited increased benevolence. His poor friends hailed with gladness his

good fortune; and well they might, for they profited largely by it. The Jutland matron smiled placidly in the eyes of her vivacious partner, and thanked God that the father of her children thought not only of them and of her, but of the sons and daughters whose cold hearth was in the house of affliction.

At a very early age Adam was sent for some hours daily to pick up what instruction he could beneath the academic shade of an old lady with a very susceptible temper. This ancient dame indulged her antipathies by spitefully knocking the heads of more aristocratic pupils with her thimble-armed finger; the skulls of the vulgar she unscrupulously belaboured with a stick. This discipline was made all the more severe by attending circumstances. Movement of body or exercise of voice brought down terrible penalties on the offender. The school sat all silent, gazing into a poultry yard, and envying its denizens strutting in the dirt and crowing impudently at pleasure. But the stringent crone possessed a pictorial Bible. Out of it little Adam learned his namesake's history; read breathlessly of Moses and David and Solomon; loved Joseph; perused with tender delight the record of the childhood of Jesus, and felt his whole heart dissolve in inexpressible anguish at the awful sacrifice of the Saviour of mankind. The boy was charmed with narrative; and when in the organ gallery he led his father's choir he listened with eager ear to the lessons of the day;

* Adam Oehlenschlägers Selbst-biographie. 2 band. Breslau.

but no sooner had the preacher uttered the word "division," and pronounced his "firstly," than Adam and his comrades disappeared. The seceders assembled behind the organ, and, believing they should not understand what they might hear, betook themselves to read what they could understand.

From the thimble and stick of his aged governess Adam passed under the ferule of a sexton who kept a school and committed the conduct of it to a most exemplary usher. The latter was idle, fat, and fond of smoking. From him the boys could derive neither precept nor example worth following. He walked the school with his morning-gown hanging loosely about him, and in his mouth the everlasting pipe. The pupils were not required to do anything, but they were now and then severely punished if they were idle. Adam took to verse-making, and wrote a psalm; the fat usher puffed scornfully at the metre; and lighted the calumet of indignation when the little urchin of nine years old proved that his prosody was unassailable.

His home was saddened by the premature death of a second sister, a blow from which the stricken mother never entirely recovered. His father was a man of many offices, and did not possess the leisure to be grieved. The brother and surviving sister were left much to themselves, and strong love knit their young hearts together. Hand in hand, but accompanied by a faithful servant, the two roamed abroad, in palace, and park, and garden, and wood, and field. The suburb was gay with fashion, and music, and festivity, when the royalty of Copenhagen sojourned there for a season. All that was noble and renowned then passed before the eyes of the observant little spectators. When those had disappeared with the coming of autumn, fresh pleasures were found in the society of the artisans who came down to give new beauty to the palace and the grounds. From the pulpit of the royal chapel Adam once delivered a sermon to his sister, whose edification was hardly equal to that of the delighted minister, who was by chance in the vestry. The winter evenings at home would have afforded "interiors" that

Mieris might have painted and Balzac have described. They were made up of readings, laughter, prayer, and glad hearts. Adam learned little, but read much. It was for the most part matter of little worth in itself; but matters of little worth often form a basis on which is reared a superstructure destined to endure. At one time his young delight was devoted to "horrors;" the indulgence at length looked for reality rather than description, and Adam, with his sister, gladly accompanied a half-frightened maid who had proposed to take them to see the public rack and gallows. Copenhagen in its criminal policy possessed the spirit of Adam's old schoolmistress, and punished "with a difference." To satisfy the pride of the burghers a prominent stone-gallows was erected in a field of doom, and the wheel stood hard by. These were expressly for the use of well-to-do citizens. Ignoble vagabonds were fain to be content with being run up to a wooden beam. A stone gibbet was too much honour for your obscure scoundrel! The same pride long distinguished the turbulent cities of Flanders; and a pride similar in quality, but more excessive in degree, prevailed till lately, and perhaps still prevails, in Hungary. In the latter country, no town of note would care to exist without its own peculiar hangman. A criminal might live without even the clergyman; but how could he possibly die without the executioner? It once happened, we are told, that the inhabitants of Kesmarkt, in the Zips, sent to the authorities of Lutshan, begging the loan of their hangman. "We will do nothing of the sort," said the indignant magistrates to the messenger. "Go back and tell your masters that we keep our hangman for *ourselves and our children*; and not for the people of Kesmarkt!"

In Denmark the gallows at least had equal honour; and this piece of popular machinery, with a burgher on it, was a sight long-wished for, and now to be beheld by the anxious Adam. When the little party, at the close of a dull, cold, autumnal, evening, drew near the solemn field, Adam's sister and maid refused to proceed; Adam himself pushed boldly on, but

with his eyes bent on the ground; and, at length, he found himself at the foot of the dark weather-beaten gibbet. He looked up; a pale, bloody, head grinned down upon him; a human hand lay at his feet. On the wheel lay extended a headless trunk, the arms hanging motionless, and with worsted stockings on the legs. The sickened spectator soon had enough of horrors; he turned, and took to his heels as though the hangman were upon him, and never fetched breath till he had reached his sister and the maid, who tarried for him in fear on the highway.

Adam's father left the care of his son's education to the boy's teachers; the teachers left the boy to himself; and the boy occupied himself only with novels, comedies, and biographies; varying his reading by visits to the theatre, into which he sought admission by any and every means. His bark might now have foundered but for his meeting, in his twelfth year, with a poet and schoolmaster of Copenhagen, named Storm, who undertook to teach him gratuitously, his parents paying only for his board. He studied with some diligence, wrote comedies with a diligence still more marked, acted them with his young friends in an empty dining-room of the royal palace, and was neither rendered vain by applause, nor discouraged by sarcastic compliment. The little he learned he fixed in his memory by teaching it to his sister. He had a benevolent master in good old Storm, but he found little kindness in his schoolfellows. Their want of charity was founded on his want or abuse of costume. The poverty of his family certainly bestowed on him a garment of ridicule; little Adam went daily to school attired in a cast-off scarlet coat which had belonged to the Crown Prince, with the riding-boots of the King, and nether garments fashioned out of the well-worn cloth of a royal billiard table! The father's perquisites brought the son much perplexity, and unextinguishable laughter attended him wherever he went. He checked the mirth at last by power of the strong hand. When every one who smiled found that he must not only fight but endure defeat after punishment, reverence took place of ridicule, and

Adam's motley was treated with a gravity worthy of the majesty whence the motley itself took its derivation.

He was nearly sixteen when he quitted school. Storm had been long dead, and the boys had paid him fitting honour. On the day of the funeral they abandoned the class which the mathematical master insisted on keeping in activity, and went to meet the body on the way from the hospital, where poor Storm had died, to his own residence. They entered the house with it, and, standing round, as the face was uncovered they all wept aloud, while Adam took the unconscious hand, and blessed the memory of the master whom the children loved.

And so his school-life ended; and then came some laborious trifling, short flights in literature, and a passion for the stage. His acting in private had gained such approbation from distinguished actors who had witnessed it, that he became fired with a desire to appear in public. After some delay his easy father gave his consent, and Adam Oehlenschläger became one of the royal company, his first appearance being deferred until he had acquired all necessary skill in singing, dancing, and fencing. He studied all three with more diligence than he had ever given to Latin. In fencing, he avowed his preference of the broadsword to the rapier, of striking and cutting to stabbing; in the former he saw heroism, in the latter murder effected by cold-blooded cunning. Achilles, Siegfried, and Thor hewed away like heroes. As for thrusting or stabbing, he designated it as a modern French invention which Bayard would have deeply disdained.

Bayard no stabber! Then tell us, gentle shade of Don Alonzo di Sotomayor, why thy painful spirit perambulates the groves of Elysium with a scented handkerchief alternately applied to the hole in thy throat, and the gash in thy face? Is it not that with cruel subtlety of fence Bayard run his rapier into thy neck "four good finger breadths;" and when thou wert past resistance did he not thrust his dagger into thy nostrils, crying the while, "Yield thee, Signor Alonzo, or thou diest?" The shade of the slashed Spaniard bows its head in mournful acquiescence, and a faint sound seems

to float to us upon the air, out of which we distinguish an echo of "*the field at Monervyne*!"

When Oehlenschläger fairly took his place among the Copenhagen actors, he was dubbed by them "the man with the hidden talents." He remained on the stage two years, his father witnessing his *debüt*, his mother and sister remaining at home in an agony of suspense, and the whole family rejoicing when the experiment was ultimately abandoned. His social position suffered nothing by it; sons of the first families, and children of the clergy, frequently taking to the stage for a few seasons. He was rather disappointed by the melancholy prose of the profession behind the curtain; was disgusted with the managers, who entrusted him with but few leading parts; and, inconsistently enough, detested committing them to memory when he was cast for them.

A visit with the good brothers Oerstedt, one of whom married his sister, to the library at Copenhagen, decided his future career for a time. In the books and his two studious friends he saw metal more attractive than any the stage could allure him with. He determined to follow the law; he applied himself with moderate zeal to the preliminary studies of Latin and jurisprudence, and scrambled through an examination successfully, but without *éclat*. He was now in his nineteenth year, and in it he endured the first great sorrow of his life, in the loss of his gentle, loving mother. He mourned her sincerely, the more, subsequently, when he had won his imperishable laurels, and thought of the joy which would have visited her heart had she been spared to witness the great glory he achieved. The vacancy in his own heart was supplied by nature and by love. He met, on a visit, with Christiana Heger, a lovely girl of seventeen, of noble carriage, fair complexion, large blue eyes, and with such luxuriance of hair, that when the long fair tresses were unbound they completely concealed her person. When he first saw her she was weaving a garland of corn-flowers as blue as her eyes. He kept the garland till his death, and he loved the weaver of it full as long. The love was told with the hesitation of youth, and listened to with the

maiden archness born of expectation; the father quietly joined their hands, and bade them love on and wait in peace.

But love, study, and a life of some joyousness, received a grave check when Parker and Nelson entered the Baltic, and the latter would *not* see the signal of his superior officer recalling him from the strife wherein he was resolved to be the victor. Oehlenschläger, in his autobiography, recounts the history of the attack in the spirit of the lion who had turned painter. He protests that the Danes scoffed at the English, that the Danish floating batteries were uninjured, and that the English fleet was entirely ruined—"ganz ruinirt." It is treating the battle poetically, but we think that truthful and honest prose tells us, how, after four hours' hard fighting with our gallant foe, the greater part of the Danish line had ceased to fire; how the Dannebrog, in flames, was drifting, and spreading terror among her own line; how, when she blew up, her noble crew owed rescue to English sailors; how seven sail of the line and ten floating batteries were sunk, burnt, or taken; how the English vessels were crippled indeed, but not "ganz ruinirt;" and how Nelson succeeded in the mission for which the fleet was sent, and the conduct of which he boldly assumed and successfully carried out. Denmark was separated from the naval coalition which threatened England, and the latter had one enemy the less to contend with upon the ocean.

When the sounds of war had died away, Oehlenschläger again betook himself to study, not so much of the law as of things more germane to the poet than the lawyer. The ancient mythology occupied much of his time, and he studied Icelandic under a gratuitous teacher named Arndt, who was a learned and dirty oddity. For every thing modern Arndt had the most profound contempt. He was a native of Altona, went about filthily dressed, wore two old greasy coats, and let his long and still greasier hair hang down his back, between them. He was a miracle of ancient learning. He had been a great botanist, but plants and flowers were too clean, pretty, and modern for his taste. He cared only for old ruins, old manuscripts, old

legends, and old languages. He lived in Europe. His home was nowhere. He was once copying Runic inscriptions beyond Drontheim, when he suddenly walked off to Venice in search of some Greek lines under a statue there which he thought would illustrate the Runic epigraphs. He was a perfect cosmopolite, taking up his residence where he chose, and often getting turned out of doors, and perhaps beaten into the bargain, for his uncleanness of speech and habit. He carried his manuscripts in his numberless pockets until the burden was too heavy for him, and then, having no home nor friend, he would conceal them under hedges, in the nooks and corners of old ruins, or beneath heaps of stones. He was a hideously dirty philosopher, with no single attraction, save his profound knowledge of antiquity, and particularly of the literature and manners of old northern heroic times. It was this knowledge that rendered this mass of learned dirt and savageness useful for a season to students like Oehlenschläger.

Between this period and that in which he reached his 25th year, his love for poetry became daily more intense, his aptitude for the law daily less. He had been long like one looking into the promised land, but he determined to enter as well as gaze upon it. He manifested his resolution by the production of his "Feast of the Eve of St. John" and his "Gospel of the Seasons," and the public acknowledged the reality of his claims when he gave to them that exquisite inspiration born of his love for his mother, the dramatic poem of "Aladdin." He began to feel the true fire within him, yet hardly knew how to obey its impulses further than to make triumph result from boldly daring. When it was sorrowfully noticed in a circle of which he was one that the good old vigorous Danish poesy lay in its grave, he started up and not only declared that it should rise again, but he swore it with an energy that would have gladdened Ernulphus.

And now he sat at the feet of the wise, and there gathered golden instruction; from Steffens particularly he learned how to shape reality out of resolution, and through him it was that he first tried his flight on a German Pegasus, and wrote a ballad that

would have been approved at Weimar. The course was now taken from which he was never again to deviate. He hated the law, and no longer cared to hear the chimes at midnight with the gay Shallows of the capital. Christiana with the azure eyes smiled with delight at his determination to abandon both, and henceforth to surrender himself wholly to the lyre and love. But absence was to render his homage to each more exalted and lasting; and, furnished with a hundred thalers from the paternal purse, and an annual supply promised him by the Crown Prince from the funds devoted to the public use, he left Copenhagen in August 1805, and proceeded on his pilgrimage to study men, manners, morals, and metrical cunning.

His pilgrimage lasted four years and a half, during which he proved that the public money had not been royally bestowed on him to a profitless purpose. The first shrine at which he paused was at Halle, where Steffens again gave him rich counsel, where he kissed with proud devotion the hand of the imposing and manly Goethe, where Von Raumer delighted him with historical legends, and where the pious scholar Schleiermacher taught him heavenly wisdom, and gave him a love for the varieties of Greek prosody which he subsequently turned to excellent account in his, if we may so call it, *muscular* tragedy of "Baldur the Good." The next halting-place was Berlin, where the philosophers were in martial harness, and Arndt (not him of Altona) was at the head of them, inspiring the nations against the invincibility of Napoleon. Fichte, who was his chief mentor here, was his own most enthusiastic follower, and used to declare that his broad shoulders and stout calves were the mere natural results of his robust and healthy maxims.

Leaving Berlin he passed on to pleasant Weimar, the princely hearth of the intellectual great, where nobility of soul presided in the ducal chair, and held a court in which rank was measured by power of brain. Half the renown of Germany there kept house, and though Herder and Schiller were dead, their spirits still shed gentle inspiration over the circle of poets and philosophers who made the sunny little

city perpetually glad. Among them, *primus inter primos*, was Goethe, and young Voss at his side, who discovered the seven-footed hexameter in Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea." The poet, however, would not amend the faulty line; his answer to Voss's intimation was, substantially, this—

Certainly, 'tis as you say, and Voss is an excellent critic;

But, since the beast has got in, there we will let him remain.

From Weimar, the city of the muses, Oehlenschläger journeyed to Dresden, the Florence of Germany. It was a happy stage in his pilgrimage. In the noble gallery there of pictorial confusion he selected the master-pieces, and sat before them to steep his soul in their beauties. His emotions were profoundly stirred by many, but chief of all he recognised in the heart-touching Correggio those influences over his poetical spirit which took harmonious shape at a future period. To Tieck, whose library has just been so profanely scattered, he read his "Hakon Jarl," his "Gospel of the Seasons," and portions of his "Aladdin." Tieck gave them the valuable tribute of his admiration, and their author the advantage of his friendship, two boons which did not, however, subsequently prevent him from mercilessly criticising the young poet when the latter gave to the world one of the finest of his tragedies, his graceful "Correggio."

Weimar had attractions enough to induce him to revisit it, and the pilgrim turned to his favourite shrine, once more to enjoy the perpetual sunshine which, in his fancy, ever poured down on it. But he had not been long there before he found himself locked in by war, and one universal gloom darkening the once happy locality. The kingly fortunes of Prussia had gone down at Jena before the eagles of France; and Weimar was filled with wailing at the past and terror for the future. First rode in the scared fugitives, and after them in bloody haste the triumphant victors. With them came rapine, and fire, and cruelty, and the innocent inhabitants lay at the capricious mercy of a heated foe, who wantonly put flame to peaceful dwellings, plundered for plunder's sake, and committed fearful violence with an air of gay ferocity and bloody mirth.

Amid all the terrors of those terrible hours which preceded the arrival of Napoleon, who stayed the robbers when they had grown weary with their vocation, the circumstances of human life went on, nevertheless, with a solemn regularity that partakes of the ridiculous. It is perhaps hardly permitted to record among the circumstances of life that death held wide court, and that the brave lay around dying of their wounds, and the timid of their fears. However this may be, we may state, among such circumstances, that when terror was at its greatest Goethe got quietly, yet somewhat hurriedly, married; and the young wife of Facius, the lapidary, with two children in her arms, and one under her uncomplaining, God-confiding heart, sought refuge from French brutality in the crowded dwelling of Madame Schopenhauer, where to the sound of dread artillery she gave birth to a little daughter, aptly named Angelica Bellona, who now lives honoured and loved in the foremost rank of the artists of Germany.

Oehlenschläger was glad to escape from the theatre of war, and he hurried from it to take up his residence in the capital of him who had evoked the demon. In Paris he sojourned a year and a half, not eating the bread of idleness. He was his country's pensioner, and he proved himself worthy of its fostering benevolence by displaying the growth and the power of his genius in the tragedy which he composed in the French metropolis, and which made Copenhagen ecstatic, under the title of "Palnatoke." For Germany he translated his "Aladdin," "Hakon Jarl," and selections from his minor poems. His hours of relaxation were given to admiration of the glories of the then glorious stage of the capital, to sweet homage and converse sweet at the side of *Corinne*, and to profitable intercourse with all the learned celebrities dragged from various corners of Europe, like other plunder, and whose office it was to sing the laudatory song of eternal sameness in honour of the imperial divinity who ruled for the hour. Here too once again he fell in with that antique anatomy, Arndt, who was still of the opinion of the man in the old comedy, "that nastiness gave him a title to knowledge." The

unclean phantom was however as restless as ever, and the spirit of strong savour went off some half thousand miles distance to consult a valuable manuscript which he had carefully put away beneath a heap of stones in a secluded spot near Lubeck. His end was characteristic of the man. He was one morning found near Moscow, lying at the bottom of a ditch, stiff dead, and dirtier than ever.

With aid from Denmark the poet now left Paris for Switzerland, passing through Germany, and on his way selling his works to Cotta for a price which poets do not often realize. Switzerland to him was as a hitherto undiscovered world of beauty; the hills were epics, the zephyrs breathed in measured poetry, and the voice of nature rung on his enchanted ear in new and intoxicating melody. The poet schooled himself beneath the shadow of the mountains, and his spirit grew in strength as he contemplated their everlasting tops. Where beauty dwelt, there was his home for awhile, and where wisdom lodged, there did he sojourn. He conversed with De Stäel, and he listened to Sismondi. Of the former he relates that at table her servant always placed a twig of evergreen, a flower, or a blossoming shrub, beside her knife and fork. She generally held it as she spoke, and it appears to have been to her what the legendary thread was to the fabulous advocate's argument.

The spring of 1809 found him in Italy, and he stood by the cradle of poetry when it was thickest surrounded by flowers. From city to city he passed on in rapt admiration; nature and art equally winning the expression of his devout and prayerful wonder. Everywhere, however, the spirit of Correggio seems most to have beguiled him. What Titian revered and Romano praised was worthy of his homage; and he has put a prayer upon record, offered up by him in the church of San Giovanni in Parma, wherein he petitions to live after death, even as this Antonio Allegri, and that it might be given to the poet, as it had been to the painter, after he was dust, to quicken and inspire youthful hearts by his productions. And thereon, he wrote his "Correggio," fitting homage to the heart-wrung Allegri slain by those

cruel canons of Parma! The piece was, as we have said, reviewed with merciless severity by his friend Tieck, just as St. Beuve has recently reviewed "The English Revolution" of his bosom friend Guizot.

We have more space to enumerate what he did not see in Rome than to tell the contrary. He saw the Eternal City, he heard the proclamation which made of Rome a provincial town in the empire of Gaul, but he did not see the Pope. At that moment the dethroned pontiff was on his way to his imprisonment with just ten pence in his pocket, and Cardinal Pacca was helping the maid-servant to make his bed in the little inn at Radicofani.

At length Oehlenschläger embraced Thorwaldsen, and set out on his return to the north, where Copenhagen was prepared to greet his arrival by performing in his presence his new and stirring tragedy "Axel und Walburg." He reached his native shores, and his country nobly welcomed its darling son, one who had accomplished much, and who was destined to achieve more. The royal family sat delighted listeners to his "Correggio," and amid the honours which descended on him he received none with a more satisfied spirit than the extraordinary professorship of æsthetics in the University of Copenhagen. Fortune was now at his feet, and he was worthy of her favours. Christiana's heart had leaped at his coming; her lover had gone away a candidate for fame, and returned the favoured child of an European reputation. "Count Schimmerman," says the loving poet, as true-hearted and simple-minded as loving, "had a delightful house called Christiansholm, about a mile and a half from the city, where during the first summer he invited me to reside. Adjacent to this is Gjentofli, a pretty village on the banks of a little lake. To the church of this village one fair spring morning I and my betrothed walked, quite alone. We found there a third person, according to appointment—the clergyman. He united us; and we walked back to Christiansholm man and wife!" There were those who looked upon marriage as the grave of poetic inspiration. Sir Joshua Reynolds did so. When Flaxman married Anne Denman, Reynolds told him that he

was ruined as an artist. "Flaxman," as Allan Cunningham told the story, "went home, sat down by the side of his wife, took her hand, and said with a smile, 'I am ruined for an artist!' 'John,' said she, 'how has this happened, and who has done it?' 'It happened,' said he, 'in the church, and Anne Denman has done it.'" The result proved that Reynolds was no prophet, and so in the case of Oehlen-schläger and his Christiana, the union of two hearts strong in love and steady in wisdom only gave additional strength to his poetic fire.

Happiness dwelt at the hearth of the son of the old harpsichord player, and a group that Correggio might have painted grew up in loveliness, round Adam and Christiana. One son he named William, out of express reverence for the memory of our own Shakspeare. The king knighted him, the people honoured him, and men of little genius envied the powers which they affected to deny. His lectures were attended by admiring crowds, and his home was the loadstone of a multitudinous friendship. Sweden sent him a grand cross of chivalry, Norway followed the example, and perhaps the climax of his honours was in the circumstance of his crowning, when Bishop Tegner, the renowned Swedish poet, solemnly set the laurel wreath upon his brow, in the cathedral of Lund, and proclaimed him poet-king of Scandinavia!

His labours terminated but with his life, and his old age was the calm evening of a fair day. He attained three score years and ten, in November last, and all the greatness and virtue of Denmark sent their delegates to grace the banquet given to him in honour of the occasion. The festival was a fare-

well to life. Early in January last he was stricken with apoplexy, and the fine old man went down like a gallant vessel, full of pride and stateliness, before the thunderbolt. As he lay motionless between time and eternity, one of his sons repeated aloud the lines from his "Socrates," wherein the sage speaks of the immortality of the soul. The dying poet gave ear to the imperishable truth, exerted himself to speak, and, expressing his unshaken faith in the resurrection and an everlasting future, he fell back dead.

And instantly all sound of joy was hushed within the capital. The three theatres kept their curtains down upon each mimic stage, and neither there nor in any other public place of amusement, as long as the body of Oehlen-schläger remained on earth, was admission sought or given. Above twenty thousand persons followed him to the grave side; around it assembled in tears a multitude embracing every degree from royalty downwards; and the whole city assumed spontaneously an aspect of woe,—black flags bordered by silver suspended from the houses typifying the general sorrow. He descended into the grave laurel-crowned, as became a monarch of the realms of rhyme. Equally becoming was the circumstance of his death itself, dying not like the swan singing his own dirge, but, most fitting for Christian poet, to the music of his own harmonious truth which told of future glory abiding with God. With him departed the poetic greatness of Denmark; its history belongs to the past, for never again can its roll be emblazoned with a name whose lustre shall equal that of honest Adam Oehlen-schläger.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND HIS WORKS.

BEFORE I proceed to what I have now to say regarding the works of Sir Philip Sidney, I wish to revert for a moment to that point in my last communication which relates to the joint Mastership of the Ordnance, held by the Earl of Warwick and Sidney from 21st July, 1585.

Dr. Zouch, in his "Memoirs of Sid-

ney" (York, 1809, 4to), introduces a letter from Sir Philip to Lord Burghley, dated 27th Jan. 1582, *i. e.* 1582-3, in which he urges the Lord Treasurer to favour Lord Warwick's request "to join him [Sidney] in his office of ordnance;" but Dr. Zouch adds that "this application, though urged with great modesty, failed of success." (p.

207.) Now, that it did not fail of success is quite evident from the Close Roll of 27th Eliz. to which I referred last month, because it contains the actual appointment of Sidney to the post he was desirous of obtaining two years and a half before, when, as he informs us, "the Queen yielded gracious hearing" to the suit. Among the "Egerton Papers" (printed for the Camden Society in 1840), is a letter from Sir F. Walsingham to the then Solicitor-General, dated 14 Feb. 1582-3, transmitting Lord Warwick's patent, and requesting Mr. Egerton to make out one "for the joint patency of the office of the ordnance" to the earl and Sidney, and concluding with the following remarkable injunction—"that for some considerations you will keep the matter secret, and give especial charge unto your clerk, that shall engross the book, to use the same in like sort."

Why was this mystery necessary, and why was the joint patent delayed between 14 Feb. 1583, and 21st July, 1585? In 1583 Walsingham was naturally anxious that it should at once be made out, because Sidney was on the eve of being married to his daughter; but we may presume, with tolerable certainty, that Lord Burghley for some reason objected to it, and that Walsingham wished to steal a march upon him by having the instrument prepared, and obtaining the Queen's signature to it before the Lord Treasurer could interpose. The letter quoted by Dr. Zouch from Sidney to Burghley, dated only about a fortnight before Walsingham wrote to Egerton, was probably intended to have its influence on Lord Burghley, and to remove some of the obstructions he had raised to the contemplated concession.

All we know with certainty is that, contrary to the statement of Dr. Zouch, the patent was made out and received the royal signature, and that by virtue of it Sidney continued joint Master of the Ordnance from 21st July, 1585, until he died of the wound he had received before Zutphen.

No sooner was this disastrous event known in London, than preparations were commenced by some bookseller for the publication of Sidney's "Arcadia," which he had written in his retirement some years before. Manu-

script copies of it had got into circulation among his numerous friends and admirers, and from one of these, by no means in the improved state in which he had left it when he went into Flanders, it was intended to print the work without delay. It did not actually make its appearance until three or four years afterwards; but the following letter from no less a person than Sidney's friend Fulk Greville (afterwards Lord Brooke) to Sir F. Walsingham (dated in the indorsement "November 1586" in the hand-writing of Walsingham's secretary) has been preserved, and affords decisive proof that William Ponsonby, the stationer and printer (who published the edition of the "Arcadia" in 4to. 1590), contemplated at that early period the issue of the volume. No hint of the existence of any such interesting document as this letter has been hitherto given, and it is the more curious because it mentions other works by Sidney, among them his partial translation of Du Plessis, which was completed by Arthur Golding (4to. 1587), and his versification of a number of the Psalms, some of which are known to have been rendered by his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, and which were printed for the first time not many years ago. The hand-writing of Fulk Greville is in some places most difficult to be deciphered, but the letter runs *literatim* as follows:—

"To the Right honorable Sr francis Walsingham,

"Sr, this day one ponsonby, a bookebynder in poles church yard, came to me and told me, that ther was one in hand to print Sr Philip Sydney's old arcadia, asking me yf it were done with your honors con[sent] or any other of his frendes? I told him, to my knowledge, no: then he advysed me to give w[ar]ninge of it, ether to the archbishope or doctor Cosen, who have, as he says, a copy of it to peruse, to that end.

"Sr, I am loth to renew his memory unto you, but yeat in this I must presume; for I have sent my lady, your daughter, at her request, a correction of that old one, don 4 or 5 yeares sinse, which he left in trust with me; wherof there is no more copies, and fitter to be printed then the first, which is so common: notwithstanding even that to be amended by a direction sett down undre his own hand, how and why; so as in many respects,

esppecially the care of printing of it, is to be don with more deliberation.

"Besydes he hathe most excellently translated, among div[ers] other notable workes, monsieur du Plessis book against Atheisme, which is sinse done by an other; so as bothe in respect of lov between Plessis and him, besydes other affinities sin ther courses, but esppecially Sr Philip, uncomparable judgment, I think fit ther be made a stay of that mercenary book so that Sr. Philip might haue all thos religious wor[ks] which ar worthily dew to his lyfe and death.

"Many other works, as Bartas his Spanyard,* 40 of the spalm[s] translated into myter, &c. which requyre the care of his frends, not to amend, for I think it falls within the reach of no man living, but only to see to the paper, and other common errors of mercenary printing. Gayn ther wilbe, no doubt, to be disposed by you: let it be to the poorest of his servants; I desyre only care to be had of his honor, who, I fear, hath caried the honor of thes latter ages with him.

"Sr, perdon me, I make this the busines of my lofe, and desyre God to shew that he is your God. From my Lodge, not well, this day in hast.

"Your honors,

"FOULK GREVILL."

"Sr, I had wayted on you my selfe for answer, because I am jelous of tyme in it, but, in trothe, I am nothing well. Good Sr, think of it."

No comment of mine or perhaps of any other person could give additional importance and interest to this letter. It is from the earliest biographer of Sidney, himself a poet and a soldier, who procured it to be recorded with equal prominence on his tomb, that he had been the servant of Queen Elizabeth, the councillor of King James, and the friend of the author of the "*Arcadia*."

It is singular that the very stationer (called by Greville "bookbinder," and the trades of printer, publisher, stationer and binder, were then often united in the same shop-keeper,) who went to give warning of the intention of some person to print a surreptitious copy of the "*Arcadia*," was the same man who issued the first and objectionable impression in 1590, 4to. already mentioned, and who most likely had

previously sent the manuscript of it to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Cosen for their approbation. When the work came out it bore the following simple and unpretending title; for the name of Sidney was alone sufficient to recommend it, without any of the "puffs preliminary," which booksellers of that day were in the habit of placing on the fore-front of nearly every volume: we copy it exactly, because in all our ordinary bibliographical authorities what is short is made even shorter:—

"The Countesse of Pembroke's *Arcadia*, written by Sir Philippe Sidnei.—London Printed for William Ponsonbie. Anno Domini 1590."

Whatever might be the number of the original impression of this work, only three copies of it are now known, and two of those are imperfect. That belonging to the late Mr. Heber was very defective, and one in the possession of the writer of the present article wants the title-page, and two other leaves at the beginning. The only known complete exemplar that seems to remain to us is now in the British Museum, having gone there with the rest of Mr. Grenville's library. No doubt the popularity of the book, and the number of careless hands through which it passed, destroyed and damaged many copies; but, consisting as it does of more than 700 pages in 4to. I cannot think that it would have so entirely disappeared, if some steps had not been taken to call it in and prevent its circulation. Fulk Greville recommends to Walsingham "a stay of that mercenary book," which was to be printed, not from the corrected copy sent by him to Lady Sidney, but from "that old one," as it had at first been composed by its author, and which he himself had disapproved. Little doubt need be entertained that as many copies of the 4to. of 1590 as Sidney's family and friends could procure were called in and suppressed, and that this is the main cause of the rarity of the volume. As no bibliographical account of it has hitherto been printed, owing probably to the difficulty of procuring a copy

* I am not aware of any other notice of a translation from Du Bartas by Sir P. Sidney.

for the purpose, a short description of it here will not be out of place.

The dedication to Lady Pembroke, subscribed as Sidney spelt his name,

“Your loving Brother,
“PHILIP SIDNEY,”

follows the title-page, and was subsequently included in the folio impressions of 1593, 1598, &c., for the “*Arcadia*” did not again appear in 4to. At the back of the third page of this dedication, in the edition of 1590, we meet with the following important notice, which was never repeated, because, from the changes the work underwent in the after impressions, it was never again required.

“The division and summing up of the chapters was not of Sir Philip Sidnei’s dooing, but adventured by the over-seer of the print, for the more ease of the Readers. He therefore submits himselfe to their judgement; and if his labour answere not to the worthines of the booke, desireth pardon for it. As also if any defect be found in the Eclogues, which, although they were of Sir Phillip Sidneis writing, yet were they not perused by him, but left till the worke had bene finished, that then choise should have bene made, which should have bene taken, and in what manner brought in. At this time they have bene chosen and disposed as the over-seer thought best.”

We do not expect ever to be able to answer the question who was the “over-seer” to whose judgment and discretion so much was thus left, but of course we must suppose it to have been somebody superior to the mere reader of the proof-sheets. I shall have occasion to show presently that the celebrated Thomas Nash was employed in 1591 upon a separate impression of Sidney’s poems; but they were published by a different bookseller, and there is no trace of his hand in the 4to. edition of the “*Arcadia*,” 1590. It is a strange coincidence, however, that the sum charged for a copy of the “*Arcadia*” in 1596, viz. 6s. 6d., is ascertained from an indorsement (not in Nash’s own hand) on his droll but dirty letter to Sir Robert Cotton, which I first pointed out some twenty years ago in Cotton. MS. Julius III.

After the notice above extracted the body of the volume commences with “the first Booke,” and with the following “division and summing up of the

chapter,” which may be taken as a specimen of the manner in which the “over-seer” did his work in this particular.

“The sheperdish complaints of the ab-sented louers Strephon and Claius. The second shipwrack of Pyrocles and Musidorus. Their strange saving, enterview and parting.”

In subsequent editions of the “*Arcadia*” these “divisions and summings up of the chapters” were rejected, and we may be confident that when it again came from the press in 1593, folio, it was printed from the copy Sidney left in the care of Fulk Greville, corrected by Lady Pembroke. In the surreptitious 4to. of 1590 the whole work is divided into only three books, the first book having 19 chapters, the second 28 chapters, and the third 29 chapters. The Eclogues are huddled together at the ends of the two first books, while they are entirely wanting in the third. At the close of chapter 16 of book ii. a blank is left for the epitaph on Argalus and Parthenia; and we look in vain for the delightful sonnet on the true mode of treating a wife, which Sir John Harington, in a note to book ii. of his “*Orlando Furioso*,” 1591, complained had been omitted in “the printed book.” I have never had an opportunity of examining the second edition of the “*Arcadia*,” which came out in folio in 1593, but in the folio of 1598, now before me, it is found on p. 380. On carefully comparing the 4to. of 1590 with the folio of 1598 I do not find a single poem in the former that is not contained in the latter, but they are all arranged differently by the Countess of Pembroke, and by the friends who aided her in preparing the authentic edition of 1593, which was to supersede that of 1590. In the folio the work is divided into five books, and in the prose portion the variations are important.

Thus much of Sidney’s “*Arcadia*,” on which, although it forms a sort of epoch in our literary history, I have perhaps supplied as many bibliographical particulars as your readers will care to know. The new facts I have established, in reference to its publication, are the eager desire of the trade to print it some months before

even the funeral of its author—the anxiety of Fulk Greville to prevent its appearance without the last improvements and changes—the delay that occurred between the transmission of the MS. to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Cosen,—and the publication of the defective and unauthorised edition of 1590, 4to. with the suppression of that edition, as far as was possible, by the family and friends of the author.

I will now proceed with the additional matter I have to communicate respecting the poems and other productions of Sidney, observing in the outset, that most of it has come to light since the date when the last separate memoir of the author was printed. Chalmers, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, 8vo. 1817, was entirely indebted to Dr. Zouch, and knew nothing but what that industrious writer had forestalled. Dr. Zouch also furnished nearly all the materials employed by Sir Egerton Brydges in his “*Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney*,” printed in 1810, in vol. i. of “*The British Bibliographer*.” The same remark will also apply to the very elegant *Life of Sidney* by Mr. W. Gray, printed in 1829.

The folio of the “*Arcadia*” in 1593, already mentioned, was intended to displace the 4to of 1590, and to it were subjoined various poems by Sidney that had appeared in the meantime. There was an interval of five years between the second and the third edition, the latter, now before me, not having been published until 1598: they were both printed for William Ponsonby, so that, although he had been instrumental in bringing out the surreptitious 4to. of 1590, he was allowed to continue his interest in the work. Besides the “*Arcadia*” the impression of 1598 contains “*Certaine Sonets*, written by Sir Philip Sid-

ney: never before imprinted.” “*The Defence of Poesie* by Sir Philip Sidney, Knight.” “*Astrophel and Stella*, written by the noble Knight Sir Philip Sidney,” to the last being added a species of dramatic entertainment presented by “*The May Lady*” to Queen Elizabeth at Wanstead. The “*Certaine Sonets*” first appeared, I apprehend, in the folio of 1598: the “*Defence of Poesie*” originally came out in 1595, 4to. preceded by four sonnets by Henry Constable: the “*Astrophel and Stella*” was twice printed in 1591, 4to. one of the editions being preceded by a long letter from Thomas Nash; and “*The May Lady*” made its first appearance in the folio of 1598.*

It may be reasonably doubted whether we should ever have seen more of Sidney’s poetry than is contained in the “*Arcadia*,” but for the instrumentality of Nash, who was a popular writer in 1591, and who, perhaps, collected for Newman, the bookseller, such of Sidney’s productions in verse as were floating upon the surface of polished and literary society. The objection to this supposition is, that those productions, in the impression which Nash’s epistle introduces, are presented in a very slovenly and maimed condition; so much so that it seems certain that the second impression of the same year (1591) was meant to correct the blunders and misrepresentations of the text of “*Astrophel and Stella*.” At the same time it is not to be denied that the second impression still furnishes a very imperfect text, which is further amended in the folio of 1598. Of the fact of the defectiveness of the second quarto of 1591, and of its amendment by the folio of 1598, a single instance, and a glaring one, may be selected in relation to one of Sidney’s most beautiful and best known sonnets, beginning—

With how sad steps, ô Moone, thou climb’st the skies,
How silently, and with how wanne a face.

Fol. 1598, p. 529.

* The title-page of the folio, 1598, is this, giving only a general statement that it contained something beyond the “*Arcadia*.” “*The Covntesse of Pembrokes Arcadia*. Written by Sir Philip Sidney Knight. Now the third time published, with sundry new additions of the same Author. London Imprinted for William Ponsonbie. Anno Domini. 1598.”

In both the 4to. editions of "*Astrophel and Stella*," with the date of 1591, the word "*wanne*" is misprinted *meane*, an epithet so perfectly ridiculous, as applied to the moon, that it is to be wondered how it could pass the commonest mechanical reader when he was looking over the proofs. Many other examples, possibly not quite as absurd, might be quoted, establishing that the unquestionably better text of the second quarto of 1591 was still bad, and had to be improved when the "*Astrophel and Stella*" was reprinted.

The only extant perfect copies of the two quarto editions of Sidney's "*Astrophel and Stella*" in 1591 are in the library of the late Mr. Grenville, and it so happens that they both went through my hands before they reached that destination. I had not an opportunity of going through the second with the same minuteness, but I made a most careful collation of the text, as it appeared in the impression containing Nash's introductory letter, with the text as I found it in the folio of 1598; and the general conclusion to which I came was that Nash (himself a poet and a most admirable prose writer) could not have seen a line of the poems after they had been set up in type, or he could not have failed to detect and correct many of the singularly gross and obvious errors that disfigure that copy. My notion is that the publisher paid him a certain sum for collecting the materials and writing the epistle, and that the poems were left to take care of themselves, after having been mauled and mangled by repeated transcripts during a period of ten or fifteen years, while they remained unprinted. Before we go farther it will be well to quote exactly the title-page of what I shall call Nash's edition:

"Syr P. S. His *Astrophel and Stella*. Wherein the excellence of sweete Poesie is concluded. To the end of which are added sundry other rare Sonnets of diuers Noblemen and Gentlemen. At London, Printed for Thomas Newman. Anno Domini 1591."

The chief difference between the above and the title-page of the better quarto of the same year consists in the omission of the words—"to the end of which are added sundry other rare sonnets of diuers Noblemen and

Gentlemen"—and accordingly no such productions are found appended to this impression. There is also no trace of Nash's prefatory letter, and the poems and letter constitute, in fact, the peculiar value of Nash's edition. For his letter, comprising much literary and personal matter, I may refer the reader to the introduction to the reprint of "*Pierce Penniless's Supplication*," by the Shakespeare Society in 1842, where I inserted the whole of it. With regard to the appended "*Sonnets of diuers Noblemen and Gentlemen*," I quoted one by Samuel Daniel, and two stanzas which I supposed to have been written by Nash, in the catalogue I prepared for the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1837 (pp. 82, 344), which was privately printed, but of which his lordship gave copies to most of our national or public libraries. In 1591 Daniel had printed nothing; but when his "*Delia*" came out in 1592 he publicly complained that "a greedy printer," meaning Newman, had published some of his sonnets with those of Sir P. Sidney. In fact, the sonnets by Daniel at the end of Nash's edition of the "*Astrophel and Stella*" are twenty-eight in number, and all but four were subsequently reclaimed by the true writer and printed by him. Five other productions in verse by anonymous authors (one of them signed E. O. and no doubt meant for the Earl of Oxford) follow the sonnets by Daniel. This Earl of Oxford was Edward Vere, the son-in-law of Lord Burghley, and the very person who had the quarrel, noticed by all Sidney's biographers, which led to his temporary retirement to Wilton, where he planned and wrote his "*Arcadia*." But for this personal dispute the world had perhaps wanted this compound imitation of Heliodorus, Montemayor, and Sannazaro. The Earl of Oxford has various poems in the popular miscellanies of his day; and, as the production at the end of "*Astrophel and Stella*," edited by Nash, has not only never been quoted, but never even been mentioned, I shall extract it here exactly in the form in which it stands in the original. The lines might have been divided differently, if space had not been important in the old copy, and they have no heading.

Faction that ever dwelles in Court where wit excelles

Hath set defiance :

Fortune and Love have sworne, that they were never borne

Of one alliance.

Cupid, which doth aspire to be God of desire,

Swears he gives lawes ;

That where his arrows hit, some joy, some sorrow it,

Fortune no cause.

Fortune swears weakest hearts (the bookes of Cupids arts),

Turned with her wheele,

Sensles themselves shall prove : venter hath place in love ;

Aske them that feele.

This discord it begot atheists that honor not

Nature, thought good.

Fortune should ever dwell in Court where wits excell,

Love keepe the wood.

So to the wood went I, with Love to live and die,

Fortunes forlorne :

Experience of my youth made me thinke humble truth

In desarts borne.

My Saint I keepe to mee, and Joane her selfe is shee,

Joane faire and true :

She doth only move passions of love with love.

Fortune, adieu !

Finis. E. O.

This graceful and spirited lyric, preserved at the end of Nash's impression of "*Astrophel and Stella*," 1591, is found nowhere else, in print or in MS.

It is unquestionable that many, perhaps most of Sidney's poems, included in "*Astrophel and Stella*," were addressed to Penelope Devereux, once intended for him, but who became the wife of Lord Rich. The precise date of the marriage of Lord and Lady Rich has not, that I am aware of, been as-

certained ; but Sidney certainly made poetical love to her after that event, and one remarkable sonnet actually speaks of her by name : moreover, this very sonnet is not found in Nash's quarto of 1591, and there is some reason for thinking that it was omitted, because it could hardly be acceptable to a husband, so soon after the death of his rival, to find that his wife had been addressed by that rival as follows :—

My mouth doth water, and my breast doth swell,

My tongue doth itch, my thoughts in labour be :

Listen, then, Lordings, with good eare to me,

For of my life I must a riddle tell.

Toward Aurora's court a nymph doth dwell

Rich in all beauties which man's eye can see ;

Beauties so farre from reach of words, that we

Abase her praise, saying she doth excell :

Rich in the treasure of deserv'd renowne,

Rich in the riches of a royall hart,

Rich in those gifts which give th' eternall crowne ;

Who, though most rich in these and everie part,

Which make the patents of true worldly blisse,

Hath no misfortune but that *Rich* she is.

Not only is this sonnet left out by Nash, but several other entire poems of an equivocal complexion addressed to the same lady are also omitted. Throughout the impression of 1591 there is little more to shew that Sidney was addressing Lady Rich, than that he was complimenting Frances Walsingham, to whom, as I established

in my last communication, he was paying his court as early as Dec. 1581. We must presume, therefore, that Sidney ceased to celebrate Lady Rich by his pen when he thought of marrying the lady to whom he was afterwards united ; unless we suppose the impossibility that he was guilty of a double wrong, by persevering in his

attachment to a married woman at the very time he was endeavouring to make himself acceptable to a single one. Macias, the Spanish poet, according to Ticknor (i. 331) only committed half of this offence, and he had bitter cause to repent his rashness. How the poems of Sidney, evidently written to and upon Lady Rich, came to be inserted in the folio of 1598 (if not in that of 1593), cannot, perhaps, now be explained, unless upon the

supposition, that the lapse of twelve years since the death of the soldier-poet had made a difference, not only in the estimate of his verses, but in the light in which they were contemplated. It is right to add that Sidney in various places frankly admits that his love for Lady Rich was wholly unrequited.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Kensington, 3rd March, 1850.

COINS OF CARACTACUS.

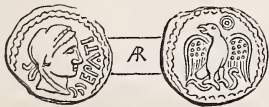
MR. URBAN,—In your journal for March 1849, p. 266, some remarks were inserted on coins ascribed to the renowned British leader, Caractacus. More particular examinations having been made as to the two types which have of late been appropriated to this celebrated British prince, the following descriptions of them, and further observations, are herewith submitted.

Yours, &c. BEALE POSTE.

*Bydews Place, near Maidstone,
March 7th, 1850.*



I. In silver, head of Hercules to the right, enveloped in a lion's skin. Legend in Greek letters, and with the κ mal-formed, $\kappa\epsilon\pi\alpha\tau$, equivalent in Roman letters to $\kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau$. Reverse, an eagle to the right, its head turned to the left—weight $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The place of finding of this coin, which is preserved in the collection of the British Museum, is not known.



II. Also in silver, with the same obverse and reverse, but with the addition of the final ι to the legend—weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains. This rare and valuable coin was found at Farley Heath, near Guildford, about two years since, during some researches carried on by

Mr. Tupper, with the concurrence and co-operation of H. Drummond, Esq. M.P., in whose collection, at Albury Park, it is now deposited.

The foregoing two types are engraved from their originals; particular attention having been paid to the accurate representation of their first letter.

The most striking circumstance connected with them is the mal-formation of that letter, which approximates very much to and indeed is almost the same as a Celtiberian κ . In the former considerations of these coins it was so regarded to be. Preferably, however, we may view it as mal-formed merely, the Celtiberian κ itself appearing to be no other than a mal-formation from the Greek κ . It is true that, regarded as a varied or irregular letter merely, it cannot be exemplified by any of the different forms given by Bouteroue of the letters on Gaulish coins, nor can this precise mal-formation elsewhere be met with on British or Gaulish coins, which may be accounted for on the ground of its being an uncommon variation. There is no impossibility in this, though it seems to have been the cause why this letter has either been overlooked or neglected hitherto, or badly explained. As to the first coin, a preference has been given by various numismatists to the reading $\epsilon\pi\alpha\tau$; see the works of Taylor Combe, Mionnet, Lelewel, and Conbrouse; though in support of this reading there is neither the smallest affinity with the Gaulish coins inscribed $\epsilon\pi\alpha\delta$ or $\eta\pi\alpha\delta$, which are assigned to the Epasnaetacus mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, nor indeed has this type been found out of England.

Thus, with all due deference to such respectable authorities, it may be allowed to decline this interpretation. As to the second type, preference is given in several recent publications to read the unknown character as an *M*, producing thus the full legend *MEPATI*. In this way, in regard to the first type, the commencing letter has been overlooked by mistaking it for part of the lion's skin; that is, the tying of the paws together across the neck, which often occurs on coins of Alexander the Great: in regard to the second type, it has been read as an *M* without sufficient reason. In both cases it may be asserted that the reading of the letter as a *K* ought to be adopted.

The most important particular therefore connected with these two types is the verification of the first letter of the legend. This ascertained, there will be little doubt otherwise but that these coins should be assigned to *Caractacus*. Directing our attention therefore to this particular, the following observations present themselves.

1.—Though on various ancient coins with the head of Hercules the two forelegs of the skin are often shewn tied together in front, across the throat, yet also this mode was frequently not observed. Sometimes there was only a mere knot or fillet, and it may be allowable to say that an ancient artist, according to his fancy or caprice, might easily be supposed likely to form a letter at the same place.

2.—In what we now presume to be a letter, we have pretty accurately the first down-stroke of the letter *K*, and almost in its proper position in regard to the curve of the other letters as they are placed as part of a circular inscription. Of the two other minor and auxiliary strokes, one only, the uppermost, is essentially misplaced. It is the misplacing of that stroke, in fact, which makes this letter approach in form to a Celtiberian *K*, that letter having two strokes meeting angularly, and a third between. It is true the said first letter is somewhat higher than the rest; but a few instances of this may be detected in Gaulish coins, as those inscribed *RIMO RIMO*. See also the coins of *EMERITA* in Spain.

3.—The whole of this legend having been struck in the die of the coin, with a punch or other small tool,

each letter, stroke by stroke, and not engraved like the head, and the commencing letter having been struck the same way as the rest of the legend, seems a proof that the artist who formed the die regarded it as a letter equally with the rest. This remark applies likewise to Mr. Drummond's type, as well as to that of the Museum.

4.—Further, a proof may be obtained of the identity of this first character as a *K* from coins engraved by our early historical writers. These have been before described and explained as to their general features, but now may be somewhat more stringently applied. One of them has the reading *TASCIF* on the reverse, which seems a full assurance of the authenticity of that particular type, and substantiates it as evidence, that form being now ascertained to be correct by modern numismatists. This is the gold coin of *Caractacus*, given by Speed in his *History of England*, folio, London, 1614, pp. 176 and 195, having on the obverse the legend *ÆPATIC* in Roman and Greek letters mixed together, which we may be fully justified in reading as (*K*)*ÆRATIC*, according to usual orthography. Camden in his *Britannia*, folio, 1607, p. 64, fig. 9, gives the engraving of another type, like the former, in gold, with the legend *CEARATIC* in Roman letters. This has been read *ARATICCE* by the French numismatists Mionnet and Conbrouse, by a different division of the letters, some of which are scattered, as indeed are some of those of Speed's coin, but not quite so much. Now Camden's type seems evidently to supply the commencing *c* or *K* to Speed's type, as presumably no one would either choose to read this as *EPATICA*, which is merely the name of a herb, or on the other hand to suppose that the vowels *A* and *E* stood as equivalents on the two coins. Thus it shews us that Speed's type, which it must be recollected is in mixed letters, instead of *ÆPATIC* should be read as (*K*)*ÆRATIC*, as before expressed. Again, by a very obvious illustration, Speed's coin shews that the reading of Camden's legend is *CEARATIC*, and not *ARATICCE*, as formerly in the uncertainty of the case many supposed. The inference need scarcely be pointed out. These two types, both of them, of



Swaine sc. 1850.

Windsor Castle in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

course supply the equivalent of the K of our two types, Nos. I. and II.; and, the arrangement of the letters being nearly the same, there remains no further reasonable doubt that these coins of our two early historians have the same reference and application as our two types now under discussion, KERAT and KERATI. Regarding the singular mixture of Greek and Roman letters which sometimes took place on British and Gaulish coins, see the number of the Magazine for March 1849, before referred to, and the instances there given; to which more might be added.

As to Caractacus; having been son of Cunobeline, the British king who coined so much, and his own reign having had a duration of nine years up to the time of his overthrow by

Ostorius, see Tacitus, Annals, xii. 36, a numismatical probability seems to exist that he may himself have struck some coins, either by whatsoever titular name he may have had among the Britons of those days, or if by his own proper name, in the Celtic form of it, as he does not seem to have had that friendly intercourse with the Romans to induce him, a Celt, to latinize so extensively in his types as his father. The KERATIK of our coins there is every reason to believe would have been this Celtic form, as the hero's own name is usually considered to be most correctly given in the History of Zonaras as Caratacus and not Caractacus. See this point treated of in our number for March 1849. KERATIK would have closely approximated to this.*

WINDSOR CASTLE IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

(Continued from February Magazine, p. 143.)

(With a Plate.)

THE second portion of Hoefnagle's view of Windsor Castle, showing the buildings of the Lower Ward, St. George's Chapel, and the town of Windsor, as it nestled on the brow of the hill in the days of Elizabeth, is given in our present Plate.

The main features of the picture still remain in the days of Queen Victoria, modified rather than materially altered by the processes of time and reparation. We will pursue our enumeration of them as they occur in the line of view. The first is the Winchester Tower, so named after the Edwardian architect of the castle, and which, at the gracious command of King George IV. became the residence of its modern architect, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, who renewed upon this tower the memorable inscription

HOC FECIT WYKEHAM
ANNO DOMINI 1356.

Camden says,

"Near the Round Tower is another high tower, called Winchester Tower, from Wyckham, bishop of Winchester, whom Edward III. made overseer of the work. Some say Wyckham, after he had built this tower, caused to be inscribed, on a certain inner wall, these words, *This*

made Wyckham, an expression which in the English language, which has few distinctions of cases, is so ambiguous as to leave it uncertain whether he made the castle or the castle made him. This was reported to the king by some who envied him, as if Wyckham arrogated to himself all the honour of the building. The king resenting this, and reproaching him with it, he replied that he had not assumed to himself the honour of such a magnificent and royal building, but that he thus acknowledged how much he owed his advancement to the building.—I, said he, did not make the castle, but the castle made me, and raised me from a low rank to the king's favour, to wealth, and honour."

Sir Jeffrey Wyatville restored the inscription, not in the interior, but on the exterior of this tower; and not in the English language, but in Latin, which (as the English translators of Camden have had occasion to observe) is too precise to preserve the supposed ambiguity of sense. But, as for the anecdote itself, it may be concluded that it was not contemporary with the royal founder and the episcopal architect of Windsor Castle; for the form of expression is not inconsistent with the practice of their day, to place the objective case before the verb; and

* We have with pleasure allowed our Correspondent to state his opinions, but it must be understood that we do not hold ourselves committed to support them.—ED.

similar ancient inscriptions have been observed in other parts of the country.

The next portions of the structure are the houses of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel. The Deanery has only one narrow window looking out to this front. The windows of the Canons' houses have been opened from time to time, though the curtain-wall of the castle, or the houses themselves have been built above it; and subsequently to the period of our view they have partly assumed the ordinary appearance of red-brick fronts. One of them has been latterly altered, in good taste, to a castellated conformity with its situation, at the expense of the present occupier, the Rev. Dr. Keate. But the general renovation of the western portions of Windsor Castle may be said to be still in progress.

From the first tower of this pile of buildings descends the public passage known as the Hundred Steps, and which appears to have been a very ancient postern of the castle, leading to the water-side.

The polygonal roof, surmounted by a cross, is apparently that of the chapter-house. In Norden's view* the transepts of the chapel and its two western chapels are drawn with swelling bulbous roofs, as are the western turrets; but in the present view the north transept has a sloping roof, and the western turrets have lofty pinnacles.

The high roof seen next the transept appears to be that of the hall built in the year 1519, for the commons of the chaplains and choristers.† It is now converted into one of the canons' houses.

We proceed along further houses of the members of the collegiate chapel until we see the long high roof of their

present Library. This building is not particularly noticed in the histories of Windsor; but it appears to have been an ancient hall, and was probably the original common hall or refectory of the college, in reference to which the hall erected in 1519, just above mentioned, was termed the *New Commons*.

Above the range of houses is seen St. George's Chapel, which then retained a multitude of vanes, each supported by one of "the king's beasts,"—the lion, the dragon, the antelope, the greyhound, &c. It was in the reign of Henry VII. that the Chapel received these its crowning embellishments. By an indenture made 5 June, 1505, John Hylmer and William Vertue, freemasons, were engaged in consideration of the sum of 700*l.* to build the roof of the choir in the same manner as the roof of the body of the Chapel had been built, "with archebotens‡ and crestys and corses, with the king's beasts standing on them, to bear the fanes on the outside of the said choir."

These ornaments are not properly shown by Hoefnagle; but they appear in Hollar's view of the chapel, and a comparison of his print with those in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities* will show how much the building has lost since they disappeared. As Mr. Poynter§ has remarked, "Their removal has left an abrupt and unfinished character upon the pinnacles, which is the only defect in the architecture."

The fine old tower which terminates the north front is that called *Julius Cæsar's*, or the *Bell Tower*. It is placed so as to command the passage across the river, and its approach from the Buckinghamshire side, and has a

* Engraved in Sir J. Wyattville's Illustrations.

† "Edes pro sacellanorum et choristarum conviviis extructe, A. D. 1519." Inscription still over the door.

‡ This has been explained, *Arc-boutants*,—flying buttresses; but (remembering how often the contraction for *er* is overlooked) we are inclined to suggest a somewhat different reading, with the same sense, namely *arche-botereus*. The *crests* were the ridge-mouldings of these buttresses; the *corses* the shaft-pinnacles which terminate in an embattled cornice, on which the beasts and vanes were placed.

§ The magnificent work, entitled "Illustrations of Windsor Castle, by the late Sir Jeffry Wyattville, R.A. 1841," which was quoted in our former article as the work of Mr. Ashton, has this line on its title-page, "Edited by Henry Ashton, architect." But we now observe, modestly placed at the end of the excellent historical introduction, the signature of "Ambrose Poynter, Poets' Corner, 1 Dec. 1840," to whom therefore the literary credit of the work is due, and we are glad of this opportunity of rendering him that justice, and correcting our former misapprehension on the subject.

grand effect from the High Street of Eton. The wooden belfry which is now standing upon it is apparently of the 17th century; but it is remarkable that its vane, in the form of the ancient tau cross, which it still retains, is seen in the ancient view at the top of Speed's map of Berkshire, though possibly it may not have been noticed by one out of a hundred of subsequent draughtsmen. With what allusion it was so shaped does not appear.

In the foreground of the view are some of the private buildings of the town. Leland in his *Itinerary* asserts that the present town of Windsor arose after the rebuilding of the castle by King Edward the Third,* Old Windsor being a village a mile distant from the castle. A market cross was erected in 1380, early in the reign of King Richard the Second. This perhaps supports the idea that the size and importance of the town increased at that period: but it was certainly a town before, for King Edward I. by a charter granted in 1276 had declared it a free borough, and made it the place of holding the county assizes instead of Wallingford. New Windsor also sent two burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Subsequently, from 1340 to 1446, it returned no members; but Browne Willis suggests that such omission was conceded as a mark of special indulgence, it being then esteemed rather a burden than an honour or advan-

tage to send representatives to parliament. It was not, however, a large town in the days of Elizabeth; for in 1555, according to an account taken by order of Cardinal Pole, the number of its inhabitants had been only 1000.

Having now completed our remarks on this venerable and stately structure (so far as a brief survey of its exterior features, as viewed from the north, immediately suggests), and having introduced our dissertation by the eloquent eulogy of our great topographer Camden, and illustrated it with the interesting descriptions of Demetrius and Hentzner, we will conclude in the words of another Elizabethan writer, William Lambarde, who, in his *Dictionarium Angliæ*, compiled a long account of Windsor:

"Theise therefore summarilie are the beginniges and increases of this statelie College and Castle Royal: the whiche, whether you regarde the wholesomenes of the aire itselfe, the naturall bewtie and strengthe of the scituation of the place, the pleasante pastime ministered out of the Forrest, chases, and parkes that are annexed unto it, the good neighbourhoode of that noble ryver which runneth by it, or the respective commoditie of that most flourishing citie that is not past halfe a dayes journey removed from it [now, A.D. 1850, not past halfe an houre], you shall fynde it comparable with any prince's palaise that is abroade, and farre surmounting any that we have at home."

J. G. NICHOLS.

PRISONS AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.†

THE two publications mentioned at the foot of the page may be rightly considered together. They relate to one subject, and proceed from men both of whom the public are always pleased to listen to. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has gained for himself a willing auditory by his life of Howard, reviewed in our Magazine for January last, and the author of the *Life of Schiller*, and editor of the *Letters*

and *Speeches of Cromwell*, can never speak without finding multitudes willing to listen to the promptings of his genius.

"Crime" is defined in a passage from the *Athenæum*, which Mr. Dixon has placed as a motto upon his title-page, to be "Ignorance in action." But, with all respect for the opinions of our worthy contemporary, we should say that this definition comprehends

* "The towne of New Windelesore was erected sins that king Edwarde the iij. reedified the castelle there."—Leland, *Itin.* iv. 47.

† "The London Prisons, with an account of the more distinguished persons who have been confined in them; to which is added, a description of the chief provincial prisons. By Hepworth Dixon." 8vo.

"Latter Day Pamphlets. Edited by Thomas Carlyle. No. II. Model Prisons." 8vo.

only a part, although a great part, of the truth. Not merely ignorance, but whatever blinds the reason, holds the judgment captive, or enslaves the understanding, may produce, when in action, folly, crime, and sin. Drunkenness will do so as well as Ignorance; and any Passion, or strong feeling, as well as Drunkenness. Nay, there is also, it must be admitted, "many an ill deed done" when the reason is active, the judgment clear, the understanding free, simply from the sight of means to accomplish it unobserved, or from the power of mental association, or from some most trifling motive in the world; from mere love of notoriety, or some other mean and foolish feeling, acting upon an ill-regulated mind.

The causes of crime seem to us to be infinite. Every thing good that operates upon the mind of man may by a slight perversion be converted into a source of crime; every thing bad has only to be put in energetic action to produce it at once.

Equally illimitable are the various classes of persons by whom crimes may be committed. No one of us is protected from becoming criminal save by the good providence which does not suffer us to be led into temptation. The wisest and the best are too often at the mercy of opportunity. In times of severe affliction or trial, it is to be feared that very, very few, are strong enough to escape altogether unscathed.

If our readers would test the accuracy of these remarks let them pass in review through their mind some few of the crimes and criminals of whose offences they may have heard. How wide the gulf which stands between the wretched victim of starvation stealing a loaf from a baker's window and a Mrs. Manning; between a vagabond child apprehended in his first bungling attempt on a pocket and a Courvoisier, a Tawell, or a Rush; between Burke or Hare and Dodd or Fauntleroy!—we will not continue the comparison; every one's memory will furnish materials for extending it to the "crack of doom." Crime is a net let down into the sea which incloses fish of all sorts and kinds. Its varieties, both of character and degree of criminality, and the manifold ranks and orders of its perpetrators, are alike innumerable.

And now comes the practical question to which all this tends—How should the vast body and mass of our criminals, the band innumerable of those by whom every day and hour that passes by is defiled with some breach of the law of God or man, be dealt with? The answer is plain. They should be punished according to law. Unquestionably. So far every body is agreed. In proportion to the nature of their offences, they should be hanged, as long as that is the law, or transported, or imprisoned and subjected to hard labour. And these punishments (not of course applying this remark to the first of them) should be real punishments, acts and periods of suffering, the experience of which is calculated to deter the criminal from repeating his crime, and the knowledge of the weight and solemnity of which will operate as "a terror to evil doers." Still, with some slight varieties of opinion, all men are substantially agreed.

But here we arrive at the question which brings the element of discord into this very important subject. Besides being *vindictive*, that is, an act of suffering imposed upon a wrong-doer as the return or revenge of society for the breach of law, and also *preventive* in the way described, some men think that punishment should also aim at being *reformatory*, that is, that it should be designed to work a reformation in the actual criminal himself.

It is at this point of the inquiry that we meet with Mr. Carlyle. In the pamphlet before us, that gentleman discards all notions of punishment, save the simple and single one, that it is an act of righteous revenge. He contends that the tendency of mankind *se revancher* upon wrongdoers, "and pay them what they have merited . . . is for evermore intrinsically a correct and even a divine feeling in the mind of every man. Only the excess of it is diabolic; the essence, I say, is manlike, and even godlike—a monition sent to poor man by the Maker himself." This feeling is in his estimation "the foundation for all criminal law. . . . Let not violence, haste, blind impetuous impulse, pre-empt in executing it; the injured man, invincibly liable to fall into these, shall not himself execute it: the whole

world in person of a Minister appointed for that end . . . shall do it, as under the eye of God who made all men." (pp. 37, 38.) If we are correct in taking this to mean that punishment in its essential character is vindictive, we believe, as we have already stated, that it is a point upon which all men are substantially agreed. Whatever other characters they may seek to give to their penal inflictions, none would have them to be anything but "punishments," which means retributions, returns, revenges, repayments. The point on which Mr. Carlyle differs from other men is, that he treats with contempt all anxiety that punishment should be reformatory as well as vindictive. "A hearty hatred of scoundrels" is the feeling which he would inculcate; "a sugary disastrous jargon of philanthropy," is his lightest censure of the plans and schemes of those who preach up "prison discipline," and other philanthropic efforts to reform criminals.

If this were a convenient place to enter upon such considerations, we should be able to shew that the aims of those whom Mr. Carlyle condemns are strictly in accordance with the analogy of the dealings of that "Eternal Justice" to which he himself appeals. Upon general principles, reformation ought as clearly to be a part of the design of the penal legislation of man, as penitence and amendment, which constitute reformation, are integral portions of the scheme of God's dealings towards those who break his laws.

But we prefer to consider the question practically; that is, from a point of view more especially applicable to our present condition as a nation. When we look around upon that melancholy host, the criminal portion of our population, and from them to the general condition of society, we find the former to consist, in the main, of two classes; 1. Atrocious offenders,

the heinousness and reiteration of whose crimes indicate an incorrigible and hopeless state of depravity; 2. Masses of minor offenders, the growth and spawn of neglect, and want, and ignorance, and over-population; the result of the weakness or absence of that restraining and protective power, without which childhood and youth cannot but go wrong. We see that those who live by the breach of the law form an integral and rapidly increasing portion of our community; that, in our social system, crime has become not a casual circumstance but an established fact, we had almost said an institution, at all events a trade, into which youth are initiated by a scandalous apprenticeship, in which few take many steps without falling into the hands of the law.* The criminals in the former class are, generally speaking, beyond the pale of reformation. The law must be left to deal with them. But who can contemplate those of the latter kind without feeling that as to them some portion of the sin of Jeroboam the son of Nebat attaches to ourselves and our institutions. If we, by our laxity and blindness and selfishness, have not actually "made" these persons "to sin," we certainly have not done all that we might have done to prevent their fall. The checks which society ought to have provided to hinder them in their downward course have no existence, or are imperfect to a ridiculous extent. Should we not then do something more than merely call in the principles of "eternal justice" and "God's inexorable hatred against wrong" to sanction our revenge of their breaches of law? Is not that to overlook our own share in their guilt; to throw the punishment upon Israel, without feeling or even acknowledging that portion of the sin which rests upon Jeroboam? In this way it will be

* The total commitments *for theft* during the four years 1845—1848 are stated as follows:—1845, 20,977; 1846, 21,542; 1847, 25,303; 1848, 26,082. The numbers committed *for all crimes* under 15 years of age in the same years are said to have been—1845, 1,549; 1846, 1,640; 1847, 1,767; 1848 (when the Act for summary punishment of juvenile offenders came into operation), 1,087. The number of persons treated under the Juvenile Offenders Act should be returned. We gather these figures from "Facts in Figures (No. 1. New Series. 8vo. Lond.)," a publication which will be very useful if carefully compiled. The first number is a little deficient in preciseness, especially in reference to the local range embraced by the returns. In many places it is difficult to gather to what part of the United Kingdom they extend.

seen that the very "eternal justice" to which Mr. Carlyle makes his appeal, imperatively requires at the hand of society some strong efforts to reclaim and reform the whole class of our people from whom these criminals are principally derived. Such efforts are a debt of justice to this neglected race—a debt which it will be as fatal to us to neglect, as it will be for us to fail in that sterner duty of vindicating the authority of the law to which we are summoned by Mr. Carlyle.

These views of the obligations of society impel us, and ought to impel all people, to uphold those reformatory efforts, whether in jails or out of them, whether before jail or after it, of which Mr. Carlyle speaks with general and indiscriminating contempt. Whatever their form or name, all honest educational and protective endeavours ought to be supported: Ragged schools, district visiting societies, schools of reform, philanthropic societies,* call them what you will, and let them be as small and individually unimportant as they may be, Sylvanus Urban, who glories in having been the personal friend of Howard and his philanthropic supporters, advocates them all. The same feeling makes us view the present work of Mr. Hepworth Dixon with especial interest. It sets before us in outline the history and existing condition of all our London prisons, and of the more important of those in our country towns. Historically it is occasionally very erroneous and defective, and there is every now and then a sharpness of censure, and a tendency to ridicule persons who differ from the views of the author, which (as in the case of Mr. Carlyle) are especially to be lamented; but as a picture of our present prison systems, and as a popular explanation of what is doing

at Pentonville, Parkhurst, Wakefield, Preston, Reading, and all the other jails in which new efforts at experiments in penal science are now on trial, it is an extremely important and useful volume.

There is, no doubt, a great deal in all that is doing in prison discipline that is capable of vast improvement. Penal science is yet in its very infancy, and man blindly threads his way through many difficulties in all advancing efforts. It is also very possible that many persons may have erred on the side of benevolence, just as much as many persons used to err on the side of severity. It is equally possible for witty men like Mr. Carlyle to seize upon some minute fragment of the subject, and, by applying to it that very fallacious argument *ex pede Herculem*, to create a great deal of prejudice, and do a world of unintentional injustice. This is what Mr. Carlyle has done in his present pamphlet. If we could be tempted to retort his mode of treatment, and indulge our levity on anything which falls from him, certainly he has given plenty of scope for it; but the seriousness of the subject, as well as our respect for the man, withholds us from everything of the kind. We grieve over his intellectual and argumentative vagaries, and regret that a mind so capacious and prolific should be wasted in ridicule of the cleanliness of Tothill Fields, and in aspirations after the calm seclusion of Mr. Ernest Jones. Even if Tothill Fields be worthy of condemnation on account of its "cleanness," or because the imprisoned Chartist is allowed to read and write without "taxes and botherations," which we do not at all admit to be the case, Mr. Carlyle no doubt knows as well as any man that Tothill Fields is in many respects an

* We are very sorry to learn that the Asylum at Little Chelsea, established in 1813 by Miss Neave, upon the recommendation of Mrs. Fry, for the reformation of young women convicted or guilty of a first offence, or ignorant and destitute and in circumstances of great temptation and danger, is just now in urgent want of funds. This asylum (the only one of the kind in London) receives 50 females for a probationary period of two years. They are actively employed in works of hard labour and industry, and receive proper religious instruction. They are maintained at an average expense (including rent, taxes, and everything else) of 20*l.* per annum. Since 1813, 749 persons have been received into the asylum, of whom 300 have been respectably placed out, many have been restored to their friends. The general result has been in the highest degree satisfactory. It will be an infinite disgrace if such an institution be allowed to languish for lack of a little pecuniary support.

exceptional prison, that it exhibits comparatively little of what is going on in the science of prison discipline, that it does not in any sense deserve to be held up as an example of "model prisons." Let him, we would entreat him for the sake of society at large as well as for his own sake, desist for a little while from the torrent outpourings of his wrath against people whom he believes to talk philanthropic nonsense (is there no nonsense spoken on the other side?) and just investigate—not merely visit once, but investigate—in a calm practical way, what is doing at Pentonville, Parkhurst, Wakefield, and two or three real "model prisons." We are quite prepared for his finding a great deal that is really blame-worthy in every one of them. The world will be obliged to him for pointing it out, and still more if he will suggest the remedies. Such a course would be worthy of his genius and his position. He is now wasting his barrel of gunpowder in squibs. They are smart little explosions, but what we want is guiding light.

In Mr. Dixon's book we find some comments upon the only scintillation of such light that has recently broken upon this subject; we allude to the proposed substitution of labour-sentences for time-sentences. There are great difficulties in the way, but "a lion in the path" is the refuge only of the slothful and the heartless. We recommend the proposal (which is due to Captain Maconochie) to candid consideration and trial, and shall be surprised if both do not turn out to be in its favour. We have not space for any remarks upon it at present, but will extract a few words from Mr. Dixon which will explain some of the anticipated advantages of the proposed substitution.

"Time needs only to be endured; work must be done. The one class of sentences, therefore, appeals only to the passive faculties of the mind and body; the other to the active. One inevitably breeds idleness, sloth, and apathy—the other as certainly calls forth, or creates, the habit of industry, self-confidence, and hope. A man has no power over the progress of time, but he has over the progress of work. In the one case he is a slave to a necessity outside of himself, in the other he is a free

agent, with a task before him, but freedom at the end. As he puts forth his energies he feels that he is conquering his own freedom—and at the same time, whether he knows it or not, he is developing the virtues which will make him worthy of it. If the hope of gain sweeten labour, the desire of freedom will be found to sanctify it. The end will hallow the means. The habit of hard work which won the man's liberty will afterwards enable him to preserve it. The state of probation will become an integral part of life—a bright, not a dark, spot upon it, as it is now.

"Such a discipline must be, in an eminent degree, healthy and invigorating. The individual subjected to it is in a measure cast upon his own resources; he is required under it to act for himself, and, if he have not yet acquired, will soon learn, the art of self-control." (pp. 16, 17.)

Upon one point both these gentlemen are agreed, and it is a very startling and important one. Both are struck by the physical impress which is produced by a course of crime upon the countenances of its victims.

"Miserable distorted blockheads, the generality," remarks Mr. Carlyle; "ape-faces, imp-faces, angry dog-faces, heavy sullen ox-faces, degraded under-foot perverse creatures, sons of indocility, greedy mutinous darkness, and, in one word, of STUPIDITY, which is the general mother of such." (Carlyle, p. 9.)

"There is a certain monotony and family likeness in the criminal countenance which is at once repulsive and interesting: repulsive from its rugged outlines, its brutal expression, its physical deformity; interesting from the mere fact of that commonness of outward character. . . . No person can be long in the habit of seeing masses of criminals together without being struck with the sameness of their appearance. Ugliness has some intimate connection with crime." (Dixon, p. 138.)

Will not this disclosure arouse society to some adequate sense of its duties? We have amongst us, so both these acute observers testify, in the nineteenth century of the teaching of a life-and-light-giving faith, a mass of our population (amounting probably to several hundreds of thousands), in whom the mere animal portion of our nature is overpowering those portions which are intellectual and spiritual; beings who are rapidly debasing, physically as well as morally, into a condition of barbarous inciviliation scarcely above the level of the brutes

that perish. Their number increases daily: first, by the natural increase from this degraded stock, like begetting like; second, by the perpetual addition of new members sent from unions, trampers' lodging-houses, and gin-shops; third, by our improper treatment of juvenile criminals, to whom our jails serve but as nurseries and colleges of crime. Should not some strong effort be made to check this hideous growth? Nay, it must; or society itself will be shaken to its centre in the uproar which will ensue, and a Christian land will dwindle down into a condition of barbarian degradation.

Are there any who doubt the possibility of reforming beings so far sunk and degraded, any whose treatment of these wretches would simply be "a collar round the neck, and a cart-whip flourished over the back?" (Carlyle, p. 10.) We answer, that all history testifies, and so does all analogy, that the lowest of mankind may be civilised, and that the true taming, subduing, rationalising principle is something else than force. We point such doubters to what has been effected in the way of the reformation of criminals in our own times, by the simplest, weakest instruments who have gone forth upon the sacred mission in a kindly spirit. No one will despair of effecting the

required reformation who will study the life of Sarah Martin, or that most interesting narrative of the efforts of Thomas Wright of Manchester, which is set before us in the present work of Mr. Dixon, p. 25. It is in such examples alone that we can find comfort and assurance; it is from them alone that we can deduce the true principles of reformation. Study them all ye who desire to meddle with this great subject, and not only study them, but go yourselves personally amongst our labouring and criminal population, ascertain the stages and the steps by which the former are converted into the latter; go to our Ragged Schools, and see what criminals are at the commencement of their career; go to our jails, and see what they may become. The sight will be one of intense bitterness and sorrow to every one who has a heart to be affected; for, like the scroll of the prophet, there is nothing in it, within and without, but mourning, lamentation, and woe. It will alarm every one who has a stake in the welfare of the country. But it is only in this way, by careful practical study and investigation, that the lightning which even now flashes in the distance, can be drawn forth from that black cloud which approaches our country big with fatal portent.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

4. *Representations of the Persons of the Trinity.*

HAVING, in the last paper, given an account of those common and essential attributes the Nimbus and Aureole, we now proceed to take, as the subject of our inquiry, the highest and chief in the history of Iconography, the representations, symbolical or otherwise, of the Supreme Being. We shall treat the subject in its natural fourfold division, of 1, 2, and 3, delineations of each of the several divine persons separately; and 4, that combination of the three which forms the Trinity.

It may be necessary to premise a few observations on the principle of such representations, so contrary to modern notions of propriety. The

very attempt to embody, in a visible form, an invisible spiritual being, even with the omission of some of the attributes which in abstract idea are essential, seems a mere absurdity. And as such it was denounced by many eminent writers, and by several councils of the Church. Its obvious tendency to materialization occasioned every effort to be made to keep it within bounds. But in judging of it we should consider the different position that education has taken since the invention of printing. Before that time, the eye was the sense through which the mind of the uneducated was most certainly attained. Instruction could be conveyed to the masses only by

direct appeals to the senses. It was not for the refined or educated; that such delineations were intended, as appears by numerous passages of the most eminent ecclesiastical writers, but for the instruction of the vulgar. This will account for the grossness of the images which are occasionally to be met with. That the practice reached a point of excess, was not an unnatural circumstance, and often arose from the original meaning of forms being forgotten. As respects the prevalence of direct representation of the Deity as the Creator of all things, the eternal Father, and invisible Spirit, there is some misconception; examples

of this class are comparatively rare until a late period. In early Christian art, the representation of deity is ordinarily that of the Son, God made man; who, having been on earth, in human form, and the associate of humanity, was not considered to be an improper subject of representation. So that all the acts of deity, even those which in chronological sequence were anterior to the manifestation of God in humanity, are represented as performed by the Son, which will be perceived by an examination of works executed previous to the twelfth century.

i. *Representations of the Divine Father.*

The earliest representation endeavouring to symbolise, or convey an idea of, the Divine presence, was by means of a hand, an ancient and expressive emblem of power; *the hand of God* is a familiar scriptural expression. Thus the hand appearing from the clouds or the firmament, indicating the presence, but the invisible presence, of the Supreme Being, is introduced in all those subjects in which his power or interference is made manifest. In the early Christian monuments, the sculptured bas-reliefs on the sarcophagi and the paintings in the catacombs, we find this symbol; as, for instance, in the subjects from the Old Testament, of Moses receiving the Tables of the Law, Abraham about to offer up his son Isaac,* &c. In those from the Gospel, such as the Crucifixion, it is of very frequent occurrence, and a very interesting instance occurs in the remains of a piece of sculpture representing Christ on the Cross, with the figures of the Virgin and St. John, at the west end of the church of Headborn Worthy,† near Winchester; which is certainly of the Saxon period, and not later than the ninth century. It also occurs three times in that wonderful exemplar of the illuminator's art, the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, executed in the tenth century,‡ from which the annexed en-

graving is taken. The subject is the Presentation in the Temple; above,



from the clouds over the child Jesus, appears the hand of God in the attitude of benediction. Another instance is in the Ascension, where, from the midst of a starry disk representing the heavens, the hand of God is thrust forth to welcome the Son returning triumphant over sin and death. The



third example is not less interesting. It occurs in the subject of the Death of the Virgin, where the hand holding a crown is descending, attended by the heavenly choir; in this example the greater part of the arm is shown.

* Vide Bottari *Pittura e Sculpture*, &c.

† Vide engraving in the *Journal of the Congress of Brit. Archæological Association* at Winchester.

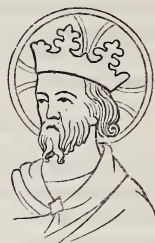
‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv., containing plates from the same.

Mons. Didron has given some curious instances of the employment of the hand as an emblem of the Deity; in one, from a Greek miniature of the tenth century, the hand emits rays upon the figure of the Prophet Isaiah, at the same time giving the benediction; in a miniature of the ninth century, the Baptism of Christ, the hand issues from a starry firmament, from which the dove descends upon the Saviour, thus completing the Trinity of persons. Sometimes it is represented with a cross-figured nimbus, of which Didron has given an example from the portal of the cathedral of Ferrara. It is of the twelfth century. The same author gives also a curious example from a Greek fresco of the eighteenth century, representing several naked figures, their hands conjoined in prayer, within a great hand issuing from the clouds; the subject is the Souls of the Just in the hand of God.* Thus we perceive, that in this, as in many other instances, the symbol was a mere literal representation of the language of metaphor.

Before the twelfth century, positive examples of the representation of the Father under a human form cannot be pronounced upon with certainty. That it was never attempted is not asserted. In such cases prohibition or condemnation rarely precedes the commission of the supposed irregularity; and as many early writers condemned the idea of giving a human form to the eternal Father, and especially John Damascene, the strenuous advocate of images in the Iconoclast controversy, there can be very little doubt that instances had occurred.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries we have no further doubts upon the matter. In place of the hand we have gradually the introduction of the figure of the Deity. First the head appears, issuing from the clouds; but Didron observes that still the features adhere to the conventional type of Christ. It is thus that there is some confusion in assigning to representations their prototype; whenever the Father and Son are distinct, and yet associated together, it is difficult to distinguish them, except by peculiar

attributes. They are figures of the same age and form, the Father being only distinguished by the orb in his left hand, whilst that of Christ has the Gospels. M. Didron has put the era of a decided change at about 1360, when the figure of the Father took its distinctive character as the "ancient of days." The following example is somewhat earlier, being from the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, Elsing, Norfolk, 1349. It represents the eternal Father



seated on a throne, a venerable bearded figure crowned, the nimbus crossed, the right hand in the attitude of benediction, while the other rests upon an orb; opposite is the figure of the Virgin, seated, and an angel from above about to put a crown upon her head. A more striking example occurs somewhat later, at the close of this century—the fourteenth—on a brass to the memory of one of the Paris family at Hildersham church,† Cambridgeshire. Two figures are kneeling at the foot of a cross fleury, in the centre of which is a figure of the Father, seated, and holding before him the figure of his Son upon the cross; the head is enormously large, being quite the width of the shoulders, the hair and beard long and flowing, the nimbus is crossed, and between each angle formed by the cross is a triple-leaved flower, somewhat resembling the fleur-de-lis,—the Christ has no nimbus. The aggrandisement of the head, as seen in this instance, is one of the phases which made the distinction in the portrait of the Father. The general disposition of the group is the common form under which the Trinity was exemplified from the beginning of the fourteenth down

* *Iconographie Chrétienne.*

† Engraved in Waller's Monumental Brasses.

to the end of the sixteenth century. It differs only in the absence of the dove, and both hands supporting the cross instead of the right being in the attitude of benediction, as is the case in the combinations alluded to. An example of the same subject was found in the excavations of old London Bridge. It was a carving in oak representing the eternal Father, seated, the features that of a venerable old man, the beard long and pointed, on the head a tiara or an imperial crown, and the feet resting on a globe, according to the Psalm, "the earth is thy footstool." As the figure was mutilated, one can only conjecture from appearances that it formerly might have held the figure of the Saviour in the manner of that last described.* The date of this work is about the end of the fifteenth century. The progress towards materialism which ecclesiastical art now manifested, was an excess in an opposite direction to that use of symbols which was condemned, in the seventh century, by the council of Constantinople. The desire to approximate to common and familiar ideas, or what was called a natural mode of representation, led to distinguishing deity by the symbols of earthly rank and power, as in the examples above given of the use of the crown and orb surmounted by a cross; and there seems to have been a general custom, of even giving the peculiar shape or fashion which these symbols partook of in various countries. Thus in Germany it is the imperial crown that is used, elsewhere a coronet, sometimes a jewelled diadem, and latterly the papal triple crown, as the insignia of the greatest earthly dignitary. These last examples are all of the sixteenth century, and not only is the head thus distinguished in many instances, but the whole figure assumes the attire of royalty or of the supreme pontiff. Didron has given an example from painted glass at St. Madeleine at Troyes, representing the creation of Eve, in which the Deity is thus figured, and without nimbus. Similar figures are frequently found in representations of the Trinity at this epoch. The great masters of Italy studied to elevate their conceptions of the Supreme Being although under a human form, and, discarding previous

conventionalities, produced some of the sublimest conceptions ever attempted by the hand of art. The figures of the deity by Michel Angiolo in the Sistine chapel have always been the theme of admiration; nor has Raffaele been far behind his great rival; but however grand the conception, however sublime the idea, the philosophical objection to such representations is as valid as when applied to the rudest and humblest of those examples of which we have given record. Thus then, to bring this portion of our task to an end, we may conclude that until the 11th century, God the Father was symbolised by a hand issuing from the clouds, sometimes in benediction, but often also performing other functions, as our examples prove. And from the 12th to the 14th century, the figures of the Father and Son are confounded together; but from that time to the 16th, a distinctive character is recognisable. The orb or globe is the chief attribute of the Father, as the Creator of the world, but there are instances of its being applied to the other two persons. The increase in the size of the head has been already noticed; but it is not however a universal attribute. The crown has already been mentioned; but neither is that a constant attendant; and the use of the papal tiara, Didron considers, with some show of reason, indicated the political feelings towards the papacy in the country in which it occurs; he does not however appear to be aware of examples of it being found in England. Sometimes the idea of the papal tiara is enlarged upon, and, instead of three, four or five crowns are given to the Deity, as in an example in painted glass of the 16th century engraved by Didron in the *Iconographie Chrétienne*, p. 232. It was in the 16th century that the triangle inclosing the Hebrew letters forming the name of Jehovah became a symbol of the Supreme Being and the triune God; the form had been, as before observed, applied as a nimbus, and always confined to the Father. This symbol still retains its use, and may be frequently seen in modern decorations of not only Catholic but Protestant churches.

* Now in the possession of Mr. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

ii. *Representations of the Divine Son.*

The caution that was manifested in the introduction of representations of the Father, tended in no small measure to increase and develop the importance which the figure of the Son bears in Christian Iconography. Christ, as we have before remarked, appears in the earliest times, first under symbols of the lamb, lion, &c. or under the figure of the Good Shepherd, which we learn from Tertullian was put upon the chalices in his time, but which was certainly derived from forms familiar to ancient art. Of the ancient symbols none have been more popular than that of the lamb. Although, like other symbols, condemned in the Quinisext Council, the popular attachment to it has survived even to our own times. The associations connected with the paschal lamb were carried into the Christian faith, and numerous passages in the New Testament gave a constant warrant to its continuance as an emblem of the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. This figure is so well known that it is unnecessary to enter at any length into its description. The general mode of developing it is by a lamb walking, and bearing a cross with a banner, or a banner inscribed with a cross; the head is nimbed with the crossed nimbus, and is frequently turned as looking backwards. It is found upon monastic seals and arms, and very often introduced in the crook of the pastoral staff of bishops and abbots. It is thus represented in the magnificent brass of Abbot de la Mare at St. Alban's. The figures of the Good Shepherd are simple and youthful forms, of which, as before observed, the idea was obtained from classic prototypes; so also when in the 4th and 5th centuries a more defined idea was attempted of the Saviour, yet they still preserved a youthful figure and unbearded countenance. The Gnostics were the first to give the image of Jesus Christ, and the custom prevailed amongst other Heretics. From them probably arose those stories of portraits having been made during his sojourn upon earth. With this belief, of which the story of the Vera Icon, or *Veronica*, was but a phase, the Christian Church

became imbued, notwithstanding that St. Augustine asserted that no real image or portrait of the Saviour existed in his time; and thus we have the beginning of that conventional form, which preserved its principal traits through so many ages.

A most singular question however arose on this point, and was for a long time a subject of grave controversy. It was agitated, whether the form and countenance of the Saviour was handsome or the reverse. This strange question found its advocates on either side, and both Pagans and Christians took part in its discussion. Justin Martyr held the latter opinion, building on the language of prophecy, on the ground, that Jesus having dwelt amongst men in a state of humiliation, it was necessary for him to assume an abject form. St. Clement of Alexandria followed on the same side, as also Tertullian. The fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries were divided, but many of the most eloquent and distinguished, as Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Chrysostom, took a totally different view, and describe him as beautiful in the highest degree. Singular as this controversy appears, the subject occasionally engaged the attention of the ecclesiastical writers down to the fifteenth century.

The early representations of Christ, as found in Christian sarcophagi, make him youthful, not only when performing the miracles of his life, but even when exalted into heaven; as is shown in a piece of sculpture of the fourth century, where he is seated on a chair holding a scroll in his left hand; at his feet an allegorical figure of the heavens: the costume and treatment of the whole is altogether imitated from classic models. This idea of youth in the figures of Christ prevailed in a great degree down to the tenth century; there are but few exceptions, but those belong to the type which afterwards prevailed, when Jesus was painted with a beard, and of that age at which he was supposed to have been at his death, viz. thirty-three years. A severity of expression now accompanies his features, and is particularly to be observed in works issuing from

the Byzantine school. The MS. of Cædmon,* of the tenth century, in the Bodleian Library, rude as are the delineations, gives some exceeding valuable information on iconography, scarcely less than the nearly contemporary Benedictional of St. Ethelwold. In Cædmon the Deity who appears at the creation of the world and of man is represented under the human figure of the Saviour, and, lest there should be any doubt on the subject, one of the designs has the name *salvator* written on the aureole which surrounds the figure of the Deity creating the plants and the beasts of the field, &c.† The figures, however, are represented with a crossed nimbus, and, what is certainly remarkable, sometimes with long hair and a forked beard, and at others with the beard omitted. The book of the Gospels is generally held in the left hand, but there are frequent examples in which the hand grasps another emblem, of which it is difficult to speak with certainty. That it is evidently an ensign of power is nearly all that can be affirmed, but it resembles mostly a rude representation of the thunderbolt of antiquity. Twice also among these curious delineations the nimbus is omitted and a crown substituted; in one instance a diadem or circlet only, such as appears round the heads of the archangels. In the Benedictional the same indecision is to be found in representing Christ, as either youthful and without beard, or bearded; and the instances are worth remarking, for it shows a period of transition from one idea to the other, and has no respect to the subject, which one might otherwise be led to infer, as will be seen by the following account. In the subjects of the Baptism, Christ coming in his Glory, the Ascension, and the Incredulity of St. Thomas, the features are old and bearded; but in the Stoning of St. Stephen, and the Entry into Jerusalem, the face is youthful and without a beard; it is clear, therefore, that at this period the precise convention was undetermined. Among these very curious and interesting miniatures is one forming part of the initial letter O commencing the legend, "*Omnipotens Trinitas unus et verus deus pater et filius et Spiritus Sanctus.*" The

figure is seated on a rainbow or *aureole*, and is contained within another of the usual oval form; the left hand holds the Gospels, the right is in benediction; the head is greatly *enlarged*, and is encircled with a jewelled chaplet or diadem; the features are, however, those of Christ, but more aged. Unquestionably this representation, from the fact of its being the initial of the phrase expressing the three persons of the Godhead together, with the attribute of the crown or diadem and the enlarged head, is an early attempt to embody an idea of the undivided personality of the Deity, though as yet the old type of the Son is mainly preserved.

Didron has endeavoured to give a reason for the bearded and unbearded figure of Christ, when found together in monuments of the same age; the former he considers were given to Christ in his humanity, the latter when in his glorified state. But it is evident, from the instances quoted from the Benedictional, that this can hardly have been observed as a rule, at any rate, at the period of the tenth century. The twelfth century presents us with a definite and decided character in the heads of Christ, which are now always bearded. A good example of the kind is to be seen in the small chapel of St. Sepulchre in Winchester cathedral, where a colossal bust of Christ appears holding the book of the Gospels in his left hand, on which is written, "*Salus Populi Ego Sum,*" one of many phrases with which it is generally inscribed, and of which the most frequent are the following:—

Ego sum via veritas et vita.

Ego sum lux mundi.

Ego sum ressurectio.

Ego et Pater unum sumus.

The countenance is that of a man of thirty or thereabouts; the hair, which is of light colour, is long and flowing down upon the shoulders, and the beard is short and slightly indicated. This type still prevails among the modern Greek ecclesiastical artists.

Christ is represented under many different ideas, with various symbols and costume, and, when performing functions in relation to his divine nature, the character of the symbols of

* Vide Archæologia, vol. xxiv.

† Ibid. pl. 6.

power have that reference to local circumstances which was noticed in the images of God the Father. In the celebrated picture of the Last Judgment by Orcagna in the Campo Santo at Pisa, Christ is sitting within an aureole in royal vestments, having on his head a tiara, or conical cap, very much resembling in form one worn by one of the figures in the book of costumes by Vecellio, and under which is written "Signori di Castella:" the same kind of cap is also given to the Deity by Ghiberti on his celebrated gates at Florence. In some remains of paintings recently discovered at Winchfield Church near Winchester, a figure of Christ in a similar subject, the Last Judgment, has upon the head a cap turned up with ermine similar to that called a cap of maintenance, and the character of the hair and beard has a local rather than a traditional character.



The figure is much mutilated, so that the disposition of the whole is lost, but it appears nude, and displaying the wounds, according to a very frequent conventional treatment: the date of this fragment is the latter half of the fifteenth century. In a Greek painting of the same age is a bust of Christ figured with wings as an angel, with youthful countenance, having on the cross of the nimbus the letters "δ ων," and, above, the two monograms of the sacred name; both hands are in benediction. The whole is contained in an aureole, composed of a quadruple of triangles, supported by the Archangels. In this example we have completely unfolded the scheme which prevailed in the middle ages to so late a period, of giving the personality of the God-head entirely to the Son. Here the youthful unbearded figure, represented as the messenger of the will of God, is,

by the inscriptions on the nimbus, at once the Christ and the I AM, that expression of self-existence which belongs only to Jehovah. In works by Greek artists this is by no means of unfrequent occurrence, as well as the Alpha and Omega, derived from the Apocalypse. Christ as the great Archbishop is a favourite subject for the cupolas of the Greek churches; he is represented with the archiepiscopal crown, vested in the rich apparel of that dignity, and attended by angels and the figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. In the iconography of the Latin church a similar idea was manifested, and Christ officiating as a priest is not uncommon in illuminated missals. Christ the vanquisher of Sin and Death, whom he tramples under his feet, or holds bound with a chain, is of frequent occurrence, as is also Christ triumphant, or his second coming in glory. A magnificent design of this subject appears in Ethelwold's Benedictional, which is worth referring to. He is there represented * as coming upon the clouds of heaven, attended by a choir of angels, some of whom bear the witnesses or emblems of his passion, the cross, sponge, and spear. He holds in his right hand a cross like the crosier of an archbishop, in his left the Gospels; the nimbus is highly enriched with jewels, and the whole figure is surrounded by an irradiated aureole; on his robes, which are represented as agitated by motion, is written the text, "*Rex Regum et Dominus Dominantium.*" Allowing for the dark period in the history of art, the tenth century, at which this work was executed, it will be pronounced a marvel of design, and this instance especially approaches in conception to the sublime. The various ideas that have been engrafted upon the history of Christ have had their influence in the representations of his person, but it will be better to notice them under a different head. The foregoing remarks give the general view of the historical and common type of the representation of the Son, which continued down to the period of the *renaissance*, when conventional attributes were disregarded or entirely laid aside.

J. G. WALLER.

* Vide Archæologia, vol. xxiv. pl. 6.

FACTS FOR A NEW BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

I PURPOSE from time to time to bring together under the above head such new facts as I possess or may hereafter discover relating to persons whose lives should be included in a new *Biographia Britannica*,—a work of which we are very much in need, and which Government might do something to encourage without incurring the imputation of an unnecessary expenditure of public money. Fine as is Flaxman's monument to Lord Nelson, Southey's Life of our great Admiral is a still nobler monument to his memory. The marble was paid for by Government, and the Life was a private speculation of a London publisher. A universal Biographical Dictionary would be a still nobler undertaking than a *Biographia Britannica*; but I do not entertain even the slightest hope of seeing so extensive a work adequately performed, whereas a *Biographia Britannica* has a much narrower range, and might be accomplished by a little phalanx of competent men in a much shorter space of time than some would at first imagine. My first fact shall relate to

JOHN LOCKE.

The writer of the letter is the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon. Did Clarendon foresee the future eminence of the person he is recommending?

[British Museum, Addit. MS. 14,269, fol. 151.]

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentl.—I am very well assured that Mr. John Lock, a M^r of Arts and Student of Christ Church, has employed his time in the study of Phisick to so good purpose that hee is in all respects qualified for y^e Degree of D^r in that Faculty, for which hee has also full time; but, not having taken the degree of Batcheler in Phisick, he has desired that hee may bee dispenst with to accumulate that degree, which appears to me a very modest, reasonable request, hee professing himself ready to perform the exercise for both degrees; I therefore very willingly give my consent that a dispensac'on to that degree be propounded for him.

I am,
Mr. Vice-Chancellor^r and Gentl.

Your affectionate servant,

CLARENDON C."

"*Berkshire House,*
3 November, 1666."

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

My second new fact relates to the wife of General Monk,

ANN CLARGES, AFTERWARDS DUCHESS OF ALBEMARLE.

Her age is nowhere mentioned by Monk's many biographers.

Sir Thomas Clarges to Sir Edward Walker.

[British Museum, Addit. MS. 12,514.]

"Sr,—The Duke of Albemarle the last night requested me to direct what might be requisite for his mother's funerall, but with a caution to let it be decent and not excessive or superfluous, but so as nothing might be omitted that was necessary for the ceremony; and he wish'd me to desire your advice and direction in it, in order whereunto I have sent the bearer, Mr. Marshall, to wayt on you (whoe is one my sister sometime used in her life time) to take your advice in writing what method is to be observ'd on this solemnity, and what number of persons are to attend the corps dayly whilst it is unburied; and what rooms to be hung, and with what. All that I think of is to have fifty-four old women, to be in gownes, to asist at the solemnity; for that (they say) she desired in reference to her age, which was 54; but how they are to be habited, or what hoods, I referre to y^r direction.

"There is only [one] thing more, concerning her own arms, besides those the king gave her, w^{ch} I have appointed Mr. Marshall to discourse to you, and I desire you to excuse, in the melancholy wherein I am, that I wayt not on you myself, whoe am,

y^r most affectionate serv^t,

THO. CLARGES."

"To my honoured friend,
S^r Edward Walker."

The following letter (from the books of the Lord Steward's Office) is about

NAT LEE.

King James II. it will be seen took care of Lee while confined in Bedlam. The Stuarts entertained an hereditary love and regard for poets.

"*Board of Green Cloth,*

4 January, 1685[6].

S^{rs}.—His Mat^{ie} hath commanded us to signifie unto you that whereas Nathan Lee, Gent., being distracted, is now under your care in the hospitall of Bethlehem, who hath bin hitherto maintained at the charge of his Friends, shall for the future have an allowance from this Board of 5s. per weeke

3 E

towards his support, which shalbe taken care of and paid by the Cofferer of his Maties house, to begin the 1st day of this instant January. Wee remaine with respect,

S^{rs},
Your affectionate friends,
STE. FOX.
WM. BOREMAN.
W. CHURCHILL.
H. FIREBRACE.”

“To our very loving Friends,
S^r W^m Turner, Knt. President,
& the rest of the Governors of
Bethlehem hospitall.”

To this letter is affixed the following memorandum :—

“Upon Certificate from Mr. Edward Tyson, Doct^r, of Bethlehem Hospital, of y^e 7th of April, 1688, that y^e above named M^r Nath. Lee is recovered of his lunacy, and fitt to be discharged out of the Hospital, he is accordingly discharged this 23rd of April, 1688.”

Lee it appears was admitted to the hospital 11 November 1684, so that he was nearly four years in confinement.

The royal sign manual warrant which follows relates to

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS,

whose heroic saying, “Never was it known that a Douglas had left his post without orders,” has been preserved by Sir William Temple, and commemorated by Hume in his History of England. He perished in the flames, though he had an easy opportunity of escaping.

[From the original.]

“CHARLES R.—Our Will and Pleasure is, That out of such moneys as are remaining in y^r hands for Sale of Prizes, you pay or cause to be paid to ——— Douglas, relict of Captain Archibald Douglas lately slaine in Our Service by the Dutch at Chatham, or her Assignes, y^e summe of One Hundred Pounds of Our Royal Bounty, to her, for the supply of her present necessities. For w^{ch} this shall bee yo^r Warrant. Given at Our Court at Whitehall, y^e 18th day of October, 1667.

By His Maties Command,
ARLINGTON.”

“To Our Right Trusty and
Well beloved Counsell^r
Anthony Lord Ashley,
Our Treas^r of Prizes.”

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND,

to whom my next new fact relates, was secretary to Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary. His life was full of incident, and many of his inventions much in advance of his age. He lived for some time at Vauxhall, and as I suspect was the first manufacturer of the glass for which that suburban hamlet of London (in Morland's time) is still deservedly distinguished.

[Audit Office Enrol^{ls}, vol. vi. p. 571.]

“CHARLES THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and right welbeloued Councillor Thomas Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, our High Th^rer of England, the Th^rer, Chancellor, and Underth^rer of our Exchequer now and for the time being, greeting. Our Will and Pleasure is, & wee doe hereby authorize & require you to cause severall Tallyes of Assignment to bee leavyed at the Receept of Exchequer upon the Collectors of the Annual Tenthes of the Clergie in the Diocese of York, for the sume of Nine Hundred and Fifty Pounds, due and unpaid for the yeare ended at Christmas 1671. And also the like Tallyes upon the Collector of the Diocese of Lincolne, for the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid unto our trusty and welbeloued S^r Samuel Morland, Knt. & Bar^t or his Assignes for the defraying the charges of about five hundred Lookeing Glasses to bee by him provided and sett up in Ollive wood frames for our special use and service. As likewise to pay or cause to bee payd to him, the said S^r Samuel Morland, or his Assigns, one Annuity or yearly sum of Three Hundred Pounds by Tallye of Assignment out of any moneys which are or shalbee due or payable into our Exchequer out of the said Tenths of our Clergy, and this by even and equal porc'ons at the four most usual Feasts of the year, to commence and be accounted from the feast of S^t John the Baptist last past, the same to be continued from time to time as it shall become due during Our Pleasure, the which Annuity wee have graunted to him the said S^r Samuel Morland, for and in considerac'on of his keepinge and mainteyneing in constant repaire a certain private printing presse, and divers other Instruments and Presses, which by Our Especial Order and Appointment he hath lately erected and sett up, all which, as they haue already beene, soe wee are satisfyed wilbee, very useful & serviceable unto us. As likewise in considerac'on of divers

Sallaryes which he must give to severall persons who are necessarily to bee employed therein, & other accidental expences of fire, candle, paper, wax, and other necessaryes. And these our L^{res} shalbee your sufficient Warr^t & Discharge in this behalfe. Given under our Privy Seale at o^r Pallace of Westminster, the

twelfth day of December in the four and twentyeth year of our Raigne [1672].

THO. WATKINS."

Here I must conclude my present communication.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 11 March.



OLD YEW TREE IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

MR. URBAN, *Richmond.*

I SEND you a sketch of a beautiful and extraordinary Yew Tree now flourishing in the grounds of Arngomery House, Stirlingshire. I call it extraordinary, because, unlike any other yew tree I have seen, it does not appear to have ever been lopped or pollarded. As to the age of the tree, it is of course all conjecture. The

owner of it, William Leckie Ewing, esq. states that when his grandfather, Dr. Leckie, returned from Jamaica in 1749, just 100 years ago, he was told by the oldest man in the parish (about 100 years of age) that it was an immense large tree in his young days. When Mr. Ewing took down the old house a few years ago, he found stones in it which the architect * said must

* Our correspondent does not state how the age of the stones was shown.—EDIT.

have been at least 800 years old, and probably were laid in their places when the tree was planted.

The dimensions of the tree are as follows:

	feet.	in.
Girth of trunk at the ground .	13	0
Ditto at 3 feet from ditto .	10	1
Ditto at spring of the branches	10	0

	feet.	in.
Height of bole to the branches	7	6
Ditto of the tree . . .	35	0
Circumference outside the branches . . .	192	0
Ditto inside the branches	3	
feet from the ground . .	99	0
Yours, &c.	ED. JESSE.	

M. GUIZOT

AND THE COPYRIGHT OF FOREIGN AUTHORS AND TRANSLATORS.*

M. GUIZOT is an historical writer of unquestionable power, and, when he does not use history for a temporary purpose, is as worthy as any man of being listened to with the most respectful attention. His "History of the English Revolution" is a work of great vigour and pictorial effect, and is often distinguished by an accurate acquaintance with fact and a just appreciation of the position of English parties which are extremely remarkable in a foreign writer. On the present occasion we cannot award him the same high praise, and the reason is obvious. Excited by recent memorable events in his native country, and writing for France—France as it is, France torn and shaken by intestine division—every thing which enters his mind naturally takes such colour as renders it applicable to the purpose which he has in view. If it does not actually lose its own essential character, it ceases to stand in its customary position. It is not subject to the influences of the light and shade which of right belong to it, but is placed in the false glare of an unnatural, reflected brilliancy. In like manner as Lear could not see anything but filial ingratitude in the misery of the assumed Tom-a-bedlam, and as in degree every thing which stirs the mind, be it little or much, produces somewhat of a similar effect, so in the present pamphlet, although treating of the English Revolution of 1640, the author sees only the French Revolution of 1848. In the English Republic of 1649, he finds, as he thinks, a

parallel for the present Republic of France, and the result of the whole is, that only such facts have struck his mind, and are therefore here brought forward, and in such sequence and juxta-position, as are likely to lead on his countrymen to something like the same results which were arrived at by our forefathers. This is not a good mode of writing history, although it may be an excellent way of dealing with politics. It leads, not intentionally but necessarily, to overstatement and omission, and gives a temporary and party character to that which, if properly treated, belongs to all time and to all mankind. Clever, interesting, and occasionally brilliant, the book contains many good things. The characters of Cromwell and William III. and other leading men are admirable sketches, and in many parts very truthful; but as a whole no persons conversant with the History of England will accept our author's statements as containing an accurate representation of the "causes" which form his subject. Instead of going further into the question of the special merit or demerit of the book, which would lead to minute discussions which are always unsatisfactory in the instance of an author who does not quote authorities, we will turn to another point of view in which this book is to be regarded, and in which it is peculiarly interesting to literary men. It brings before us in a very striking way a phase of the copyright question which is not new, but which is more than ordinarily important in the present

* On the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution, 1640—1688. By M. Guizot. Lond. 8vo. 1850.

The same work, translated by Mrs. Austin. Lond. Post 8vo. 1850.

condition of our historical literature. It is not exactly the same phase of that question which is presented in the recent case of Mr. Washington Irving, but one which, in its effect upon literature, is really of more moment.

Mr. Washington Irving's case is that of a foreigner writing a book in the English language and selling his presumed copyright to an English publisher. The book is no sooner published than it is reprinted in England in several very cheap editions, by which means the original publisher is undersold and his anticipated profit upon the book destroyed. The plea in legal explanation of this transaction is, that the author is not an English subject, and therefore cannot take advantage of our law of copyright. The original publisher paid his money unadvisedly for what the author had not to sell, and therefore he has no claim to the protection of our courts. Now, if this be a correct statement of the law, which seems to be admitted on all hands, its effect is simply to drive all foreign authors out of our literary market. The republication in England of books written by foreigners, whether in English or in other languages, is, according to this view of the law, altogether "free," and no publisher will ever again give money to a writer not a British subject, for any presumed copyright. Whoever likes may reprint books written by foreigners without fear of injunction or any other legal consequences. This is the doctrine deducible from the case of Mr. Washington Irving.

The case of M. Guizot or Mrs. Austin is somewhat different. It runs as follows. A foreigner proposes to write a book upon a subject which will be interesting in his own country, and also in another country the language of which is not sufficiently well known to the author to enable him to translate his book himself; or, perhaps it should be said, he is too diffident of his knowledge of the second language to undertake the task without assistance. In these circumstances he chooses a translator of acknowledged eminence, and then makes his bargain with a publisher. The publisher pays him for his original work. He also pays the translator; and it is arranged that the original

and the translation shall be published simultaneously. The work is transmitted in MS., as it is written, to the translator, who also takes a journey into the foreign country in which the author is resident and confers with him on the translation, which obtains in that way, and by subsequent correspondence, all the authority which it can derive from the sanction and concurrence of the author. It is ultimately published in the way originally agreed upon, and the result shall be stated in the words of the translator of the work before us.

"The moment his [Mr. Murray's] English edition, prepared with so much care, labour, and cost, appears, the first person who has no feeling for the dignity of letters or the sanctity of property may buy a copy, alter a few words or the structure of a few sentences, and call it a new translation. To affirm that any man, with an approved translation lying under his hand, will go through the drudgery of a new one, is to make too large a demand on the public credulity. What wonder if a publisher, who has no single item of the original outlay to incur, can undersell the publisher upon whom the whole burthen of producing the book has lain?"

The legal principle in this case is the same as in the other, but its application is different. The foreign author has no copyright in England. The money paid to him conveyed to the publisher no copyright; but merely the comparatively trifling advantage, in the case of a pamphlet, of being first in the field. The translation which the publisher paid for is of course his own, but anybody else may publish another translation as soon as he thinks proper to do so.

The effect of Mr. Washington Irving's case is to throw open the publication of all foreign books, and prevent all payments to foreign authors; the effect of M. Guizot's case rather falls upon translators, and is admirably stated on their behalf by her who amongst them is *facile princeps*.

"I may be pardoned," remarks Mrs. Austin, "for taking an interest in an occupation to which so considerable a part of my life has been devoted, and for expressing my extreme regret that the honourable and useful, though unostentatious, office of interpreter of the literature of other nations must be relinquished by the class of persons to whose hands it can be

safely committed, unless more effectually protected by public morality. Here and there a laborious and zealous translator may devote himself to some valuable book, interesting only to a narrow public; or a liberal and enlightened publisher may content himself with bare remuneration, and with the honour of bringing out a work useful to his country. They will have no rivalry to fear. But with regard to books which are likely to be popular, it is evident that they must be abandoned to the scramble of those whose only object is to produce something saleable in the shortest time and at the smallest cost."

Campbell the poet once proposed, as we have heard, the health of Buonaparte as a patron of literature, because he had shot a publisher; and there is an opinion abroad that there is a kind of natural oppugnancy between the interests of author and publisher. We cannot coincide in any such notion. Their interests are conjoint. Occasionally a publisher may make unreasonable profits, and render accounts as mysterious as a national balance-sheet; but, on the other hand, he is often deceived, and is subject to a variety of chances, against which he can only find indemnity in his successful books. The respectability of literature, and the publication of expensive high-class books, are mainly dependent upon the existence of a class of wealthy, spirited, publishers; and, for our own part, anxious as we are that the dealings between literary men and publishers should be put upon a liberal footing, especially to the former, and that the latter should never be allowed to look to the Literary Fund as a refuge for persons whom they have neglected to remunerate properly, we must maintain that whatever tends to deteriorate our publishers as a class, to deprive them of a fair profit upon the publication of respectable books, or to enlarge the sphere of that scramble to which Mrs. Austen alludes, is directly calculated to depreciate literature and lower the literary character. Wherever a bookseller, as in the case of M. Guizot, honestly and laudably expends money in order to secure to the public a better book than can otherwise be obtained, we think the shield of the law ought to be thrown over the transaction, and are of opinion that literature, literary men, and

the public at large, must suffer if it be not.

The case of the translator is equally obvious. Our literature has been, and may still hope to be, greatly enriched by the translations of Mrs. Austin and others; but the absence of security for the receipt of the profits of their labours, even in cases which are not likely to be taken advantage of by the underselling bookseller, enables the publisher to beat down the translator to the very minimum of remuneration, and throws an uncertainty over the whole transaction which must be equally prejudicial both to the public and to those who are directly interested in the speculation. Such insecurity tends to exclude us as a nation from a knowledge of the best foreign literature, and to throw the business of translation into very inferior hands; great evils both of them.

Surely this is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to exist, especially as the remedy appears to be obvious. By the law relating to international copyright (7 Vict. c. 52), passed in consequence of Lord Mahon's Act for the regulation of English copyright (5 and 6 Vict. c. 45), the Queen is authorised by order in council to enable authors of works first published in any foreign countries to have a copyright in England, provided a similar advantage be given to English authors in the foreign countries in which such works were first published. This general clause has remained, we believe, ineffective, up to the present time. Other countries are not yet wise enough to see their own interest, and the general interest of the world at large in this matter. Why should we wait for them, to the prejudice, as is rendered obvious by the cases we have quoted, of our own publishers and translators, and to the detriment of public morality? Where would be the inconvenience—on the contrary, would it not be highly conducive to our credit and advantage, both national and literary—if we were to allow a foreign author of original works, or a foreign author and his selected translator, to have a copyright in his works printed and published in the British dominions for a limited period; shorter, if that were thought right, than the period granted to native authors, and with a proviso

that such copyright should only exist in case of the sole publication of the works referred to in this country, or contemporaneous publication in this country as well as in the foreign country of which the author is a citizen or subject? Such a concession would be gracious and generous to foreign authors, it would render us participant in the best foreign literature, and would, ere long, open the eyes of foreign nations to the propriety of giving our authors similar advantages. Even if it did not, it could not tell to the disadvantage, but to the advantage, of our own literary class, and to the upholding of fair dealing amongst booksellers.

Lord Mahon entitled himself to the thanks of all literary persons, by his exertions in obtaining the Act of Parliament for the regulation of copyright, which passes by his name. The present question is one which falls peculiarly within his province. Equally acquainted with foreign and native literature, himself a distinguished author, and cognizant with all the rights and wrongs of authorship, literature looks to him to give the aid of his public position in bringing this question to an honest and equitable settlement, as satisfactory to authorship and as honourable to himself, as that which he previously had the happiness to effect.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM has been presented by order of Her Majesty to both houses of parliament, but copies have not yet been delivered.

The Commissioners report that the mode in which the Trustees have exercised their functions of management has not been satisfactory; and that there are fatal objections to the existing scheme of government. They lay it down as a principle that such a Board of Trustees is not well adapted to carry through or even to superintend efficiently the details of ordinary administration, although eminently qualified to discharge the duties of visitors. They therefore recommend that the existing Trustees should form a kind of appellate jurisdiction to be resorted to on the occurrence of important questions.

They recommend that a change should be adopted, involving the abolition of the offices of Principal Librarian and Secretary, as they now exist, and the establishment of a responsible executive Council, consisting of a Chairman, to be appointed by the Crown, who should be a Trustee *virtute officii*; of four members to be chosen by the Trustees from among their own number; and of two others to be appointed by the Crown: one distinguished for attainments in literature and the other for attainments in natural history; the former to have special supervision of the library, prints, antiquities, and medals, and the other the like supervision of the collections of natural history. The Chairman to be appointed for five years, and to be eligible for re-appointment; the two other appointed members of the Council

to be paid by salary. Whether the Chairman should be paid, or not, is a question on which the Commissioners were not unanimous.

With reference to the new Catalogue of the Library, the Commissioners state that about one-half of it is completed in MS. and they recommend that it should be continued with the utmost possible expedition consistent with its satisfactory execution; but that it should remain unprinted. They are unanimous in opinion that the publication of a cheap compendious Catalogue will not be of such advantage as to make it advisable that its compilation should occasion any interruption of the progress of the large MS. Catalogue, which it would do if now undertaken. They therefore deprecate any proposal for now publishing any such compendious Catalogue. The publication of Catalogues of the Civil War Tracts, and those relating to the French Revolution, they think should wait for the completion of the great MS. Catalogue, which should be dealt with as material and foundation for such separate Catalogues.

They describe the Museum as having been the scene of very discreditable squabbles amongst the officers, and state that a more prompt and decisive adjudication of intestine differences is much required. The principal librarian might have interfered with advantage in many such cases if he had not been restrained by his naturally kind and courteous disposition. They attribute these disagreements mainly to the want of communication between the officers and the Trustees.

These are the principal recommenda-

tions of the Commissioners interesting to literary men.

Never perhaps was there an anticipation more fully realised than that which we ventured to express in our Magazine for February last, respecting the then intended EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDÆVAL ART. The exhibition is now open at the house of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, with certainly the choicest collection of objects of manufactured art that has ever been got together in this country. We shall not attempt any description of it; the newspapers have done that sufficiently already. All who feel an interest in the study of the works of past times will miss a great opportunity if they do not make themselves acquainted with every object in it. Brought together as they are in this splendid collection, they form "a spectacle," to use the words of the catalogue, "as gorgeous as it is instructive, and a triumphant justification of the toil and enthusiasm of the critical antiquary."

A singularly interesting COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS was dispersed on the 19th and 20th of March, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the property of GEORGE LINNECAR, Esq. of Liverpool. Somebody said—we believe it was Miss Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay—that reading Boswell's Johnson was like going to Vauxhall, for there one met all one's friends. The chief of these letters were a kind of comment and illustration of Boswell's Johnson, and formed just such another Vauxhall to persons interested—and who is not?—in the worthies of that period. There were letters to *Garrick* from *Beattie*, full of small self-conceit and enormous flattery; from fussy *Boswell*, on the deaths of *Gray* and *Goldsmith*; from the great *Lord Chatham*, with a rhyming invitation full of flattery; from *Churchill*, writing, "Half drunk, half mad, and quite stripp'd of all my money, I should be obliged if you would enclose and send me by the bearer five pieces;" from *Kitty Clive*, who thinks "stoping of monney" for non-attendance must be "a french fasson" not justifiable by "any part of the English laws;" from *Cumberland*, snapped at by snarlers at home, but dosed to the full with Irish hospitality and flattery; from *Oliver Goldsmith*, with a play which will be ready "in a season or two," and a bill for 60*l.* at a month sent for immediate acceptance; from *Johnson* with the original of the epitaph on Hogarth, "The hand of Art here torpid lies;" from *Hannah More* about her Percy, and the five old maids who sat purring and knitting at Cowslip Green; and from *George Steevens*, who admits

that himself and other commentators have ridden Shakspeare like the nightmare; besides others, both earlier and later, not addressed to the great player, as from *Belzoni*, *Cowper*, *Burns*, *Campbell*, *Gray*, *Hoyley*, *Mason*, *James Montgomery*, *Walter Scott*, *Kirke White*, with *Dugdale's* account of the destruction of his books in the Fire of London, and *John Evelyn's* of the loss of his by lending them to two Scotchmen, the Duke of Lauderdale and Bishop Burnet; and *Pope's* original of the epitaph on the 'Statesman, yet friend to truth,' and multitudes of others. The formation and dispersion of such a collection are facts in literary history which ought not to be allowed to pass without a record. They were principally derived from the Upcott collection.

A considerable change has been effected in the constitution and management of THE SURTEES SOCIETY. The subscription is to be reduced to one guinea, and various other judicious alterations to be made which will, we trust, add greatly to the strength and permanent prosperity of the Society. Mr. J. G. Nichols and Mr. Henderson, of South Bailey, Durham, continue to be the Treasurers.

Amongst coming events of interest to antiquaries we may announce that the work by Messrs. Roach Smith and Fairholt on the ROMAN and SAXON ANTIQUITIES OF RICHBOROUGH, Reculver, and Lymne, is on the eve of publication. The subscription list will close in a few days.

C. W. sends us various particulars respecting CAPTAIN CUMBY, of the Bellerophon, whose notes on the BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR we published in our Magazine for last month, which particulars were derived by Mr. Prior, author of the Life of Burke, &c. from some memoranda given by Captain Cumby to his family. It appears that Cumby, then a young man, joined the Bellerophon as first lieutenant, rather against his inclination, and little dreaming that in so doing he was about to mount to the summit of professional rank at a bound. On the 19th of October, 1805, three days before the battle, his young eyes were the first to catch sight of the signal, No. 370, flying from the inshore squadron, and indicating that the enemy's ships were getting under weigh. It was flying at the mast-head of the Mars, 74, but at so great a distance that the top-gallant-masts only of that vessel were visible above the horizon. Nobody else on board the Bellerophon could read the signal, and Cumby's captain refused to repeat it to the commander-in-chief, unless some other person on board would confirm the lieutenant's re-

port. Every glass was aimed, but no one else could see the alleged signal. Confident that he was right, Cumby remarked, "She will soon make the distant signal, No. 370." He had scarcely spoken the words when she did so. The announcement was instantly observed on board the Victory, and "we thus lost," said Captain Cumby, "as much to the regret of Captain Cooke as myself, the opportunity for the Bellerophon to be the first to communicate the delightful intelligence to the Admiral." For the next three days the fleet was in continued chase. Exhausted by fatigue Cumby threw himself down on Monday morning for an hour's rest. He was awoke at half-past five by the master, Mr. Overton, with the tidings that three-and-thirty sail of the line were under their lee awaiting an attack. A brief earnest prayer, very similar to Lord Nelson's, prefaced Cumby's entry upon his arduous duty. At eight o'clock, at breakfast, the captain communicated to him, and afterwards, on his suggestion, to the master, Lord Nelson's private orders as to the management of the ship during the engagement, which the captain did, as he expressed it, in case "I should be bowled out." Of the three persons who carried this important knowledge into the action, Cumby alone remained "unbowled out" at its close. The Spanish two-decker mentioned in our extract from the Log was the *Monarca*. When the Bellerophon had broken the enemy's line and was engaged with the *Monarca* on one bow and *L'Aigle* on the other, with two other ships raking her fore and aft, Cumby was sent below by Captain Cooke to explain to the officers of the lower deck the new position of the ship, with orders to level their fire chiefly at the *L'Aigle*. Whilst he was absent the poop, quarter-deck, and fore-castle were fearfully swept by the musquetry of troops on board the *L'Aigle*. The master and captain had fallen, and not more than fifteen men were left alive on the quarter-deck. But this superiority of the *L'Aigle* was soon counterbalanced by the tremendous and now well-directed fire from the English ship below. The French were fairly driven from their guns, and soon struck to the Defiance, who came up at the time. Captain Cumby stated that on going round before the battle began, to see all clear for action, he found the guns on the lower deck marked in chalk with "Victory or Death." Thrice during the battle the Bellerophon was on fire, but so quietly was it extinguished that scarcely any of the crew knew of the fact. Meeting Captain Wemyss of the marines, near the quarter-deck ladder, wounded, Cumby expressed his regret. "'Tis only a scratch;

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

I shall have to apologise to you, by and by, for quitting the deck on so trivial an occasion." The "trivial occasion" was to have his arm amputated! A midshipman of 14, named Pearson, who aided Cooke when he fell, was seen by Cumby badly wounded, and dragging one leg after another with difficulty. He was recommended to go below. "I had rather stay at my quarters, sir, if you please," said the young hero. "Then you shall not go below," said the gallant Cumby, whose heart kindled at every spark of heroism, "and if you live you'll be an honour to the profession." The poor boy survived and attained his Lieutenantancy, but was afterwards cut off by fever. Such were a few of the *memorabilia* of that terrible day which dwelt in the veteran's memory. He died in 1837. (See some account of his further services in our Mag. for Dec. 1837, p. 651.)

BAMPTONIENSIS points out to us that the *Mr. Toland* to whom *Mr. Horde* gave 3*l.* to purchase a beaver hat in 1695, as registered in the extracts from his accounts published in our Magazine for December last, p. 592, was the well-known author of "Christianity not Mysterious." This is confirmed by another entry in the same accounts as follows, under the date of May, 1695: "Gave Mr. Toland 4 ginnyes, at 25*s.* a peece, to redeeme his books from Holland.—5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*" There does not appear to be any sufficient reason to suppose that Mr. Horde participated in Toland's anti-christian views, which had not been fully developed at the date of these entries. *Sir Thomas Horde* was a pious Roman Catholic, and died in the communion of that Church on the 31 Jan. 1662-3. *His son* is said by Wood to have been "of no religion," but it seems more likely that early in life he was a friend to free inquiry, and rather later a staunch and perhaps somewhat severe Protestant. The following item occurs in his book of expenses: "Augt. 1697. My wife, by my order, gave to my Popish daughter, to relieve her, 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*" "Mr. Horde's will," our correspondent remarks, "proves that he had a concern for the religious education of his poorer neighbours. He left 16*l.* per annum for their clothing, and for the support of a schoolmaster, whom he directed to teach them to read the Bible, and to repeat the Church Catechism; he moreover directed that the children should pray on their entering and at their leaving the school. It appears that Sir Thomas Horde made over his manor at Aston to his son in 1657, when he went to reside on his estate at Shilton. The whole of the accounts given in your December Magazine consequently must

be considered as his son's. The pedigree of the Horde family is given in Part I. of Nichols's Topographer. Allan Horde, esq. who bought the manor of Sir Rowland Hill in 1553 (the *grandfather* of Sir Thomas Horde, and not the *father*, as I had erroneously stated), is there described as of the Inner Temple; but he was also a citizen and merchant of London. He died two years after the purchase of the estate."

CANTAB. writes to us, "In the Annual Register of 1816 there is a Parody of a Cambridge Examination Paper. It was meant to ridicule one of the classical papers given out for the examinations at Trinity College. The accompanying parody of a mathematical paper, circulated in the same year, was not inserted in the Register, and may, perhaps, although so long after its date, afford a little amusement to your readers.

Utopia University, 1816.

1. Find the actual value of ϕ , and from hence explain the general expression of a man sending a circular letter to his creditors.

2. Construct a craniometer on the principle of the hydrometer, pointing out the uses to which such an instrument would be applicable.

3. An orifice is cut reaching from the surface to the centre of the earth. In what time will a cub of given magnitude descend with the velocity acquired in a chace of a given number of miles?

4. Find the periodic time of the honeymoon, and determine in general when the horns are first apparent.

5. The successive ascents of wind in the stomach are in musical progression. Required a proof.

6. Where must an eye be placed to see distinctly the books missing from the University Library, the fountain of the Nile, and the author of these problems?

7. Given that a man can stand 24 hours on 2 legs; shew that the same man can stand 12 hours on one.

8. Investigate an expression for the law of the centrifugal force in modern extempore discourses.

9. To determine the least possible quantity of material out of which the modern dress of a fashionable female can be constructed.

10. Prove all the roots of radical reform to be either irrational or impossible.

11. Given the three sides of a steel triangle just immersed in sulphuric acid. Required a solution of the triangle.

12. Compare the eccentricities of Lord Stanhope, the comet in 1811, and Sir Frederick Flood.

13. Reconcile Hoyle and Euclid, the

latter of whom defines a point to be without magnitude, the former to equal five.

14. Sum your rental to n terms by the method of increments, your debts ad infinitum by the differential method.

15. Find practically the nature and length of the lunar caustic.

16. Seven funipendulous bodies are suspended from different points in a common system at the Old Bailey; to find the centre of oscillation.

17. Required to express the function of a sinecure.

18. To compare the dimensions of the base of the Hottentot Venus, and of that of the broad-bottomed administration.

19. The curve is an old woman bent double very nearly. Determine the point of contrary flexure, and find, if possible, the latus rectum.

20. Find the whole area of the wooden spoon, and compare that of the Holy Land with the area of that part of it generally called Clapham Common.

21. Investigate the magnifying power of the eye of the Baron Munchausen, and shew that any straight line placed before it will form a conic section, no other than the common hyperbola.

22. Construct a theorem, by the assistance of which the periodic time of status pupillaris may be expanded to any number of terms.

23. In the general equation (Algebra part second) shew, that the probable reason why Wood invariably uses p and q in preference to the other letters of the alphabet may be deduced from the general expression, "Mind your p 's and q 's."

24. Given a Berkshire pig, a Johnian pig, and a pig of lead, to compare the respective densities."

The following particulars respecting "HARROW SPEECHES," are in private circulation amongst Harrovians. "The practice of Public Speaking commenced at Harrow in 1772. It is possible that, at its original institution, it was limited to the first Thursday in July, as a substitute for the Arrow Shooting, which for a long series of years had taken place on that day. In 1793 it had been extended to May and June: and it is probably within the recollection of many an old Harrovian, that such had been the case at an earlier period. The Dean of Peterborough has been for many years engaged in making a collection of old 'Speech Bills,' and has recently presented the result of his researches in a small quarto volume to the School Library. Whether at the commencement in 1772 these 'Speech Bills' were in manuscript or printed, or in what year they first appeared in a printed form, is doubtful. Down to the year 1799 the

series is very defective. From 1798 to 1829 it is complete. If any old Harrovian will favour the Dean of Peterborough with one or more of the deficient 'Speech

Bills,' the same will be thankfully acknowledged, and most carefully inserted in the above-mentioned highly interesting volume."

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A Memorandum of the Wonderful Providence of God to a poor unworthy Creature, during the time of the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion, and to the Revolution in 1688. By John Coad, one of the sufferers. 12mo.—The Puritans, down to the close of the seventeenth century, were great writers of autobiographies, and from Baxter and Martindale to the meanest of the tribe it cannot be denied that they have preserved from oblivion many biographical and historical facts, as well as thrown very valuable light on the manners and the opinions of the men of their time. Coad is one of these; not one of the more eminent or the more instructive, but he may be said to deserve the qualified praise given to him by Mr. Macaulay, that he has left the best account we possess of the sufferings of those rebels who were sentenced to transportation after the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion.

Such a notice by so celebrated an author could not but lead to the publication of the manuscript, and, though we may not think it as a whole deserving the praise of being "a very curious narrative," we accept it as a small addition to the authentic materials for that period of history. It makes a small volume of 140 pages; but the interest ceases at the 42nd page, where begin large abstracts of sermons which Coad delivered to his fellow-servants when in Jamaica, with little of fact intermixed, till at p. 128 the interest revives on receipt of news of the Revolution of 1688 and the effect of it on the persons who had been transported to Jamaica. Indeed, throughout, the passages properly historical are in a low ratio to the expressions of religious sentiment, which may however be perused with interest of a different kind, as exhibiting the sincere and in-wrought piety of the men of the class to which Coad belonged, and that "invincible might" which has been so often exhibited in the suffering periods of the lives of the earnestly religious.

Coad lived not far from Lyme, where the Duke of Monmouth landed on the 11th of June 1685. He was a carpenter, and was also a train-band soldier. In that character he was commanded to appear to oppose the Duke, and on the 13th he left his home, secretly determined to

assist the Duke to the utmost of his power, looking upon him as the only hope for Protestantism and liberty. He took therefore the first opportunity of leaving his regiment; in fact he deserted; and joined the Duke at Axminster on the 16th of the month. He found Mr. Ferguson at prayer, tendered himself and his arms to the Duke, and heard Major Fox give a charge to the troops against swearing, thieving, and plundering. Coad was in the fight at Keynsham, and again in the more serious affair at Philip's-Norton, where he was dreadfully wounded, receiving a shot through his left-hand wrist, and also under his left breast, "at which instant falling to the ground, bleeding excessively, he lay under foot during the fight, being cut down but not cut off, cast down but not forsaken; for, the fight being over, he was taken up alive, but almost without sense of seeing or feeling." Some means were used to stop the blood, but "my wounds being judged mortal, and wondering I was not dead, the surgeons refused to dress my wounds; but the same evening, notwithstanding the great rain which fell, our camp moving eastward, I was cast on a waggon with few clothes about me: the shaking of the waggon made my wounds bleed afresh, yet my senses being something restored, despairing of life, I desired death, but could not obtain it: went on eastward to Frome: the good and gracious God still showing his power, in my weakness bearing me up, as it were by miracle of mercy, being in great measure destitute of all outward accommodations, as friends, food, raiment, or physician." It was not till the fourth day that his clothes were taken off, his wounds dressed, and the bullet cut out at his back.

This of course disabled him for any further service, and when the discomfiture of the Duke was complete he was one of the unfortunate persons who had to appear before the merciless tribunal of Jefferies. But hear what then he felt, and how he was sustained, as a good specimen of the manner in which Coad writes.

"When I stood before that bloody Nero, Geo. Jefferies, I found such inward support and comfort that I could not say I feared any evil; but when above six

hundred condemned men fell on their knees, and most dolorously cried for mercy, I could not bow a knee or speak a word for mercy; but had such workings of spirit, and something did as it were speak within me, that, if it were a thing possible to be done, I would not exchange conditions with the judge on the bench though I was condemned at the bar; for God commanded the light of inward peace and comfort to shine out of such outward darkness, that I had some good apprehensions of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ; and I may say with the Apostle Paul, I was much troubled but not distressed, perplexed but not in despair, persecuted but not forsaken, cast down but not cast away or destroyed; for God was my hope, my help, and my salvation." These are not words to be looked at as words of course, words with no corresponding sentiment in the man's heart, still less as words of imposition and hypocrisy. No mistake can be greater than that of those who would represent the strong devout expressions in the writings of the Puritans as a something merely assumed and artificial.

How Coad, a deserter as well as a rebel, escaped with his life, is not very clearly shown in his narrative; however he was one of those who were transported to Jamaica. The voyage, in an over-crowded and leaky vessel, was a terrible one. They had the small-pox amongst them, so that many of them died at sea. In Jamaica he had to encounter few greater hardships than those which are common to the expatriation of criminal convicts.

The book is printed in imitation of some of the books of the seventeenth century, with the page within ruled lines. This mode of printing leads us to expect greater than usual exactness in the editor. Unfortunately, however, the manuscript has fallen into very incompetent hands. We are surprised at page 6 to find poor Coad, in his wounded condition, coming "to Middlesex," where he meets his wife. The place is Middlesoy, on the borders of Sedgemore. Another proof of incapacity to read his manuscript occurs at p. 17, where Castellary must be Castel Cary. At p. 35, "for he was my master, attourney in trust with the plantation in his absence:" this is nonsense, and no doubt Coad must have written "he was my master's attourney." Such proofs of carelessness in a small and easy task of editing are wholly inexcusable, and they excite to suspicion that other proper names and other passages are not printed correctly: "old Mr. Ashod," p. 47, is a new name to us.

Arctic Expedition: a lecture delivered at the London Institution, February 6, 1850. By Charles Richard Weld, *Assistant Secretary to the Royal Society.* Lond. 12mo.—A sensible, well-timed publication. It gives an account of every thing that is known of the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin, with extracts from the last private letters received from Commander, now Captain, Fitzjames, who holds an appointment in one of the ships.

Sir John Franklin, it will be interesting to many persons to know, was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1786. The expedition consists of two ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*. The total number of persons on board was 138. The ships sailed on the 19th May, 1845. The last letter received from Captain Fitzjames was dated from the Whale Fish Islands, 10 July, 1845. Every thing was then most prosperous, and they were about to sail on the 12th July for Lancaster Sound. They were provisioned for three entire years. They were last seen on the 26th July 1845, by a whaler which fell in with them in Melville Bay, in lat. 77° 48' north, and long. 66° 13' west. We trust most heartily that a merciful Providence has watched over them, and that the sight of them in the land of the living may yet rejoice the hearts of their friends and countrymen.

The Cradle of the Twin Giants, Science and History. By Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., *Librarian and Secretary of Sion College.* 2 vols. post 8vo.—This is a book deserving certainly of considerable praise, though it does not in all respects fulfil the expectations we are led to form when we first take it up. The list of authors at the beginning, which we think would have been better omitted, gives it an appearance of ostentatious learning which it was probably not intended to assume; yet the author's research is not always so extensive as we begin by supposing, and he is sometimes incorrect and incomplete. We must, however, bear in mind that it is comparatively a small book on a large subject, and that the subject has not been treated thus comprehensively before, and we shall be willing to overlook defects which might be pointed out invidiously. We regard it then, with this qualification, as an amusing and meritorious compilation on a very curious subject, and one which has great claims to popularity. We imagine that the best service we can do our readers will be to give them a simple account of its rather multifarious contents.

There were long ages of the world,

during which history was nothing but fable, and science was buried in superstition. The influence under which these "twin giants," as Mr. Christmas styles them, thus laboured did not arise exactly from the same sources; but they were in each case thrown off with difficulty, and have hardly yet quite disappeared, even in the most civilised countries of the earth. To trace the history of these influences is not an uninteresting nor an unimportant task; and it is this which Mr. Christmas has undertaken in the two volumes before us. Taking science first, he begins with Astrology as the most ancient of the superstitions which have defaced it, and in several successive chapters traces, from nearly the beginning of the world, through various nations and times, the errors and delusions to which it has given rise. It originated in the somewhat natural circumstance that, when people fell off to worship visible things, the heavenly luminaries and stars were the first objects of their reverence, and that to them, according to their magnitudes and movements, were attributed an influence over mundane affairs, various in character and degree. It was, in fact, the superstition under which astronomy lay concealed; and having, in ancient times, its head seat in primeval Babylon, it spread itself in the later ages of Greece and Rome, when the love and appreciation of classic beauty was disappearing before the more material and utilitarian thirst for practical science, to exert an all-overpowering influence on the Middle Ages. Mr. Christmas has not taken this subject in what we consider its more interesting form, by treating it historically, but he has given a sort of *aperçu* of the science, in which, amid a little confusion of times and people, the reader may obtain a tolerably good general notion of its principles and doctrines. Thus, everybody who likes may here learn to cast a nativity, as they might from any professed treatise on the subject; but we would have preferred in its place a sketch of the history of the varying influence which the casting of nativities has at times had not only on the actions of individuals, but perhaps even on the fates of kingdoms. The time was when almost every ambitious man had his nativity cast as a necessary guide for his life.

The consideration of astrology leads very naturally to Mr. Christmas's next subject, Magic, which is at the least closely allied to it. This subject is treated more historically, for among the nations of antiquity the magicians acted a more prominent part, as is instanced in the magicians at the court of Pharaoh king of Egypt, whose proceedings are the subject

of a short investigation. Under the title of Magic are placed several things which, though not strictly magic, are supposed to have been used for magical purposes, such as automata or moving images, operations in numbers, and the interpretation of dreams, each of which has its separate chapter in which its principles are duly discussed. From the subject of magic we are carried rather abruptly, and without any apparent connection, to that of History, and we have a very hasty consideration of its romantic and fabulous ages. Mr. Christmas's chapters on what he terms ecclesiastical romance are more interesting, and he gives numerous examples of absurd church legends and false miracles.

About one-third of Mr. Christmas's second volume is taken up with a sketch of the history of mesmerism and clairvoyance, and we can recommend it as a very amusing and useful digest on these subjects, which have created so much excitement in our own times. The remainder of the work is occupied with subjects of a rather different character, apparitions and ghost stories, witchcraft, the fairy mythology, talismans and charms, alchemy, transmutations, and the elixir of life.

The title which Mr. Christmas has given to his book is somewhat fanciful, and it probably will not convey to every one who looks no further a notion of the character of the work. It is, however, explained and justified in some introductory observations, which may be repeated as a favourable example of Mr. Christmas's style of writing, though perhaps a little more figurative and declamatory than usual.

"Who are the *Twin Giants* by whose aid human progress has been furthered? HISTORY, that reveals to us the experience of the *past*; SCIENCE, which endows us with power over the *present*; and both which, in combination, modify our *future*. But these mighty giants were not like the fabled Pallas, they did not spring full-grown and armed in panoply from the brain of an equally fabled Jupiter; they had their long and helpless infancy; they were swathed in swaddling bands, by which their growth was retarded, and their free motion prevented, and they were laid in a CRADLE where serpents attempted their destruction, as they did with the son of Alcmena. In these bands, and laid in this cradle, we are to consider these twin giants, watch them while they strangle the venomous reptiles, observe them as they cast aside the bands that confined them, and trace their struggling into full life and activity under the sun of Truth. This investigation will bring before our

notice their illustrious children, and we shall see them setting free their glorious sires, and aiding in the enlightenment and advancement of the race to which they belonged. We shall see Astronomy gradually set free from the errors of Astrology, Chemistry from those of Alchemy, History from those of Fable, and the Romance of Science taking its proper place beside the Romance of History. The latter has been treated well; it has been carefully investigated by scholars and poets, its claims have been acknowledged, and its study encouraged; the stores of ancient libraries and the songs of semi-barbarous people have been ransacked on its behalf, and it has been shown that, if the historic ages of a nation develop its power and its resources, its romantic ages have mainly contributed to form its character. Would the stern rigid virtue of the republican Romans have been kept up so many ages as it was, if the fables of Junius Brutus, and Lucretia, and the Tarquins, of Porsenna, and Scævola, of the Horatii and the Curiatii, had not formed the *pabulum* for the young minds of the land in which they were deemed to have lived and died. To Rome these men were no fable; Niebuhr may disprove their dates and their doings, but to the Manlii and the Decii, to the Camilli and the Cincinnati, to the Lartii and the Fabii, these men were a truth, an ever living truth, breathing patriotism and stern virtue in every breath of the Roman atmosphere, in every breath of the Roman tongue. Arthur again and his paladins, Orlando and his co-peers, have but a faint and feeble light in history; but in the pages of chivalric romance they stand out as vivid realities, teaching bright lessons, inculcating brilliant virtues, reforming a barbarous age, and stamping on many a noble heart an impress of truth which, but for them, would never have been set there. Truth then comes out to us, from the regions of fable, in a different guise from that in which history presents it, but still truth as valid, and often as important. Milton, speaking in his History of the battles of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors during the Heptarchy, says that the memory of them is of no more value than if they had been combats of kites and crows. Would he have said as much of the glorious Romance of Arthur? Which contains more absolute truth,—the history of Cunobelinus, or the play of Cymbeline? In all these comparisons we are not depreciating history, which is invaluable, but vindicating for another form of the same illimitable truth its own proper niche in the temple of worthy knowledge."

We are sorry to see here and there scattered through these volumes errors, trifling in themselves, but which seem to show that the author is not very well acquainted with many of his authorities. We were not aware that the venerable Bede studied astrology. (See vol. ii. p. 276.) On one occasion (vol. i. p. 276) George Ellis is confounded with Sir Henry Ellis. In the "list of authorities," Le-grand's *Fabliaux* is turned into "*Les Grands Fableaux*." We would recommend that in another edition this list of authorities be omitted altogether, for some of the brief criticisms on the books quoted are absolutely funny. Thus, Sir Walter Scott's *Sir Tristram* is said to be "curious and interesting—one reading is sufficient;" *Hermes Trismegistus* is judged to be "very curious;" the judgment on Dr. Dee's *Account of Certain Spirits* is "very singular, edited by Casaubon;" Apollonius Rhodius is "curious," and Hyginus is "not worth reading;" and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are "very useful and important." Such criticisms as these, when applied to well-known works, are at the least trivial and futile, although we confess that they interfere in no way with the interest of the book itself.

Hesperos; or, Travels in the West.

By Mrs. Houston. 2 vols. 8vo.—These pleasant, lively volumes bring before us, in one of their early chapters or letters, a feeling of our American brethren which has recently developed itself in a very significant way; a peculiar partiality, namely, and regard, for all relics of their pilgrim forefathers, to which we may add, an anxiety to investigate their history anterior to their departure from England. Mrs. Houston's first visit was paid to a descendant of one of the celebrated band of one hundred and one who went over in the Mayflower.

"There in the irregularly built, and consequently picturesque abode, which we were approaching, had the stern Puritan sojourned with his family; and within the house were still to be seen some of the identical furniture which he had brought in the days of religious persecution from his native land. Among these interesting relics were his clock and his bible." (i. 42.)

We should like to have been informed the name of this worthy. Mrs. Houston describes what was his residence as now a curious structure, "a mixture of castle, farm-house, wigwam, and Swiss cottage," with a porch in the centre, and over it the before mentioned clock (which, without offence to brother Jonathan, we a little doubt), and within, old family pictures

and heir-looms "without price to them for their antiquity and traditional interest."

Mrs. Houston does not like the quiet, staid manners of these descendants of our expatriated brethren. They are not in her estimation a lively people; but the account she gives of their condition,—their universal education, the absence of poverty amongst them, and the *ladylikeness* and admirable morality universal amongst the female operatives in their manufactories,—is certainly very attractive and even marvellous to persons appealed to by beggars and taxed to support paupers and criminals as we are.

Mrs. Houston made the *grand tour*, visiting most of the old cities, Niagara, and several of the wonderful new towns which have sprung up within the last few years; amongst them Cincinnati. She tells us that the Bazaar erected by Mrs. Trollope in that place, and the failure of which was the cause, "according to the Americans, of a great deal of the bitterness of its clever but certainly misguided foundress, is a sort of Moorish building of a very fanciful and gingerbread description." It passes by the name of Trollope's Folly, and, standing in a conspicuous part of the town, is "pointed out with a little triumph as one of the lions (for its absurdity) of the place." Mrs. Houston thinks that Mrs. Trollope's Domestic Manners has produced a very beneficial effect upon the Americans; "they date their advance in refinement from its appearance." Our author testifies to a great improvement in their manners and habits of life "since those days."

From Cincinnati our author steamed down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans (a longer voyage than from Liverpool to Boston) where she wintered. From New Orleans she writes a great deal about negroes and slavery. Her own observations on the subject are not of any great importance or novelty, although smart and clever (we mean in the English not the American sense of those words), like all the rest of her book, but there is a paper printed in the Appendix to her second volume which is of great value, and which every one will thank us for pointing out. It is a Letter of a Mr. John M'Donogh, an extensive builder and brickmaker at New Orleans, and a large slave-holder, "On African Colonization." A more touching narrative has seldom been penned, nor one more convincing in reference to several disputed points respecting slavery. Whoever doubts whether the American slaves desire their liberty even under the best of masters, and are capable of long and well-sustained efforts to purchase it—efforts which none but

persons of a certain degree of intelligence and moral standing could make—will do well to study this most interesting paper.

Mrs. Houston's book contains one of the best external pictures (and few travellers can tell us more) of American men and things which we have seen; the fairest and most liberal. Like her French Traveller, she is occasionally misled into chronicleing very seriously old jokes and traditionary untruths applied from generation to generation to the disparagement first of one people and then of another, but her own mind seems singularly candid and honest-meaning.

Description of a Roman Building and other Remains lately discovered at Caerleon. By John Edward Lee. large 8vo.

—This work is an Appendix to the "Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon (Isca Silurum) and the neighbourhood," by the same author, reviewed in our Magazine for November 1845. To the inscriptions mentioned in that work, and in our review, Mr. Lee is now able to add a sepulchral dedication from a stone discovered a short time since at Pil Bach near Caerleon, which is as follows: "D.M. Tadia Vallanius (sic) vixit annos sexaginta quinque et Tadius Exupertus filius vixit annos triginta septem defuntus (sic) expeditione Germanica Tadia Exuperata filia matri et fratri piisma secus tumulum patris posuit." That is, to the effect that Tadia Exuperata erected the monument by the side of the tomb of her father to the memory of her mother, Tadia Vallania, sixty-five years of age, and of Tadius Exupertus, her brother, aged thirty-seven years, who died in the German expedition. Mr. Lee remarks, "Two different interpretations may be given of the words 'defunctus expeditione Germanica;' the first would render them 'served or performed his part in the German expedition,' the other would translate them 'died in the German expedition.' Though there are objections to the last interpretation, yet on the whole it seems the more probable; in this case the tomb would merely be a cenotaph to his manes." It seems to us that the word "defunctus," here means simply "dead," a rendering justified by many other inscriptions. It is not possible to determine to which German expedition this inscription refers, in the absence of any evidence to show the withdrawal of the second legion, or of any soldiers from Britain, at the period to which the form of the letters and general character of the monument would lead us to assign it, namely, to about the time of Alexander Severus, or possibly half a century later.

A fragment of another inscription refers to some building which had gone to decay, and had been restored by Severus and Geta; the letters are well cut, and have been coloured with minium or red paint. "Primus tessera" may surely be read in the sense of the first word being the name of the "tesserarius," or passer of the watchword, rather than an adjective.

The description given of Caerleon by Giraldus Cambrensis has usually been supposed to be too highly coloured. "Why so?" is the question every one will ask who has read the monumental inscriptions still preserved, or seen the remains of buildings even yet extant. In the book before us, for instance, we have the pediment of a temple with a Medusa's head, similar to that at Bath published by Lysons; inscriptions alluding to public edifices; and within and without the town wall the remains of buildings are even yet most abundant, while many years since some parts of the town were found to be so full of Roman foundations that the labour of digging them was more than repaid by the value of the materials for building purposes.

The building recently excavated is situated in the grounds of Mr. Jenkins, just without the town wall, and near the castle mound. It is very extensive, and presents in the arrangements of the rooms many peculiarities which are well described and illustrated. The remains of columns, a bath, painted walls, and an apartment the walls of which had been covered with thin slabs of sculptured stone, present several points of interest in relation to the Romano-British domestic architecture. The villa had at some period during the Roman occupation undergone considerable reparation, and in one part of the building, where a wall had been reconstructed or added, an altar was found worked up in the materials.

In eighteen plates of etchings are comprised a variety of miscellaneous objects, such as antefix and cornice tiles, pottery, fibulæ and other personal ornaments, and some curious ivory carvings representing a mask, and a group of a female placing a basket of fruit upon the head of a cupid.

Mr. Lee's book has an additional claim on the attention and support of the antiquary. He has generously announced his intention to apply the profits towards the funds for fitting up a museum at Caerleon for the exclusive purpose of preserving the local antiquities, so that purchasers will have the twofold satisfaction of securing a cheap volume of etchings, and of contributing towards saving from dispersion and loss some of the most valuable Roman antiquities in the kingdom.

Antonina; or, the Fall of Rome. A romance of the Fifth Century. By W. Wilkie Collins. 3 vols. 8vo.—It is our intention shortly to offer some general remarks on the rather numerous historical romances which have been published within the last two or three months; but the one whose title we here give, which has come to us the last, is so remarkable a production that we will not wait for our proposed article on such romances in general before we recommend it to our readers. The first work of a new aspirant after fame in this class of literature, it is one sufficient in itself to entitle its author to a place in the foremost rank.

Mr. Collins has chosen for his theme a period of history with which people in general are but slightly acquainted, but which from the mystery in which most of its transactions are wrapped, and from their wild, fitful character, furnishes a rich mine of romantic materials. The mightiest empire that the world had ever seen, sunk into the feebleness and imbecility of old age; a people who had once excited astonishment by their masculine character, degenerated into the last stage of effeminacy; new people and young nations rising up around in the first rough, unfashioned grandeur of that strength which was soon to change the face of Europe,—all these afford in an extraordinary degree the bold scenes and contrasts necessary to give interest and character to such a work. Even the difficulty which appeared most formidable, that of making the modern reader interested in scenes and manners so far removed from those which he is accustomed to contemplate, has been encountered and overcome with skill; and yet Mr. Collins's "*Antonina*" presents no slight, superficial sketch of the history of the time, but shows a profound study of the history of Rome's latter days, and even presents us sometimes with deep philosophic views. It is, in fact, history as well as romance; to readers who seek the former, it offers a clear and distinct picture, such as perhaps they would find with difficulty elsewhere, of the causes of the final ruin of the Roman empire, and of the state of society which produced and accompanied it; while to the other it is a beautiful and touching story, full of incident and feeling. To realise this, is the chief and highest aim of historical romance.

Mr. Collins has given us a picture of Rome and its people at the beginning of the fifth century; the Gothic invaders are introduced less prominently, but are perhaps painted with less truth; they are mere instruments to move and give a shade to the plot. It is Rome which is especially described, with its feeble court, its degenerate worship, and its demoralised

populace. A Gothic woman, escaped from the massacre of Aquileia, with the loss of her children and husband; her vengeful hatred of the Roman people, which falls chiefly on an innocent maiden; and her own dreadful fate in the pursuit of her revenge—run through the story as a secondary plot; but its other incidents belong to the city and the court. The latter (held at this time in the strong fortress of Ravenna), its emperor the chicken-feeder Honorius, its frivolous courtiers, and its women, are vividly portrayed. It is in such descriptions that Mr. Collins excels. Vetrano, the beau-ideal of the Roman senator of his time, whose most important occupations are inventing sauces and feeding cats, while under the vain frivolity of his outward character lurks much of the ancient grandeur and manliness of the Roman mind, is an able personification of the evil genius of the declining empire. The banquet of famine, where this singular child of expiring Rome, mingling the heroism of the old time in a strange manner with the selfish voluptuousness of the present, invites his bosom companions to a last feast, in which, amid the fearful privations to which the besieged citizens are reduced, they design to drown their feelings in one last unbounded act of sensual indulgence, and then burn themselves, and the palace, and its treasures, as the grand funeral pile, is one of the most powerfully-written chapters we have ever read. The corrupted state of the church, its last struggles with the expiring and no less degenerated paganism of the old world, and the small yet powerful voice of reformation that had already begun to make itself heard, are no less strikingly pictured in the earnest and stern reformer Numerian, and in the concealed worshipper of the old gods, Ulpian; the latter betraying the daughter of his master into the hands of the seducer, for no other motive than his hatred to Christianity; and the former tearing assunder the tenderest ties of natural affection in his relentless hatred of vice.

These are some of the bolder characters in the romance of "Antonina." As we shall have reason to speak of it again, we will only at present give it a recommendation as one of the most remarkable publications of the present season. Although scarcely any of its characters are historical personages, it possesses some of the most valuable characteristics of history, from the very circumstance that it is more easy to create a personage who embodies the whole character of his age than to find one; as a romance it is full of attractions of no ordinary character.

The History of St. Cuthbert; or an Account of his Life, Decease, and Miracles; of the Wanderings with his Body at intervals during CXXIV. years; of the state of his body from his decease until A.D. 1542; and of the various Monuments erected to his memory. By the Very Rev. Monsignor C. Eyre, Chamberlain of Honour to his Holiness Pope Pius IX., incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Newcastle, &c. Royal 8vo.—Cuthbert was one of the best esteemed of English saints. Not only was he the especial patron of the Northern counties and the Bishopric of Durham, but his fame extended through the length and breadth of the land. Even in the distant county of Cornwall, there is a parish (Cubert) which still bears his name, and the county of Kirkcudbright in Scotland derives its designation from one of his early churches. His life and his memorials form a subject which, pursued into all its ramifications, might fill many volumes. This is a discovery which has been made by "Monsignor Eyre" during the progress of the work before us, which has evidently grown upon his hands beyond his original intention. It is a goodly tome in external appearance and manufacture; and its literary contents display some perseverance of research; but this is clearly adventitious, and did not enter into the author's first design, for many of the best materials occur in the form of addenda. The very reverend author commenced as a legendary rhapsodist, and has ended as an historical antiquary. As he states in his preface, "The work has but little claim to originality; but is an attempt to give the biography and history of the Saint in the traditions left by the monastic historians, and, in as far as may be, in the very language of these old chroniclers." This character is correct, so far as the earlier portions of the book are concerned. They form a pleasant sketch of the traditional history of the saint, relieved by the quaint eulogies of the ancient biographers, and by the poetical fancies of the bard of Marmion: but as an historical composition they can satisfy no other readers but those of the author's own communion who give unquestioning credence to all the marvels of the legends. In one page our admiration is willingly bestowed on the zeal of Cuthbert as a missionary preacher, who braved the inclemency of northern skies and the perils of mountain-paths to carry the glad tidings of salvation to a benighted and barbarous population; in the next we are expected to regard as equally meritorious the ascetical observances of his latter years, when he shrunk from intercourse with his

fellow-men, when the mere presence of the tender sex was contamination, and when his greatest achievement was to stand all night in the sea, with the water up to his neck. And so with respect to what may be termed his posthumous history. The miraculous preservation of his body, and all the tales connected therewith, become, as of course, the veritable materials of Mr. Eyre's narrative. The curious and interesting discoveries made in the church of Durham in 1827, when the vault beneath the feretory of the saint was examined, and which were fully illustrated in the satisfactory work of the Rev. James Raine (4to.) are accepted only so far as they do not militate against "Catholic tradition," and we are told that the time is still to come when "the secret," which for three centuries has been deposited in the breasts of three faithful witnesses, shall be disclosed,—when England shall again become Catholic, and the cathedral shall again revert to Catholic hands. Then "the honoured relics of the Apostle of Northumbria, the British Thaumaturgus, will be brought from their hiding-place, and again raised with honour and pomp in their original shrine, before which the devout believer in the communion of saints will not be ashamed to kneel." So far, then, the book is a legend in modern guise, with reflections and aspirations worthy of its topic. The last hundred pages are a compilation of greater historical value. They consist of notices of the different monuments of the Saint,—first of the abbey church of Durham, the priory of Lindisfarne, and the abbey of Melrose; next, of other churches dedicated to his honour in Scotland, and in all parts of England; his sculptured and pictured memorials; the poems in his praise; his books, and his personal relics either now or formerly in existence. These are matters of fact, the collection of which is useful, for various historical purposes, and Mr. Eyre treats them with historical discrimination, which is more than he can venture to do with the legendary narratives. When once embarked on the voyage of research, Mr. Eyre pursues it in a true antiquarian spirit, and we have only to regret that so many of his materials should have accrued after the greater part of his book was printed. This defect is only partially remedied by a good index. The contents of the work are further illustrated by several maps and plans, one of which we cannot omit to particularise. It is the cathedral church of Durham, with all its altars, tombs, and other appurtenances of the ancient worship, as they existed before the suppression of the monastery, drawn and gathered from that

minute and graphic description, "The ancient Monuments in the Monasticall Church of Durham," which was written in the year 1593 by one who remembered the days of old, and of which a new edition was printed by the Surtees Society in 1842. For this very interesting contribution Mr. Eyre is indebted to the pencil of Mr. G. Goldie, architect.

Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms used in Civil and Naval Architecture, Building, Ecclesiastical and Early Art, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Fine Arts, Mining, and Surveying. By John Weale. 12mo. Parts I. and II.—A compilation useful for its portable form, and from its containing some of the latest information in Engineering matters. There is, however, a want of judgment in the arrangement of the contents; as, for example, one of the best articles, one indeed which should rather have been distributed into a variety of heads, occurs under the word *Caution*—"Cautions in Architectural Construction;" and another on the Sewerage of Paris under the term *Fosses d'Aisance*. The rules of Mathematical admeasurement are placed under *Elementary instruction*; and those of the gravity and strength of materials under *Data*; a fanciful distribution of ancient temples under *Five species*; and a description of thermometers under *Maximum and Minimum*. Such arrangements as these are calculated to neutralise all the advantages of the alphabetical plan. We must further add that the merit of the information proffered is confined to practical science; in matters of art it is very insufficient, and in antiquities worst of all. *Archæology* itself is strangely defined as "the study of ancient art, but more particularly that of the middle ages." The terms of Heraldry are professedly included, and the result is, though we find no explanation either of Canton, Chief, or Chevron, we are presented with such as the following—

"*Arrondée*, in heraldry, the carved cross, the arms which terminate in the escutcheon."

"*Azure*, in heraldry, the blue colour, in the shields of all persons under the rank of baron."

"*Birds*, in heraldry, are emblems of expedition, liberty, &c." But, on looking for Martlets, we do not find the word. Even in architecture, the explanations do not always seem the best that might have been given, as, for instance, in letter B.—

"*Boudoir*, a small retiring-room."

"*Boziga*, anciently a house or dwelling."

"*Burton*, a manor; a manor-house."

This last must be merely a mistake for

Barton. Other words we find in two places, without either cross-reference or any intimation which orthography is preferable, as *Cantaliver* and *Cantilever*, *Carol* and *Carrel*; and whilst the obsolete and perhaps apocryphal terms of ancient authors are given (like *Boziya* above), those in ordinary use are sometimes deficient, as *Area*, *Cottage*, *Deal*, and *Hearth*.

Horace says, "Tractant fabrilis fabri:" it is an excellent rule, but we did not expect to find the explanation here given us by Mr. Weale;—"Fabrilis, according to Horace, mechanics' tools." If he will consult Horace again he may learn that there is something more than tools required for good workmanship. The design of this manual is excellent, but it must receive a thorough revision before it can become a standard elementary work.

An historical and descriptive account of Cumnor Place, Berks, with biographical notices of the Lady Amy Dudley and of Anthony Forster, Esq. sometime M.P. for Abingdon, followed by some remarks on the statements in Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth; and a brief history of the parish of Cumnor and its antiquities. By Alfred Durling Bartlett, of Abingdon. 8vo.—Besides being guilty of a great injustice to our readers and the public, we should be doing a mistaken kindness to the compiler of this volume, if we were not to state very plainly, that in venturing into the field as an historian and topographer, he has quite mistaken his vocation. The only commendable thing we have been able to discover in his work is the fact that he is a reader of our Magazine. But he has a good deal yet to learn from it. When he next builds all the important part of a book on what he finds in our pages, we hope he will consider whether it is quite in accordance with the fair dealing which we inculcate, to conceal the fact that the labour and research are not his own. We gather from a statement in his dedication, that he has friends who know more about these matters than himself. They have newly transcribed for him, with many blunders, several of the papers relating to poor Amy Robsart, of the existence of which he was apprised by their publication, either in whole or in part, in J. G. N.'s biography of her in our Magazine for December, 1845. These, with the letters from the Pepysian Library, lately published by Mr. Craik and Lord Braybrooke, and commented upon in our Magazine for last month, p. 255, constitute all our author's information upon the chief subject of his volume, with the exception of a herald's account of Lady Amy's funeral derived from an Ashmole MS. which is thus referred to,

"MSS. Dugdale, T. 2. fol. 77." At present we do not recollect to have seen this paper before, but it is evidently printed too incorrectly in the volume before us to be at all relied upon. If any of our Oxford correspondents will send us an accurate copy of it we shall esteem it a favour.

The incompetency of the writer for investigations of this kind appears equally in what is omitted, and in what is stated. His remarks are for the most part confused and inconclusive, and his "facts" betray a state of things which will not bear commenting upon. For example, he wished to prove that the family of Tony Forster came from Shropshire, where one of them was keeper of the *haia* within the forest of Wreken. He gives a definition of *haia* derived from what he says "the Commissioners of Public Records" state in their "*Desertations in Domesday*" (meaning of course Ellis's Introduction to Domesday published by the Commissioners on the Public Records), and then he prints at full the brief imperfect notes of the contents of various inquisitions *post mortem* derived from what he calls "the Calendarium Inquisitiones post mortem." He seems to have no idea that the originals were accessible, but has printed more than three pages of the miserable notes from the calendar in the text of his book, with a hodge-podge translation. The absurdity of this will only be apparent to those who know a little about the matter. To them it will mark a depth of unacquaintance with these things which ought to deter a man from putting pen to paper as an author. Nor does this gentleman seem much better acquainted with modern literature. The historian of his own county figures in two parts of his book as "Lyson," "Rowe More" is several times alluded to, and also the "Textus Rossensis," and Mickle is lifted up into "the author of the Lusiad of Camoens, the Concubine, and other poems." Our author's "Brief History of Cumnor," is deduced from "Aben, the son of a British consul," who escaped the general massacre by Hengist in 460. Having such a lapse of time before him, there is no wonder that he had not room for notices of a tithe of the things which make Cumnor memorable, for example, Blackstone's epitaph to Dr. Buckler. Diffuse enough in some places, in others compression is evidently the rule. For that reason, probably, the "Item," which occurs so frequently at the commencement of the clauses of Tony Foster's will, but which was written with the customary contraction, "Itē," "Itē," is printed half a dozen times "Ite," "Ite," without any mark of contraction,

or any idea apparently that it was a contracted word.

Mr. Bartlett may have many respectable qualities, but his book is precisely that kind of flimsy, superficial compilation which it is the disagreeable but bounden duty of all persons who are alive to the credit of literature to condemn. Historical investigation is nationally important, and accurate topography is invaluable; but in order to be either they must be treated by persons of a certain amount of erudition and some acquaintance with the proper sources of information.

Holbein's Dance of Death, with an Historical and Literary Introduction. (J. Russell Smith.) Square 8vo.—There is, we believe, no other series of designs which has, like the Dance of Death of Holbein, retained its hold on the admiration of three centuries, and passed during that period through a constant succession of new editions. The works of our great moral painter Hogarth may perhaps be destined for as long a career of popularity; but the Dance of Death, so admirable for its inventive skill, and so amusing from its diversity, is not likely to retire from the field, and will still be able to boast its precedence of two hundred years. In this, as in others of his works, the fame of Holbein will continue to retain the immortality predicted by his contemporary Borbonius:

Dum mortis Hansus pictor imaginem exprimit,

Tanta arte mortem retulit, ut Mors vivere Videatur ipsa: et ipse se immortalibus Parem diis fecerit, operis hujus gloria.

Whatever doubts have been entertained, and to which Mr. Douce was inclined to yield, on the reality of the authorship of this work, seem to have originated in great measure from the mystery in which it was deemed politic to involve its original publication, on account of its satirical reflections on the religious hierarchy of the times; but in fact no other artist has been found whose name can claim to be placed in competition with that of Holbein in this matter. The present series of copies has been executed on stone by Joseph Schlotthauer, Professor in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, and was first published in that city in 1832, accompanied by the critical remarks of Professor H. F. Massman. We can bear approving testimony to the spirit and fidelity of the pencil of Herr Schlotthauer, and where there is any blur or defect it

must be attributed to the imperfections of the lithographic mode of printing. The accompanying Introduction, though anonymous, is worthy of attention for the information it contains and its judicious criticism. Except in the bibliographical part of the subject, it is fuller than the essay by Mr. Douce, and it also contains the substance of an able essay since published by Mons. Hippolyte Fortoul at Paris. To this the editor has added various illustrations derived from information that has arisen in this country,—such as the picture of *Les trois Morts et les trois Vifs* found in 1846 in Battle church, and some poems published in the works of the Percy Society; and his frontispiece is a handsome bedstead of the sixteenth century, adorned with carvings of the Dance of Death, drawn and engraved from the original at Aix la Chapelle by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. He has omitted, however, to refer to the painting in Newark church of Death and the Gallant engraved in our Magazine for July 1846, and to the two similar subjects in Sparham church, Norfolk, engraved in the next number.

In p. 39 he has pointed out that Mr. Douce was quite mistaken in asserting that not a single instance could be produced of carvings of the Dance of Death in the choirs of churches, as a series exists in the misereres of St. Michael at Coventry. It might have been added that these are engraved in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, vol. i.

The Illustrated Year-book of Wonders, Events, and Discoveries. 8vo.—A very amusing and pleasant volume. It contains twelve well-written articles upon subjects of popular interest and importance. That upon Ragged Schools is worth the cost of the whole volume. California, Sir John Franklin, Layard, the French Expedition to Rome, Emigration, the Britannia Bridge, Constantinople, A Coal Mine on Fire, the Conquest of the Punjaub, and the Queen's Visit to Ireland, are the subjects of the others.

Life and Death in Ireland, as witnessed in 1849. By Spencer T. Hall. 12mo.—Mr. Hall tells his tale like a kind, warm-hearted man; but he writes sad nonsense about King Alfred; and his remedy for the miseries of Ireland is inapplicable to our age, impossible with reference to the constitutional authority of the sovereign, and unsuited to the social condition of the unhappy country which he ardently desires to benefit.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Feb. 27. The annual meeting was held, Mr. Warburton presiding.

The Report stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine was 284; faculty of arts 281; and in the junior schools 285; making a total of 850. Compared with the previous year, the number in the faculty of medicine was less by 31, in the faculty of arts more by 29, and in the junior school less by 25. The expenses of the college amounted to 11,142*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* of which 7,076*l.* was for building, and 3,401*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary expenses. The number of University college students who took degrees at the London University were as follow:—LL.D. 1, M.D. 5, B.L. 2, B.M. 5, B.A. 27; making a total of 45 from 84 persons and 18 colleges. The prizes conferred by the Senate were, for the degree of M.A. the gold medal of 20*l.* to Mr. B. Lewis for classics; and a like medal to Mr. Hutton, for logic and general acquirements. The University college law scholarship to Mr. H. Mathews, for the degree of B.M.; and a gold medal, and a first place in honours, to Mr. Slatham. For the B.A. degree, the University scholarship in mathematics to Mr. Routh; and the scholarship in classics to Mr. A. Mills. The Report further stated that by the supplementary charter granted to them last year, the powers of the University in granting degrees had been considerably extended.

ST. WILFRID'S COLLEGE, CHEADLE.

The renegade "priests" of the church of England have formed an institution to serve the educational purposes of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, "at their Country House of St. Wilfrid's," near Cheadle, Staffordshire. The tutors style themselves the Fathers of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. The *Rector* is the Rev. Father Coffin, late student of Christ Church; the *Prefect of Studies*—the Rev. Father Darnell, late Fellow of New College; *Professor of Classics*—J. Simpson, esq. late scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. Courses of lectures are to be given, when necessary, by the very Rev. Father Newman, late fellow of Oriel; the Rev. Father Faber, late fellow of University; the Rev. Father Penny, late student of Christ Church; the Rev. Father St. John, late student of Christ Church; the Rev. Father Dalgairns, late scholar of Exeter; and the Rev. Father

Knox, late scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

At a Court of Common Council on the 14th March, Mr. Deputy Hale brought up the report for sealing a deed of trust, respecting the endowment of a fourth scholarship, of the value of 50*l.* per annum, by H. B. H. Beaufoy, esq. F.R.S. A report from the Library Committee also stated that they had been favoured, through the medium of Mr. Hobler, with a present from the same gentleman, of a beautiful cabinet of London traders' and tavern tokens, which would prove a very valuable numismatic record of the currency of the city of London which preceded the copper coinage of Charles II. It was resolved that application be made to Mr. Beaufoy to allow his bust to be taken in marble for the purpose of being fixed in the Council Chamber.

OWENS' COLLEGE AT MANCHESTER.

The trustees appointed under the will of the late Mr. John Owens, of Manchester, who left 100,000*l.* for the purpose of founding a college for general education in that city, have issued their first report. It contains the details of the principles and plan on which it is proposed to establish and carry out the new college. The bequest is to be entirely devoted to the work of teaching; so that it remains for the people of Manchester to provide a suitable building for carrying on the work of education. The trustees recommend that the course of instruction shall include Greek and Latin, mathematics, natural philosophy, moral and mental philosophy, logic, political economy, chemistry, natural history, including botany, zoology, and geology,—and other branches of knowledge, specially adapted to a commercial education. It is proposed to appoint at once six professors whose salaries will amount to 1,700*l.* with an additional 200*l.* per annum to one of them who is to undertake the duties of principal. Some difficulty seems to have arisen with regard to the nature and extent of religious teaching in the institution,—and this question is likely to be warmly discussed. Mr. Owens does not seem to have contemplated the introduction of religious teaching at all. The college will be connected with the London University.—*Athenæum.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 28. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. exhibited a brass candlestick, elaborately wrought and damasked with silver, of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and apparently of Venetian or Moorish workmanship.

The Rev. H. J. Legge exhibited an English watch of the seventeenth century.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, communicated some remarks on the epithet Baal, occasioned by Major Rawlinson's paper on the Assyrian and Babylonian gods. Mr. Akerman contends that the title "Bel" or "Baal," was an epithet only, and not the name of a particular divinity. Mr. Akerman cited many proofs that "Baal" signified chief or supreme protector: and that in fact the tutelary divinity of a city would, if of the male sex, be always thus designated by the people of eastern countries. He referred to the well-known Melita inscription, on which Melkart, the Phœnician Hercules, is styled "The Baal of Tyr;" and quoted Josephus, who tells us that Jezebel built a temple to the god of the Tyrians whom they call Belus. A passage in Hosea shows that the Jews were in the habit of addressing the true God as their Baal. This epithet was perfectly well comprehended and illustrated by Milton; who, when speaking of the divinities of the Assyrians and other nations, says, they

——— had general names of Baalim and Ashteroth,
Those male, these feminine.

A portion was read of a continuation of Mr. Morgan's History of Clock and Watch making, printed in the last volume of the *Archæologia*. This was accompanied by the exhibition of a collection of early clocks and watches.

March 7. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

William Frederick Laxton, esq. Civil Engineer, of Fludyer street, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Lord Lonsborough exhibited various Anglo-Saxon antiquities, found in a barrow on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, opened by him and Mr. Wright at the commencement of the present week. Mr. Wright communicated a short paper descriptive of these articles, which consisted of a necklace of twenty-four beads of various sizes, in amethystine quartz, glass, and baked earth, a pair of shears or scissors, two small knives, an instrument apparently used for ladies' work (for it was evidently the burial-place of a female), and several other articles in such a state of corrosion that it is difficult to guess at

their original purposes. The larger bead, which was of glass, had been broken, and for some reason which had given it an especial value in the eyes of the possessor had been mended with a delicate hoop of bronze.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated some remarks on the probable period of the settlement of the Saxons in England. He doubts whether a permanent footing in this island was made by any of the Teutonic tribes so early as the days of M. Aurelius. The Tungrian and Batavian cohorts mentioned by Tacitus, and various Teutonic names, occurring in sepulchral inscriptions, must be regarded as those of sojourners only, not as settlers. Differing from Mr. Kemble, who has expressed an opinion that the colonization of Britain by the Teutonic tribes took place just after the Marcomannic war, Mr. Akerman would refer that event to the latter half of the third century, when Carausius assumed the purple in Britain. To the successful result of his memorable rebellion, and the consequent settlement of his allies on the southern coast, Mr. Akerman would attribute the origin of the office of Count of the Saxon Shore, rather than unite in the more usual opinion that such officer was instituted to defend that coast from the predatory attacks of the Saxons. Mr. Akerman concluded with remarks on the utility of the study of the antiquities discovered among the grouped tumuli of several districts, some of which furnish evidence of the simplest mode of life, others of semi-Romanised habits, and others of Teutonic and Frankish art.

Major Rawlinson exhibited the original impressions on paper of the celebrated inscriptions of Darius Hystaspes, at Behistun, and gave an interesting account of the difficulties he had to overcome in obtaining them, especially the Babylonian inscription, which was situated in what even the mountain hunters considered to be an inaccessible spot in the rock, but which was reached by the daring of a Tartar boy. This last was an achievement of the greatest importance for science, inasmuch as the Babylonian inscription alone furnished the key to the interpretation of the language of the others, and it is now in a condition that threatens its fall and consequent destruction within probably not more than two or three years.

March 14. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Colonel William Mure, of Caldwell, Ayrshire, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Henry Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich,

presented several drawings of the Roman ruins at Richborough, some of them executed by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Boys, the historian of Sandwich.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. communicated remarks, accompanied with drawings, on the cinerary urns found in barrows, with the object of distinguishing the forms of British or Roman manufacture.

George Steinman Steinman, esq. F.S.A. communicated descriptions of two paintings belonging to the fraternity of St. George at Bruges. They were executed by Jan Van Meuninxhove in 1677, but perhaps from earlier paintings, as they commemorate events which took place in 1656: one the ceremony of King Charles the Second placing the badge of the society on the neck of his brother the Duke of York, attended also by his younger brother the Duke of Gloucester; and the other the banquet which took place on the same occasion.

The reading was then continued of Mr. Morgan's paper on Clock and Watch making.

March 21. Lord Visc. Mahon, Pres.

Peter Cunningham, esq. and Augustus Guest, esq. LL.D. were elected Fellows of the Society.

Beriah Botfield, esq. presented a portrait on canvas which had been supposed to be that of Sir William Dugdale. It is a duplicate of a picture in the College of Arms, which was engraved for Sir William in Dallaway's *Heraldic Inquiries*, but which has been ascertained to be the portrait of his son Sir John Dugdale, Norroy.

Edward John Rudge, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two carved statues about five feet high, removed in 1848 from the west front of the abbat's tower at Evesham. They are each carved out of a solid block of oak, and represent men in armour, holding iron halberds, with which they were made to strike the bell of the clock, being moved for that purpose by a central bar passed through their length. The popular name of such figures was quarter-boys. From the costume of these statues there is no doubt they were contemporary with the tower which was built by abbat Lichfield, the last abbat but one of Evesham. They are in good preservation, having been protected by successive coats of paint.

The reading of Mr. O. Morgan's paper on Clock and Watch making was concluded. The first places in which the manufacture of watches chiefly flourished were Nuremburg and Augsburg; then Paris, where statutes were made for the craft in 1544, and other French towns. The first makers of watches were the locksmiths; and in London the blacksmiths were the makers of large clocks.

Henry Hallam, esq. V.P. communicated an essay entitled "*Observations on the Story of Lucius the first Christian king of Britain.*" Its object is to make known the reasons which have led its author first to doubt, and finally to reject, the conversion of Lucius,—except in a form altogether different from that in which it appears in our histories. This Mr. Hallam proceeds to unfold, by the discussion and examination of the statements and authorities of former writers, particularly Usher and Stillingfleet, not having discovered any new evidence on the subject, but subjecting the old to the test of modern criticism. A portion only of the paper having been read, we must defer our abstract to our next report.

The Society adjourned over Easter to the 11th of April.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 1. Sir John Boileau, Bart. V.P.

A memoir was communicated by H. Harrod, esq. Local Secretary at Norwich, describing the curious remains supposed to be the vestiges of a British village of considerable extent in Norfolk. The result of his observations, which were admirably illustrated by a large map of the locality, known as the "*Weybourn Pits,*" will be published, on the completion of Mr. Harrod's careful investigations, in the series of contributions to "*Norfolk Archæology,*" produced by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. The village of Weybourn is near the sea, at the northern extremity of a range of cliffs extending towards Yarmouth. The pits are mostly circular, from 7 to 12 feet in diameter, and 2 to 4 feet in depth. Occasionally two or three pits are connected by a trench. The floors are carefully made with smooth stones. No pottery or remains have been found. The pits are very numerous, and are doubtless the vestiges of primeval habitations. They are formed in a dry sandy spot, overlooking a fertile district. To the north are numerous small tumuli.

A notice was then read, relating to a fine collection of antiquities brought before the meeting by the Hon. Richard Neville. They consisted of bronze vases of exquisite form, cinerary urns of glass, a bronze lamp, and some other remarkable remains, discovered some years since near Thornborough, Bucks, on the estates of the Duke of Buckingham, in a tumulus, which proved to be the depository of the richest series of Romano-British remains hitherto explored, with the exception, perhaps, alone of the Bartlow Hills in Cambridgeshire, excavated by the late Mr. Rokewode. An interesting account of a discovery recently made by Mr. Neville

in the prosecution of his researches at Chesterford was also contributed by Mr. Oldham. An *olla* had been brought to light, covered by a large dish of Samian ware, and containing a small vase of rather unusual shape in an inverted position amongst the ashes with which the large urn was filled. In the "Museum Disneianum" there is a like example, as Mr. Disney stated to the meeting, of a large cinerary urn inclosing a small one; these had proved, on anatomical observation, to contain the remains of an adult, and a very small child, respectively, supposed to have been a mother and her infant. These urns were found at Hanningfield Common, Essex. Such deposits are not very usual. The Dean of Westminster is in possession of a large globular urn, or *dolium*, in which an *olla* of moderate dimensions was found inclosed. This discovery was lately made near Stratford-le-Bow.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie, in presenting to the Institute a copy of the curious "Rapport au Conseil Municipal de Bayeux," by M. Pezet, on behalf of the Commission charged with the Conservation of the "Tapisserie de la Reine Mathilde," in 1838, called attention to the singular fact, that in 1792 the tapestry had actually been taken to serve the unworthy purpose of a covering for a baggage-waggon. It was happily rescued, after the vehicle was on the route, by the spirited exertions of one of the citizens of Bayeux, who obtained some coarse cloth, which he succeeded in substituting for the venerable relic. The tapestry at a later time was removed to Paris, and exhibited in Notre Dame, to stimulate popular feeling in favour of the project of a second conquest of Albion.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in reference to the frequent notices recently communicated concerning Arabic numerals, offered some remarks on the earliest instances of their practical use in England. He observed, that, greatly superior as is the Arabic method of notation to the Roman, it was not till a recent period that it superseded the mode which had been long in use. In the public accounts it was rarely used in England before the seventeenth century, and in private accounts the use of it is not at all common before that century. Mr. Hunter produced a fac-simile of a public document of 1325, in which the date of the year is expressed in one part in Roman numerals, and in another in Arabic. It is a warrant from Hugh le Despenser to Bonefez de Peruche and his partners, merchants of the company, to pay to Sir Robert de Morle forty pounds, dated Feb. 4, 19th Edw. II. (1325).

Mrs. Green communicated two interesting letters, lately found by her in the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, one addressed by Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. to the Earl of Ormonde, then in Portugal, the other from Sir John Fortescue to that nobleman, detailing the difficulties which surrounded Queen Margaret, and giving him instructions regarding his conduct towards the King of "Portingale." With these letters, apparently unnoticed hitherto, Mrs. Green had found numerous documents relating to English affairs, and she sent for inspection fac-similes of several interesting autographs of distinguished personages of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Blaauw read an account of a curious silver clock-watch, sent for the inspection of the Institute by William Townley Mitford, esq. It had been constantly used by Charles I. and hung at his bedside; it was given by that unfortunate prince to Sir Thomas Herbert, as he passed to the scaffold, and has descended as an heirloom to Mr. Mitford, its present possessor.

Lieut. Walker, of Torquay, called the attention of the Society to the state of the interesting castle on St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. A part of the foundation having been neglected has given way, and the building is consequently in danger. It is stated that the proprietor, of the St. Aubyn family, proposes to take down a portion to save the rest; it has, however, been affirmed, that this venerable structure might be preserved entire, by aid of buttresses or underpinning the walls, and the interest attached to the castle appears to entitle it to every care.

The Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rector of St. Alban's, communicated an account of recent works of restoration in the Abbey Church, which have been carried on with the greatest care for the due preservation of that noble fabric.

Amongst the antiquities exhibited were the crosier of Nial Mac Mic Arducaín, bishop of Lismore, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and noticed in our last month's report of the Society of Antiquaries; three arrow-heads of black silex, from the field of Marathon, sent by Mr. Charles Long; as were several silver coins, of Constantius, Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian, part of a hoard (about one hundred in number) discovered in the parish of Chaddlesworth, Berks, and already noticed in this Magazine.

The Hon. Richard Neville produced some bronze fibulæ, purchased at the dispersion of the Stowe Museum, and found on the estates of the Duke of Buckingham, at Ashendon, Bucks. One pair was of the remarkable concave, or saucer

form, and curiously jewelled. They are supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period. Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, sent a selection of precious objects from his Museum, rings and ornaments of gold, some of them now to be seen in the exhibition at the Adelphi; Roman urns from Colchester; armillæ, and a metallic speculum, in remarkable preservation. Also some drinking cups and specimens of medieval pottery. The Rev. T. F. Lee sent likewise various Roman relics from St. Alban's. Some beautiful ivory carvings were exhibited, especially one from the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, a carving in walrus-tooth, probably part of the binding of a Textus, or book of the Gospels. It represents the Saviour, within an aureola of the pointed-oval form, surrounded by figures of the Virgin, St. John, apostles, and angels. This specimen has been assigned to the eleventh century.

Amongst various objects, from the rich cabinet of Mr. Magniac, were a reliquary, in the form of a foot, of silver, well modelled, and of the natural size. It was formerly preserved in the treasury of Basle Cathedral, and was brought to this country by Colonel Theubet, with a magnificent votive altar *tabula* of gold, described in the Archæologia.—A fine mediæval cameo of mother-of-pearl, representing the Presentation in the Temple, set in a coronet of silver gilt.—The exquisite enamelled hunting-horn, formerly in the collection at Strawberry-hill, and painted by Leonard Limousin, expressly, as it has been supposed, for Francis I.—A beautiful little casket, of wood, delicately sculptured with subjects from the legend of St. Genevieve; at one end is a little enamelled escutcheon, *Party per bend*, *argent and sable*. Date about 1425.

Mr. B. Vulliamy exhibited six carvings, in ivory, by Fiammingo, of the highest class of art. They represent *genii* and *bacchanalian groupes*. One of them supplied the subject of a picture by Gerard Dow.

Mr. Clarke communicated several unpublished documents relating to the Monastery of Little Malvern, Worcestershire, and an interesting relic of more recent times, the silver seal of David Garrick, bearing his initials. Mr. Octavius Morgan produced a collection of enamels, chasings in metal, and damaskined work of Milanese execution; and some beautiful examples of goldsmithry were shewn by the Rev. S. Blois Turner, Mr. C. Bail, and Mr. Parsons, who produced an exquisite gold ring (fifteenth century), found within the precinct of Lewes Priory. It is delicately chased with the following subjects: On the facet, the Virgin and child; on one side, the Emperor

Domitian, on the other, St. Pancras; on the flanges are represented the Holy Trinity, and St. John with the Holy Lamb. The work was originally enriched with transparent enamel.

Mr. W. Ffoulkes exhibited a gold signet-ring, preserved by the family of J. Jones, esq. of Llanerchrugog Hall; and impressions, as it is stated, occur appended to deeds concerning that property from the middle of the thirteenth century. The impress is a monogram, seemingly I and M (Jesus and Maria?), placed under a crown. It has been supposed to be the ring of Madoc, one of the last princes of Powis, and to have descended as an heirloom with lands granted by them to the ancestors of Mr. Jones.

Examples of the branks, for punishment of scolding women, were sent by the mayors of Lichfield and Stafford, the latter inscribed, *Garrula lingua nocet*.

Mr. Bernhard Smith communicated a drawing of a singular figure, carved in low relief in one of the deeply recessed windows at Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire, possibly cut on the sandstone by a prisoner. It represents a man in the curious costume of the early part of the fifteenth century, with a falcon on his fist, a hound under his feet. Several other designs of a similar nature are also to be seen, stags, a hawk with a partridge, &c.

Mr. Godwin, of Winchester, sent, through Mr. Gunner, a small carving in ivory, a roundel of open work, representing foliage and birds, probably of the thirteenth century. It was found in excavations in St. Thomas-street, Winchester, close to the site of the old parish church, now demolished. It was stated that the workmen first met with a flooring of "encaustic" tiles, and on removing this there appeared beneath a pavement formed of the large tiles, such as were used in Roman constructions. In the rubbish near this the ornament of ivory appeared, which very probably had been attached to some object of sacred use.

Mr. Richard Hussey presented several specimens, illustrative of ancient practices connected with architecture. They comprised a portion of the mortar formed of gypsum, without any use of lime, employed at St. Kenelm's Chapel, near Hales Owen; a specimen of tiles prepared for forming coarse unglazed pavements, resembling those of late Roman times; the quarry being cut through part of its thickness whilst the clay was soft, so that after firing it might readily be broken up into tessellæ of suitable size. This was found at Hartlip, Kent. Also fragments from Danbury, Essex, showing the ancient use of terra cotta in England for forming mouldings, as described by Mr. Hussey

in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. v. p. 34). They are flat portions, with a chamfered edge, so that several, arranged one over another, the angle of the chamfer being alike in all, a set-off, or splayed surface, might readily be formed. Mr. Hussey presented also a small sanctus, or sacring, bell, found during recent repairs at St. Kenelm's Chapel.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 22. The President, James Heywood, esq. M.P. in the chair.

Mr. Charles Lynch exhibited two ivory carvings, one of the Crucifixion, date fourteenth century, and the other the story of David and Bathsheba, date early seventeenth century; Mr. C. R. Smith an impression of a seal, in brass, found in the New River, near Islington, which appears to have belonged to an ancient society of notaries in Italy; and Mr. E. Keet a large stone celt found at Lambeth.

Mr. C. Baily reported that he had seen the building at the rear of Mr. Griffiths' house, No. 322, High Holborn, mentioned by Mr. Lynch at the last meeting. It consists of a large room or hall, measuring now 40 feet by 21 feet, but has been formerly somewhat longer. Mr. Griffiths pointed out to Mr. Baily, at a few yards westward of this building, the position of the circular church of the Knights Templars, which they occupied previously to the erection of the present Temple Church near Fleet-street. Stowe relates that the site of the old Temple Church was occupied by the inn of the Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards by a house belonging to the Earls of Southampton, to which the room in question appears to belong. For some unexplained reason this apartment has been called "the chapel," but after a careful search no evidence of its having been applied to such a use could be detected. It has a framed and moulded ceiling in oak timber, flat, and divided into six large panels, having one longitudinal and two transverse moulded girders of large dimensions, with wall-plates to correspond; the mouldings are the heads and hollows used at about A.D. 1500, and not the quarter-rounds of the time of Elizabeth. The panels are filled in with joists, which carry the boarding above. On the north side an opening exists which appears to have been a large window, and at the west end of the south side is a pointed doorway, now filled up. In consequence of the removal of the ancient roof, this ponderous ceiling was placed in great jeopardy, and its fall is only prevented by shoring.

Dr. Bell read an elaborate paper on the ancient embossed alms dishes of Germany, of which specimens were exhibited. The centre of these dishes is generally occupied

by scriptural and legendary subjects, and around this an inscription, consisting generally of a word or initials several times repeated. Dr. Bell proved that some of these inscriptions were applied by the workmen indiscriminately to many subjects.

Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, communicated some account of the remains of Roman buildings at Gullet Copse, in that county, situate near the fifty-sixth milestone on the Towcester road. These remains appear to be of some extent, and Mr. Pretty promised a fuller account as the exploring advanced.

Mr. G. R. Wright exhibited a cast of the sculptured boss in the centre of the vault under the Staunton Tower at Belvoir Castle.

A communication was received relating to the contemplated destruction of the church of Fisherton, in the immediate suburb of the city of Salisbury, and the proposed removal of the site of the new church to the vicinity of a future railway station. A church is mentioned as existing here in Domesday Book.

The meeting terminated with a paper on the History of Horse-Shoeing, by Mr. H. Syer Cuming. He first brought forward many ancient records of the horses of the Greeks and other early nations being rendered useless for the want of some protection to the hoofs. He then described the first contrivances for the preservation of the hoof, which consisted of rushes, straw, and broom, forming a kind of sock, called by the Romans *solea Sparteæ*, which was tied round the fetlock with a cord. Various passages in ancient authors seem to prove that sometimes this *solea* was defended on the lower side by an iron shoe, and that even silver and gold were used by Nero and others. A large collection of ancient examples accompanied this paper, and, from the depth at which some of the London specimens were found, Mr. Cuming supposed they might be of Roman manufacture.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Feb. 4. The annual meeting of this Society was held in the library of the old Castle, the Hon. H. T. Liddell in the chair.

The Report of the Council stated that neither the subscription towards the restoration of the Castle, nor the accession of new members, had been such as was confidently expected would have been the result of the appeal made last year. No exertions, however, have been spared to render the Castle and the collections as available as circumstances would admit, and the public at large have gladly availed themselves of the privilege. At the April and May meetings a paper was read by

Mr. Richardson, jun., entitled "Observations on the history and construction of the wall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the system of watch and ward practised thereon, in reference to a muster of the fencible inhabitants in the year 1539;" this was accompanied by numerous drawings and engravings. At the May meeting was also read a paper by Mr. Thomas Hodgson, on the Rescript of the Emperor Hadrian; at the June meeting Mr. Bruce read his observations on the Roman station at Risingham; and at the December meeting was read a letter from his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, respecting several sculptured stones found in taking down the old church of Rothbury, and which through his Grace's influence were procured for the Society. The Duke had also visited Mr. Wm. Shanks of Risingham, and had induced him to present to the Society a valuable collection of Roman antiquities recently found at that station; Mr. Dixon Dixon had presented an inscribed Roman altar; and other gentlemen various antiquities collected during their recent pilgrimage along the Roman Wall. The Society has acquired ten new members during the past year: it has lost three by death, and two by resignation. Its present number of paying members is ninety-five. It has been agreed to print the Transactions in future in octavo; and to dispose of the Society's past publications at half-price.

On the motion of the chairman, it was agreed to present a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, to request them to remove the powder magazine now placed within the ruins of Tynemouth priory.—The Rev. Mr. Bruce called attention to a well in front of the same ruin, which he believed would if examined prove to be a Roman structure, and if so would confirm the opinion that Tynemouth had been the site of a Roman station. The well is eight feet in diameter, and at present boarded over.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 18. The Master of Jesus college, President, in the chair.

Several presents were received, amongst them the stretcher for an ancient purse, or gypcyere, which was found at Bartlow, and a beautiful figure of the Virgin, part of a processional cross, found at Chesterford; both given by Charles Thurnall, esq. of Duxford. A stone celt, or hammer, of the usual form, but remarkable for its size (length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 5 inches, thickness $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches), formed of very hard stone, has been purchased by the society. It was found in the fens below Burwell.

A paper by Albert Way, esq. "On seals used to authenticate the passes of labourers, &c. when leaving their usual place of residence, in accordance with the statute 12 Rich. II. 1388." By this statute it was enacted that no servant, labourer, beggar, nor vagabond, male or female, should depart at the close of his term of service out of the hundred, rape, or wapentake where he was dwelling, in order to take service or dwell elsewhere, or on pretence of distant pilgrimage, unless provided with a letter patent containing the cause of his journey, and the time of his return, if his absence were temporary. This pass was ordered to be sealed with the king's seal, assigned for that intent, and deposited in the hands of some proper person (*probi hominis*) in the hundred, rape, city, or borough. Of such seals but few are known to exist. One relating to the county of Cambridge is in the possession of Mr. Way, and bears the inscription ordered by the statute, viz. on the verge s: COM: CANTEBRYGG: *Sigillum Comitatus Cantabryggensis*; and in the centre transversely the word STAPYLHO. It obviously therefore refers to the hundred now called Staploe or Staplowe, and is the seal appropriated to that local district. Another used for the hundred of South Erpingham, Norfolk, bears the inscription s: REGIS: IN COMIT: NORFF: and across the centre, HUNDR. DE SOUTHERPYNGHAM. A third is represented in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ, pl. iii." which bears the name of the county of Cambridge, but that of the hundred is difficult to decipher: Mr. Cooper reads it HIRMYNGFOR, which would connect it with the hundred of Armingford or Ermingford.

March 4. Mr. C. C. Babington read a paper, describing a supposed Roman fort at Grantchester, followed by a notice of the Roman town at Cambridge, and a description of the British and Roman roads within the county of Cambridge, viz. two which passed through Cambridge: 1. The Via Devana, leading from Colchester to Chester; and 2. The Akeman Street, extending from the coast of Norfolk beyond Lynn to Bath and the west of England. The following roads also passed through the county, although they did not approach the town:—3. The Ikniel Street, which entered the county at Royston, and passed by Ickleton and Newmarket. 4. The Ermynt Street, passing by Stamford, Huntingdon, Wimpole, and Royston. 5. A road through the fens by Downham, March, Whittlesea, and Peterborough. Several other supposed branch roads or doubtful tracts were also noticed.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 25. On the motion of the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, the House went into Committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION Bill. The clauses up to 11 inclusive, with some verbal amendments, were agreed to. On clause 12, the Earl of *Powis* moved that a discretionary power should be given to the Commissioners to apply the funds to the augmentation of Bishoprics, and that the episcopal and common funds remain separate.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* opposed the amendment, contending that the surest way of affecting an augmentation of Bishops was by amalgamating the funds, so that the united surplus might be applied in a way most advantageous to the Church; but it was supported by the Bishop of *London*, who advocated an extension of the Episcopate as a matter of imperative necessity.—The Committee divided—For the amendment, 31; against, 26; majority for the amendment, 5.—On the 15th clause, regulating the endowment of Deaneries, proposing that from and after the next vacancy the income of the Dean of *York* should be 2,000*l.* a year; that the present holders of the Deaneries of *Salisbury* and *Wells* should receive 1,500*l.* a year; and that the income of future holders of those of *Chichester*, *Exeter*, *Hereford*, *Lichfield*, *Salisbury*, and *Wells*, should not exceed 1,000*l.*—the Bishop of *Salisbury* moved as an amendment the substitution of a clause which would have the effect of remedying the inequalities in the present system, and, by endowing the Deaneries with suitable revenues, enforce residence. The Committee divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 21; against it, 19.—The remaining clauses of the bill having then been agreed to, the Bishop of *Oxford* moved the insertion of three clauses; the first, empowering the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to commute any prebend annexed to a dignity or office; the second, providing that commuted lands, &c. should be subject to similar uses as the lands vested under former Acts; and the third, providing that certain benefices annexed to the sees of *Bristol*, *Oxford*, and *Peterborough*, held not *in commendam*, but under Act of Parliament, and therefore not liable to the

operation of the Act which severed such benefices, should be separated from those dioceses.—These clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

Feb. 28. In moving the second reading of the PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) Bill, the Marquess of *Lansdowne* explained that the measure differed from former bills passed with a like object, in that the present Act was intended to be a permanent one, and not ordered, like its predecessors, to expire at a given period.—Lord *Brougham* and Lord *Campbell* approved of the bill; and the Earl of *Roden* confessed that the bill had been impartially drawn, and not, like the measure of 1840, directed exclusively against the Orangemen.—The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 18. The AUSTRALIAN COLONIES Bill was read a second time, after some debate.

Sir *W. Somerville* introduced a Bill for providing compensation to tenants for improvements, and for amending the law of LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND. The measure was founded in a great degree upon a bill that passed the Lords' Committee in 1848. Some important clauses were, however, now added. One of these was designed to prevent the carrying off of crops by night from ground. Read 1^o.

Feb. 19. Mr. *D'Israeli* brought forward a motion for a Committee to revise and amend the Poor Laws, so as to mitigate the distress of the agricultural classes.—The debate was continued on Thursday Feb. 21, when the House divided—Ayes 252; noes 273.

Feb. 20. Mr. *Moffatt* moved the second reading of the INSOLVENT MEMBERS Bill.—Sir *G. Grey* apprehended that the measure, to the general principle of which he was, nevertheless, favourable, would involve a liability of injustice and oppression towards Members of the House.—The House divided—For the second reading, 34; against it, 73; majority, 39.

Mr. *Halsey* moved the second reading of the SMALL TENEMENTS RATING Bill.—Mr. *P. Scrope* opposed the bill on the ground that it would increase the rent of

occupiers of small tenements, and would prevent the building of comfortable cottages for the poorer classes. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. *Baines* (President of the Poor-law Board) supported the bill, as by the present system the public lost a great deal and the tenant gained nothing. If there were any fault in the bill, which was a step in the right direction, it was that it did not go far enough.—After some further discussion, Sir *G. Grey* said he should take care that no occupier should be deprived of the franchise by any provision in this bill.—The second reading was then carried by 182 to 2.

Mr. *Frewen*, in moving the second reading of the *BENEFICES IN PLURALITY* Bill, said its object was that clergymen should in no instance hold two benefices, unless they were contiguous to each other.—Lord *J. Russell* said it was desirable to make further restrictions on the holding of pluralities. He had it in contemplation himself to introduce a bill on the subject, and therefore it was that a postponement of the present bill going into Committee was asked.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Sir *J. Pakington* moved the second reading of the *LARCENY SUMMARY JURISDICTION* Bill, to extend the provisions of the *Juvenile Offenders Act*, and to give magistrates the power of summary jurisdiction, irrespective of age, in cases of larceny below a very limited amount. He had fixed the value of property, with offences against which the bill proposed to deal, at one shilling. The Criminal Law Commissioners, among other authorities, bore witness to the excellent working of the system he advocated, so far as it had already been carried out by the *Juvenile Offenders Act*, and he sought to carry that Act further, by making it affect offenders up to sixteen years of age. The cost of convictions were limited to 40s., but on an average did not cost more than 20s.—The *Attorney-General* entered into many details of the eccentricities and anomalies of the existing laws relating to juvenile offenders and petty offences. He approved of the bill, which was read a second time.

Mr. *Sotherton* moved the second reading of the *TENANT AT RACK RENT RELIEF* Bill, the object of which was to relieve the occupiers from the expense of building lunatic asylums. Read 2^o.

Feb. 21. The *CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION* Bill, and *BANKRUPTCY LAW CONSOLIDATION* Bill, were read a second time.

Feb. 22. Mr. *Pinney* moved the second reading of the *BRITISH ELECTRIC TELE-*

GRAPH Bill.—Mr. *Ricardo* believed it to be a measure intended to extort money from the Company on the part of the patentee; and he therefore moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day week.—On a division the second reading was affirmed by a majority of 75 against 12.

THE *PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND)* Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time.

Lord *John Russell* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better management of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, and for the direction of Public Works. He proposed to divide the departments; to entrust the Woods and Forests to three commissioners (two of them to be paid), who should not be capable of sitting in Parliament. He would entrust the Public Works to another commission, the chief and responsible member of which should be a political officer, and be capable of sitting in Parliament. His salary was to be 2,000*l.* and the salaries of the paid Commissioners of Woods and Forests were to be 1,400*l.* and 1,200*l.* respectively.—Mr. *Cardwell*, as a Member of the Committee on the Woods and Forests, bore testimony to the evil character of the existing system.—Leave given.

The *ELECTIONS (Ireland)* Bill, the *ESTATES LEASING (Ireland)* Bill, the *JUDGMENTS (Ireland)* Bill, and the *COMMONS INCLOSURE* Bill, were read a second time.

Feb. 25. The motion for Committee on the *PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (Ireland)* Bill, was resisted by Mr. *D'Israeli* and his friends, and, after seven successive divisions, was deferred to the 1st March.

Feb. 26. Mr. *W. J. Fox* moved for leave to bring in a bill to promote the *SECULAR EDUCATION* of the people in England and Wales.—Sir *R. Inglis* said that he could not admit either the principles on which the bill rested, or the objects which it sought to attain. As to the charge that secular education had been omitted in the schools of this country, he would appeal to the catalogue of books of the National Society, and to their maps, as proving, in his belief, that such was not the case. He should not oppose the bringing in of the hon. gentleman's bill, but he did hope that the ultimate sanction of the House would not be given to a measure which devolved upon fathers and mothers (whom the hon. Member himself had admitted to be exceedingly ignorant) the most important branch of the education of the great mass of children in this country.

Mr. *Fitzroy* moved for leave to bring in a bill for extending the present *JURIS-*

DICTION OF THE COUNTY COURTS to 50*l*. The County Courts had worked so well that a general feeling prevailed throughout the country that it would be most advantageous to extend their advantages still further.—The *Attorney-General* would not interpose any objection to the introduction of the bill; but he could not agree that the experiment of the County Courts had yet been so fully tested as to warrant him in extending their jurisdiction.—Leave was given.

Feb. 27. The second reading of the MARRIAGES Bill was moved by Mr. *Stuart Wortley*. In its main features it was, he said, the same as that of last year, except that he had withdrawn the words which legalized marriage with a deceased wife's niece, and had also left it to the discretion of the clergy to solemnize the marriages with the deceased wife's sister or not, according to their conscience.—The debate was adjourned to the 6th March, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 182 to 130.

Feb. 28. Mr. *Hume* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the NATIONAL REPRESENTATION, by extending the franchise to every ratepayer of full age and sound intellect, and by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot. He calculated that, by the reform he recommended, the constituency of the United Kingdom would be increased from 800,000, its present number, to 3,200,000 and upwards.—The motion was seconded by Sir *J. Walmsley*, and opposed by Lord *J. Russell*, as being inconsistent with any principle of franchise which had hitherto been recognised in this country, and as involving questions of dangerous conjecture and uncertainty. The House divided—For the motion, 96; against it, 242.

March 1. The House went into Committee on the PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) Bill. Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* moved an amendment, the effect of which was to substitute a rating of 15*l*. as the basis of the county qualification, instead of the 8*l*. rating as proposed by the Bill.—Lord *J. Russell* opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would unduly restrict the franchise in Ireland, and would not give satisfaction to the people of that country. If the House thought proper not to give Ireland the 40*s*. freehold, they should give some equivalent, and he considered that a qualification based on an 8*l*. rating, with the restrictions coupled with it, would not create a constituency more numerous than was just. The original proposition was carried by a majority of 210 to 144.

March 4. In committee on the same Bill, Sir *R. Ferguson* moved the omission

of the 2nd clause, which gave a title to vote to joint occupiers rated at 8*l*. each; but, after some discussion, upon a division, the clause was retained by 144 against 104.—On the 3rd clause, which gave votes for counties to persons entitled to estates in fee, or in tail, or for life, of the rated value of 5*l*. Sir *F. The-siger* moved the omission of the words “which shall be rated in the last poor-rate,” observing that hitherto the franchise in counties had always been based upon property, whereas, by the clause as it stood, a person not worth a shilling might have a vote.—The amendment was negatived by 106 against 30.—Upon the proposition, by Mr. *Reynolds*, for reducing the borough franchise from 8*l*. to 5*l*. which was supported by Irish members on both sides of the House, Lord *J. Russell* said the Government had endeavoured to frame the Bill so as to give a practical benefit to the people of Ireland, and to make the franchise more satisfactory to them. With respect to the county franchise, it had been necessary to reconsider the whole matter, and the Government had come to a decision to change the basis of the franchise from tenure to occupation. There did not appear to be the same reason for altering the borough franchise except from 10*l*. to 8*l*. rating, and they considered, from the information they had received, that to reduce that amount to 5*l*. would be fatal to the Bill. After considerable discussion, the committee divided, when the proposition was negatived by 142 against 90.

March 5. Mr. *Mitchell* moved for a committee to inquire, with a view to their total repeal, into the duties levied upon TIMBER used in shipbuilding. The loss to the revenue from the remission of those duties he calculated at 35,000*l*. per annum at the utmost; while the relief to the British shipbuilder and timber-merchant would be considerable.—Mr. *Labouchere* urged the postponement of the discussion until after the financial statement had been laid before Parliament; but the motion was carried by a majority of 45 to 32.

March 7. Lord *J. Russell* stated that Lord Campbell, in succeeding to the CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP of the Queen's Bench, would be in the receipt of the reduced salary of 8,000*l*. per annum, being the sum which Lord Denman had enjoyed since the death of Lord Tenterden. It was also intended to reduce the income of the Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas to 7,000*l*. These reductions would require ratification by Parliament.

Mr. *H. Berkeley* brought in a Bill to “protect parliamentary electors in Great Britain and Ireland from undue influence

by the use of the *BALLOT*," which was seconded by Lord *Dudley Stuart*.—Negatived by 176 to 121.

March 8. On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. *Cobden* reproduced his resolution of last year for reducing the *NATIONAL EXPENDITURE* to the level of 1835, when it amounted to a little more than forty-four millions. This left a surplus of six and a half millions in the charge for 1849, principally arising from the increased cost of our military and naval establishments. In these heads of expense he proposed to save 5,823,000*l.* which would leave ten millions a-year to provide for the national defence. In the various items of civil charge he anticipated a saving of 650,000*l.* His retrenchments would enable the work of reducing the taxes, and commencing a payment of the national debt, to proceed simultaneously.—Mr. *Labouchere* defended the financial policy of the ministry.—On a division, there appeared.—For Mr. *Cobden's* motion, 89; against it, 272.

March 11. In committee of supply, Mr. *Fox Maule* moved the *ARMY ESTIMATES*, that a levy of 99,128 be voted for the land forces during the ensuing year.—Mr. *Hume* did not think the pay of the army too much; he believed it was scarcely adequate; his objection was to the number, and he proposed that the vote this year should be for 89,000 men, to be reduced next year to 80,000 by stopping the recruiting, no reason being assigned why we should not revert to that number, which was sufficient up to 1837.—The committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 223 against 50.—The original motion was then agreed to, as well as a vote of 1,700,000*l.* on account for the charge of the land forces.

Sir *F. Baring* having explained the cause of one item, namely 211,000*l.* deficit of the former year, gave a general statement of the *NAVAL ESTIMATES*, the aggregate amount of which was 6,613,000*l.* being a decrease, as compared with those of 1849-1850, of 408,000*l.*

On the first vote, of 39,000 men for the sea service, Mr. *Hume* protested against its extravagance, without any reason assigned, and moved that the number be reduced to 31,469.—The amendment was negatived by 177 against 19.—The Chairman then reported progress.

March 12. Mr. *Henry Drummond* proposed a resolution enforcing the necessity of reducing the *NATIONAL EXPENDITURE*, on the ground that the present weight of taxation depresses all classes, and especially the labourer, by diminishing the fund at liberty for the employment of reproductive labour.—Mr. *Cayley* seconded the

motion.—The House divided: Ayes 156, Noes 190.

March 13. The *COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE* Bill was read a second time, Sir *J. Pakington* having first proposed and withdrawn an amendment for a select committee.

Mr. *Ewart* moved the second reading of the *PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS* Bill, explaining that it proposed to give the town-councils a permissive authority to levy a small limited rate for the purposes of the bill.—Colonel *Sibthorp* resisted it upon the ground that it increased public taxation, and moved that it be read six months hence.—The House having divided, the second reading was carried by 118 against 101.

March 14. Lord *Ashley* moved for leave to introduce a declaratory Bill to render unambiguous the intention of the legislature in passing the *TEN HOURS ACT*, which had been rendered necessary by a recent decision in the Court of *Exchequer*, that employers could not be convicted, under the Act as it stood, for using the system of "shifts" and "relays" in their factories.—Sir *J. Graham* was disposed to approach the question in the most dispassionate and deliberate manner. In framing the bill of 1844, his object had been to prohibit the shift or relay system, but he did not believe such prohibitions were sound policy.—Leave given.

Mr. *Cornwall Lewis* offered to postpone the commitment of the *HIGHWAYS* Bill, if the House would allow it to pass the second reading.—The House divided.—For the second reading, 144; against it, 55.

The *CHIEF-JUSTICES' SALARIES* Bill was read a second time.

March 15. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his financial statement or *BUDGET*. The income of the country up to the 5th of April, 1850, would be, he estimated, 52,785,500*l.* the expenditure 50,533,351*l.* leaving a surplus of about two millions and a quarter. The actual expenditure of last year had been less than the estimated expenditure by 1,625,000*l.* He did not estimate the income for 1850 at so large an amount as the income of 1849, anticipating a diminution in the receipts from the duties on sugar, brandy, and foreign corn. He estimated the revenue for next year at 52,285,000*l.*; the total expenditure at 50,613,582*l.* He, however, intended to propose an increased expenditure for the New Houses of Parliament, for the charge of 30,000*l.* in pursuance of the Merchant Seamen's Bill, for a Public Record Office, and for the Arctic Expedition; these charges would demand a further sum of

200,000*l.* which would leave a surplus of 1,471,000*l.* Various propositions had been made for reductions of taxation. It had been suggested that the tea duty should be reduced, that the window duty should be abolished, that the timber duty should be abolished, that the malt tax should be repealed; but it would be impossible to repeal any of these taxes without providing some substitute. Upwards of 8,000,000*l.* had been actually removed from articles of consumption. As a proof of the accumulating wealth and capital of the country, he would observe that no less a sum than 148,000,000*l.* had been invested in railways. Having referred to the various proposals which had been made for the disposal of the surplus of 1,500,000*l.* he would state his own views. The first idea that had struck him was that some reduction should be made in our debt. Since 1833 there had been borrowed 35,000,000*l.* while all the money that had been applied to the reduction of the debt had been 8,000,000*l.* being a surplus of debt of 27,000,000*l.* He proposed, for the purpose of relieving the landed interest, to make a considerable reduction on stamp duties upon the trans-

fer of real property up to 1,000*l.* and to equalise the duties after a large amount; and he proposed to adopt the same principle with regard to the stamp duties on mortgages. He proposed also to reduce the stamp duty upon leases. When the stamp duty now payable upon a lease was 1*l.* it would be reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.* and so on in proportion. He also proposed, for the purpose of improving the dwellings of the labouring classes, to accede to a total repeal of the duty on bricks. The amount of losses, he anticipated, in the revenue were, upon stamps a little under 300,000*l.* upon bricks to a little over 450,000*l.* making a total of 750,000*l.* being half the surplus. Of the other half he proposed to devote 250,000*l.* to the extinction of the Equivalent Fund, which had incurred an annual charge of 10,000*l.* ever since the Union with Scotland, and the remaining 500,000*l.* he would retain in hand. In addition to these remissions, the Government proposed to offer some further advances as loans for agricultural improvements, drainage, &c. Two millions were to be thus advanced for England and Scotland, and one million for Ireland.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The anniversary of the Revolution appears to have passed off with the greatest calm in all the departments.

The Minister of Finance has announced to the committee on the budget that the revenue would be sufficient to provide for the public service during the present year without having recurrence to any new taxes or to a loan. The Minister of Commerce has appointed a committee to organise the arrangements necessary to the interest of French manufacturers and others who intend to take part in the great London exhibition of 1851.

Some political uneasiness and forebodings of evil have arisen from the majority of Socialists returned in the recent elections to the Chamber.

GERMANY.

A new Federal league has been entered into by the kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Bavaria, in opposition to that of Erfurt, arranged by the government of Prussia. Hanover, whose adhesion was expected up to the eleventh hour, has not joined this convention, though equally opposed to the other.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prussia has refused to renew the armistice with Denmark for six months, on the ground that she cannot countenance the continuance of a Provisional Government in the duchy of Schleswig, which is entirely paralysed by the universal resistance of the people, whose acts are in direct opposition to the reasonable wishes of the people, and whose administration cannot be defended by any principle of political or moral right.

PRUSSIA.

The two Chambers of the Prussian Parliament were on the 26th Feb. prorogued by royal commission, the first instance of a peaceable and regular conclusion of the session. The Parliament during its sitting had revised the constitution, and voted fifty laws of various descriptions.

GREECE.

The embargo laid upon the maritime commerce of Greece by the British fleet has excited many murmurs on the continent, and a remonstrance from the Emperor of Russia; but Lord Palmerston has several times in the House of Com-

mons declared that it did not amount to a blockade. Many Greek vessels have been seized and retained in the character of pledges, but none after the 24th of February. On the 1st of March Mr. Green, the British Consul at Athens, announced the intention of Adm. Parker "to suspend for a reasonable time the coercive measures of her Majesty's squadron; but, nevertheless, to retain the Greek vessels actually in his possession as pledges in his deposit until a final arrangement should be made."

NAPLES.

There has been an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and the ashes have been carried as far as 20 miles. The lava descended in two streams upon Ottajano, where it destroyed a palace and much land, and another towards Torre del' Annunziata. Several lives have been lost by the falling of immense masses of rock. The principal sufferers in property are the Prince of Ottajano, Baron Carpinone, Don Pasquale Cola, and Don Michele Nappa. The church of San Felice is completely destroyed. The lava stopped at a place called Scacozza, several miles from the volcano.

INDIA.

The Governor-General has visited Bombay. Having journeyed from Simla through the Punjab and Scinde, he arrived there on the night of the 26th of January, and left on the 2nd of February, having during his stay won golden opinions from all sorts of people. The Chief of Baroda, his highness the Guicowar, the first prince in Western India, was at Bombay on a visit; he was escorted to his interview with the Governor-General by about a thousand horse and foot, with troops of elephants and camels.

CALIFORNIA.

A dreadful conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the 24th of December, in which one-half of the city was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from 1,500,000 dollars to 2,000,000 dollars. The frame buildings, with painted cotton and oilcloth ceilings and tarred roofs, caused the flames to spread with unexampled fury, and the fire was not arrested until several houses had been blown up with gunpowder. Fortunately no lives were lost at the fire, but the distress of labourers and miners without means, who had flocked into the town, has been very great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 8. A special meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was held in Downing-street, for the purpose of giving judgment on the appeal from the Court of Arches in the long-litigated case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*. The members of the committee present were the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, Lord Campbell, Sir S. Lushington, and Mr. Pemberton Leigh. Lord Langdale read the judgment from a written paper. After recapitulating the main facts and arguments, it was remarked, "It seems to be properly said that the received formularies cannot be held to be evidence of faith or of doctrine, without reference to the distinct declarations of doctrine in the Articles, and to the faith, hope, and charity by which they profess to be inspired or accompanied; and there are portions of the Liturgy which it is plain cannot be construed truly without regard to these considerations. For the proof of this, the instance most usually cited, and which is conclusive, is the Service for the Burial of the Dead. So, also, the baptismal and other services abound with expressions

which must be construed in a charitable and qualified sense, and cannot with any appearance of reason be taken as proofs of doctrine. Mr. Gorham's doctrine may be contrary to the opinion entertained by many learned and pious persons; still, if it is not contrary or repugnant to the doctrine of the Church of England as by law established, it cannot afford a legal ground for refusing him institution to the living to which he has been lawfully presented." His Honour Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce alone dissenting, all the other members of the Judicial Committee considered that there was nothing contrary to the doctrines of the Church in the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham, as gathered from his answers, and they therefore were of opinion that the sentence pronounced by the judge of the Court of Arches should be reversed, the respondent, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, having shown no sufficient cause for refusing to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage of Bampford Speke.

St. Martin's Hall, in Long-acre, erected for Mr. Hullah's singing classes, affords an additional proof of the prevailing taste for good music. On Thursday night,

Feb. 7, a festival was held to inaugurate the opening of the larger concert hall. Some choral music was first performed by Mr. Hullah's pupils, and there was afterwards a supper. The Earl of Carlisle presided, and between six and seven hundred persons assembled. A sister of the noble chairman accompanied him, and the Bishop of London, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and several other distinguished persons, also took part in the entertainment. The length of the hall at present is between 70 and 80 feet, the width 55, and the height 40. But the design is not yet accomplished; 50 feet are to be added to the length of the room, which, when finished, will fulfil the conditions declared by those learned in acoustics to be most favourable to musical effect, viz. "the length something more than double the width, and the height the third of the length." The ceiling, flat in the middle, sloping at the sides, and laid out in framed compartments, will look very handsome when filled up and painted; while the walls will be supplied with the galleries that are to stretch along the entire length of the north, south, and west sides. The orchestra is constructed on the principle of gradual elevation.

BERKSHIRE.

Just previously to the departure of the court from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace a new avenue of trees was planted in the *Home Park*, leading from the royal residence to the terminus of the London and Windsor Railway in Datchet-lane. The avenue will consist of between thirty and forty trees—the *pinus deodare*; and, from the rapid growth of this description of fir, a shady avenue will be formed in the course of a very few years. The first, or "the Queen's Tree," was planted by her Majesty close to Datchet-lane, his Royal Highness Prince Albert planting "the Prince's Tree" opposite the Queen's; and, in a line with the Prince Consort's, trees were also planted by the Princess Royal, and Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred. The trees planted by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice are in a line with her Majesty's. Each of the Queen's distinguished visitors at the period and several of the royal suite also planted one, until the required number had been completed.

KENT.

On Monday, Feb. 11, the day following the fourth anniversary of the battle of Sobraon, the old colours of the gallant 31st Regiment were, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, placed in the nave of *Canterbury Cathedral*, immediately above the marble testimonial,

executed by Mr. Richardson the sculptor, to those of the regiment who fell on the Suttlej. These colours were presented in 1827, at Meerut, in the East Indies, by Lady Amherst, lady of the Governor-General of India. They were borne through the Afghanistan campaign, in 1842; and the Suttlej, in 1845-46. In this last campaign 26 officers and upwards of 600 men were killed and wounded; and at Sobraon, both officers bearing these colours, viz. Lieutenant Tritton and Ensign Jones, were mortally wounded, as recorded on silver plates inserted on the staves. On the return of the regiment to England, new colours were presented by H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, at Dublin, in 1848. Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, till lately commanding, in the name of the officers, offered the old colours to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury Cathedral*, to be placed over the monumental testimonial.

LANCASHIRE.

Feb. 6. A fire broke out in All Saints' Church, Oxford-road, *Manchester*. The roof was entirely destroyed; and many of the seats were damaged by the falling timber. The pulpit is considerably injured; and the large organ, which had recently been repaired, has fallen a sacrifice to the flames. The damage done will amount to 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* The church was built about thirty years ago, wholly at the expense of the present incumbent the Rev. Dr. Burton, at a cost of about 14,000*l.*

MIDDLESEX.

A fire in the house of Mr. Bosanquet, the banker, at *Clay Hill*, near Enfield, has destroyed upwards of two thousand volumes of valuable books, and a large quantity of the manuscripts of the late Chief Justice Tindal, and other effects, the property of Captain Tindal, brother to Mrs. Bosanquet.

March 11. Several explosions occurred at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's gunpowder-mills at *Hounslow*, attended with the loss of eight lives, and a great destruction of property. The first explosion took place in a timber building, about 20 feet square, termed "the treble dust-house," containing powder of threefold strength. Two poor fellows who were in this building were forced completely through the roof, and their bodies frightfully mutilated. No fewer than seven of the mills or stores were levelled with the ground, and the whole of the contents destroyed. Several witnesses unite in asserting that they felt the shock at Brighton and its neighbourhood.

SURREY.

Some short time back the friends of a ragged school, who had fitted up one of the arches of the South-Western Railway, near Lambeth Walk, as a place of instruction for poor ragged children, applied to Mr. Beaufoy, the eminent distiller of South Lambeth, to subscribe towards a fund to erect a suitable edifice. Mr. Beaufoy so far complied with their request that, at his sole expense, he has erected in Doughty-street, *Lambeth*, at a cost of upwards of 3,000*l.* a magnificent building, covering an area of 1,230 square yards, calculated to afford ample room for the instruction of 1,000 children.

YORKSHIRE.

The King's Head posting-house at *Northallerton*, which has been an inn for nearly two centuries, and situated in the centre of the market-place, with a spacious assembly room, and stabling for 100 horses, is now being converted into a farmhouse, with 250 acres of land to it. So much for railways. The old coach from York to Newcastle, in 1706, put up at this inn; and the Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, York, and London post coach, established in 1712, also put up at this inn and at the Golden Lion alternately. The latter coach occupied 13 days in travelling to and from London and Edinburgh.

WALES.

The *Britannia Bridge* has been opened for traffic. The first train passed through, driven by Mr. Stephenson, on the 5th of March. On the 15th and 16th the official inspection was made by Captain Simmons, the Government Inspector for the Railway Commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Edwin Clark, the resident engineer, and Mr. Hedworth Lee, the engineering manager of the Chester and Holyhead line, when a series of experiments took place to ascertain the law of deflection and the absolute structural strength of the fabric. The experiments consisted in observing the deflections under a series of successive loads, the passing of three locomotives with a train sufficient to cover each of the tubes through the bridge at various speeds, and the running of locomotives and tenders, without trains, through at variable rates of progress. Captain Simmons made a minute inspection of the masonry, plate-work, cellular top and bottom of the tubes, riveting, and other arrangements, which occupied a considerable time. The experiments were considered to be very satisfactory. On Monday the 18th the up-express from Holyhead, carrying the mails and passengers from Ireland, came "by" the tube

at a saving of a full hour over the usual transit. The subsequent trains to and fro also went through both ways. All the arrangements for this purpose are now permanently complete, and the floating of the twin tubes for the parallel line is occupying the attention of the engineers. The directors of the Chester and Holyhead Company are now in communication with Sir George Grey, to ascertain whether Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will permit the Prince of Wales, on an early day in April, to be present at a festival in celebration of the successful opening of this great structure.

IRELAND.

Jan. 14. An awful disaster occurred at *Killarney*, in consequence of an alarm of fire. At 11 p.m. a fire broke out in the branch poor-house, formerly the College; the inmates were removed with difficulty, and with the reported loss of three lives. Meanwhile the alarm spread to the Brewery, another branch poor-house, and awoke the sleeping children. Their proper means of egress being closed they rushed into an unused loft, the floor of which gave way, when twenty-seven girls and two women were killed, and as many more frightfully injured.

SCILLY.

Amongst various disasters and loss of property which occurred in the terrific gale of the 5th Feb. was the total destruction of Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, off Scilly, the erection of which was rapidly approaching completion. The rock is situated about eight or ten miles westward of the Land's End, and the lighthouse was in progress of erection by Mr. Douglas for the Hon. Corporation of Trinity House, under the superintendence of Messrs. Walker and Burgess, the eminent engineers. It was formed of cast iron columns, braced and stayed with wrought iron rods. The columns were sunk into the rock, and the surmise is that some fissure of which the engineer was not aware has been the source of that insecurity of which we now record the result; and that the rock, with the lighthouse upon it, has been swept away by the fury of the waters. The lighthouse had been constructed by Messrs. Robinson of Pimlico, and the lantern was in progress by Mr. Wilkins, of Long-acre. It would have been upwards of 120 feet high, being 20 feet higher than the famed Eddystone, and had been considered peculiarly adapted, notwithstanding its apparent lightness, to withstand the heavy seas which fall in at that point.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 18. Richard Thomas Maddison, of Earnshill, Somerset, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, in compliance with the will of Richard Thomas Combe, esq. of Earnshill, to take the name of Combe only, and bear the arms of Combe.

Feb. 12. John Harford-Battersby, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Abraham Gray Harford-Battersby, esq. (formerly Abraham Gray Harford), of Stoke-park, co. Glouc. to use the surname of Harford after instead of before that of Battersby.

Feb. 27. The Hon. Gustavus Fred. Hamilton, of Burwarton, co. Salop, and Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham (only son and heir apparent of Gustavus Viscount Boyne), and Emma Maria his wife, only dau. of Matthew Russell, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, and sister and heir of William Russell, esq. to take the name of Russell after Hamilton; and the said G. F. Hamilton to bear the arms of Russell quarterly with those of Hamilton.

March 1. Capt. W. Driberg, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major unattached.

March 6. The Earl of Carlisle to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

March 8. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. A. Scott to be Major.—15th Dragoons, Major, M. W. Smith to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. H. T. Hecker to be Major.—72d Foot, Capt. R. P. Sharp to be Major.—Provisional Battalion at Chatham, Major H. Jervis, from 72d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 13. Falkner Hope, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Richmond, Cape of Good Hope; George Garcia, esq. to be Solicitor-General for Trinidad.—James Tyler, esq. to be Lieut. of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Sir M. Wyatt.

March 15. Lothian Sheffield Dickson, esq. to be Exon of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Bellairs.—4th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. T. D. Halkett to be Major.—18th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B. from 62d Foot, to be Col.—62d Foot, Major-Gen. J. Fergusson, C.B. to be Colonel.

March 18. The Earl of Airlie and Lord Blantyre elected Representative Peers for Scotland.

March 20. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. R. Chapman, C.B. K.C.H. to be Colonel Commandant.

March 22. The Marquess of Westminster to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household (*vice* Earl Portescue), and sworn of the Privy Council.—1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. R. C. S. Clifford to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. W. Wyndham to be Major; Capt. Henry Earl of Shelburne to be Supernumerary Major; C. H. Wyndham, esq. and John Alexander Marquess of Bath to be Captains.

March 23. William Topham, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Little.—Chas. Alexander John Piesse, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 26. Capt. Horatio Austin, C.B. to the Resolute; Capt. Erasmus Osmanney to the Assistance; Lieut. Sherard Osborn to the Pioneer; Lieut. Robert D. Aldrich and W. H. J. Browne to the Resolute; and Lieuts. F. L.

M'Clintock and J. E. Elliott to the Assistance, for the Arctic Expedition.

March 4. Commander Robert T. Bedford (1848), to command the Lily, 12-gun sloop.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Canterbury.—Frederick Romilly, esq.

Sligo Co.—Sir Rob. Gore Booth, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. H. Acret, West Butterwick P.C. Lincolnshire.

Rev. — Austin, Marchwood P.C. Dorset.

Rev. F. W. Bewsher, Birtley P.C. Northumb.

Rev. R. C. Black, St. Mary R. w. St. Benedict R. Huntingdon.

Rev. R. Blakehurst, Woodhead P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. C. B. Bowles, N.E. Stoke Deanery Rural, dio. Winchester.

Rev. I. Bowman, St. Cuthbert P.C. Holme Cultram, Cumberland.

Rev. A. H. Brereton, Mendham V. Norfolk and Suffolk.

Rev. T. B. Ll. Browne, Bodvari R. Flint.

Rev. J. Burdon, Welsh-Bicknor R. Herefordsh.

Rev. J. W. C. Berkeley Calcott, Flitwick V. Beds.

Rev. J. Champneys, Wendover V. Bucks.

Rev. J. Cresswell, Crech St. Michael V. Som.

Rev. C. P. Eden, Aberford V. Yorkshire.

Rev. A. G. Edouart, St. Michael P.C. Burleigh-street, Strand.

Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, Bitton V. w. Oldland C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. H. Evans, Scremerston P.C. Durham.

Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, Melling P.C. Lanc.

Rev. B. Harrison, Wolsingham P.C. Darlington.

Rev. J. Hetherington, Clifton P.C. Workington, Cumberland.

Rev. E. J. G. Hornby, Bury R. Lancashire.

Rev. — Hoskyns, Cubert V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. W. Hull, Grimsargh P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. T. G. James, Bridgewater Deanery-Rural, dio. Bath and Wells.

Rev. F. Johnson, Luddington-in-the-Brook R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. C. Jones, Custos of College of Vicars, Hereford.

Rev. E. I. Jones, Usk Deanery-Rural, dio. Llandaff.

Rev. R. M. Kennedy, Deanery of Clonfert, Ireland.

Rev. H. Lindsay, Idehill P.C. Kent.

Rev. J. B. Lowe, St. Jude P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. C. Marriott, St. Mary-the-Virgin V. Oxf.

Rev. C. Marshall, St. James, Aldgate, R. Duke's Place, London.

Rev. T. J. G. Marsham, Wrappingham R. Norf.

Rev. H. W. Marychurch, St. Paul P.C. Blackburn, Lancashire.

Rev. W. T. P. Meade-King, Norton-juxta-Twy-cross R. Leicester.

Rev. S. T. Mosse, Chillesford R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. F. Neville, Glastonbury Deanery-Rural, dio. Bath and Wells.

Rev. F. Redford, St. Paul P.C. Holme Cultram, Cumberland.

Rev. W. Robbins, Jun. Shropham V. Norf.

Rev. A. C. Rowley, St. Matthias P.C. Weir, Bristol.

Rev. H. D. Sewell, Headcorn V. Kent.

Rev. A. Sharples, St. Peter P.C. Inskip, St. Michael-on-Wyre, Lancashire.

Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, Deanery of Leighlin, Ireland.
 Rev. C. Watkins, Bedwas R. Monmouthshire, w. Ruddy C. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. R. Webb, Milston R. w. Bridgmerston, Wilts.
 Rev. R. Weightman, St. John P.C. Holme Cultram, Cumberland.
 Rev. W. J. Whately, Rise R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. Yard, Ashwell R. Rutland.
 Rev. H. W. Yeoman, Monkton-Moor R. Yorksh.

To Lectureships.

Rev. A. Gurney, one of the Bodleian Lecturers, 1850-1, Exeter.
 Rev. W. G. Heathman, one of the Bodleian Lecturers, 1850-1, Exeter.
 Rev. L. M. Humbert, St. Olave, Southwark.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Barnwell, Sheriff of Somersetshire.
 Rev. J. Blomefield, in H.E.I.C.S. and to the Bishop of Calcutta.
 Rev. D. M. Clerk, Sheriff of Wilts.
 Rev. A. L. Courtenay, Earl of Hardwicke.
 Rev. F. Daubeny, Sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts.
 Rev. J. Dobie, Hulks, Woolwich.
 Rev. G. Dowell, British Embassy, Paris.
 Rev. J. P. Evans, House of Correction, and Union, Swaffham, Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Hardie, Sheriff of Cornwall.
 Rev. T. B. Langley, Leeds Borough Gaol.
 Rev. C. Lowndes, Sheriff of Bucks.
 Rev. H. W. Maddock, Sheriff of Herefordshire.
 Hon. and Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, Sheriff of Dorsetshire.
 Rev. A. B. Power, Earl of Bessborough.
 Rev. W. Robinson, Horncastle Union, Linc.
 Rev. J. W. Schoales, "Sultana" Emigrant-ship.
 Hon. and Rev. W. W. C. Talbot, Sheriff of Worcestershire.
 Rev. T. B. Whitehurst, Sheriff of Beds.
 Rev. J. Williams (V. of Kilcwm), Sheriff of Carmarthenshire.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

W. P. Anderson, B.A. P. Frost, B.A. and M. B. Pell, B.A. to Fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge.
 M. R. Breshier, B.A. Second Master of King Edward's School, Lichfield.
 Lord Campbell to be Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
 Rev. T. H. Dixon, Guisborough Gr. Sch. Yorksh.
 T. C. Durham, B.A. Mathematical Mastership Durham Grammar School.
 C. J. Hare, M.D. Assistant Physician University College Hospital, London.
 Rev. H. D. Harper, Head Mastership of Sherborne Grammar School, Dorset.
 Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. D.C.L. Antiquarian Professorship, Royal Academy of Arts.
 Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.A. Professorship of Ancient History, Royal Academy of Arts.
 Rev. T. Remington, Senior Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.
 A. W. Simpson, M.A. Foundation Fellowship Jesus College, Cambridge.
 Rev. S. H. Unwin, Superintendent of the Church Missionaries' Children's Home, Islington.
 Rev. G. W. Warr, Organising Secretary S.P.G.F.P. Archdeaconry of Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Shrigley hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, a son.—12. At Notton, Lady Awdry, a dau.—14. At the Castle, Parsonstown, the Countess of Rosse, a dau. (who died on the 16th).—17. At Hope

hall, near Halifax, the wife of Henry Edwards, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Halkin st. West, the wife of Henry Barnett, esq. of Glympton park, Oxfordshire, a son.—19. The wife of John S. Phillips, esq. of Culham house, Oxfordsh. a dau.—At Beechwood, Edinburgh, the wife of Allan Elliott Lockhart, esq. M.P. a son.—20. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a dau.—At Stanton Drew, Somerset, the wife of Wm. Wyllys, esq. of Morley house, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of William Watts, esq. of Hanslope park, Bucks, a dau.—At Arthurlie house, Mrs. Graham Russell, a son.—22. At Montreal, near Sevenoaks, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a dau.—23. At the Hirsell, N.B. the Countess of Home, a dau.—24. At Kennington hall, Kent, the wife of Harry Lee Carter, esq. a son.—At Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of Chas. R. C. Petley, esq. a dau.—At Borton Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John Mannoir Sumner, a dau.—25. At Castle Menzies, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, a dau.—At Mansfield, Notts, the wife of P. V. Hatton, esq. a dau.—27. At York, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Erskine, a son.—At York, Lady Cardross, a son.

March 2. At Stoke Rochford, Lady Caroline Turner, a dau.—3. In St. James's sq. Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.—In Grosvenor sq. Lady Charles Lennox FitzRoy, a son.—In Hill st. the wife of William Strahan, esq. a son.—4. At the Vicarage, Broadcliff, the wife of the Rev. P. L. D. Acland, a son.—6. In Cumberland st. Hyde park, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a son.—At Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of Edwd. Wright, esq. a son and heir.—9. At Methley, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Savile, a son.—At Monellan house, co. Donegal, Lady Mary Hewitt, a dau.—10. At Wimbledon, the Countess of Kerry, a son.—13. In Sloane st. the wife of the Hon. Christ. Rawlinson, Chief Justice of Madras, a son and a dau.—15. At Gifford's hall, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Gresley, a son.—16. At Sackville college, East Grinstead, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Neale, a dau.—At her father's house, Donnington priory, the wife of Nassau John Senior, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—17. In Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, the wife of John Evans, esq. Q.C. and M.P. a dau.—19. In Connaught place West, the wife of Charles Baring Young, esq. a son.—At South Ferry hall, Linc. the wife of Capt. W. J. Symons, of twin daughters.—20. At Eaton place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8, 1849. At Melbourne, Port Philip, W. H. Dunsford, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Dunsford, of Ashley house, Tiverton, to Ellen-Ann, only dau. of John Bear, esq.—At Adelaide, George Bull, esq. M.D. Kooringa, (formerly Physician to the Dispensaries, Liverpool,) son of the Rev. J. Bull, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, to Euphemia, youngest dau. of Andrew Birrell, esq.

Sept. 24. At St. Stephen's Walbrook, William Froom, esq. jun. eldest son of William Froom, esq. of Oxford sq. to Rose, only dau. of the late W. T. Tennant, esq. of Gloucester terr.

Oct. 24. At Mussoorie, Capt. J. Bulkeley Thelwall, H.M. 24th Regt. son of the Rev. E. Thelwall, of Llanhedr, to Julia-Annie, dau. of the late Col. Richards.

25. At Maulmain, William, eldest son of William Penfold, esq. of Brighton, to Jessy-Mary-Anne, only dau. of William Moulds, esq.

Nov. 8. At Mussoorie, Charles Hamilton Fasson, esq. 14th Drag. son of the late John Fasson, esq. Assistant Secretary of Chelsea

College, to Catherine-Mary, eldest dau. of Brig.-Gen. Young, Dinapore Division.

19. At Calcutta, James *Nasmyth*, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. only son of Sir J. M. Nasmyth, Bart. to Eliza-Gordon-Brodie, eldest dau. of F. W. Russell, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

28. At Bangalore, De Symons *Barrow*, esq. 14th Madras N. Inf. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Honey, of Caledon, Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 6. At Calcutta, Edward T. *Dundas*, esq. of Manor, Stirlingshire, N.B. and of 19th Bengal N. Inf. to Louisa-Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, Rector of Little Bardfield, Essex.

16. At St. James's Paddington, William Parish *Robertson*, esq. Consul-Gen. of Ecuador, to Maria, dau. of E. Miller, esq. and niece of Gen. Miller, H.M. Consul-General for the Pacific Islands.

21. At Cawnpore, Clinton *Baddley*, esq. 47th Bengal N. Inf. son of the late Major-Gen. Baddeley, C.B. to Eliza-Harriet; also the Rev. Leopold *Poynder*, M.A. Chaplain of Cawnpore, to Louisa, dau. of Col. William Pattle, C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen.

22. At Pagets, Bermuda, Robert Pennington *Sparrow*, esq. Assistant Surgeon R.N. third son of the late R. G. Sparrow, esq. of Deal, to Mary, third dau. of William Lightbourne, esq.

27. At Christ Church Marylebone, the Rev. John *Mould*, M.A. Head Master of Appleby Grammar School, Leic. to Josephine, youngest dau. of the late Charles Clarke, esq. of St. John's wood. —At St. Helena, his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir Patrick *Ross*, Governor of the Island, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Bennett, of Maldivia, St. Helena, and widow of the late Dr. Henry Robert Solomon. —At Allahabad, Richard *Temple*, esq. Bengal Civ. Serv. eldest son of R. Temple, esq. of the Nash, Kempsey, Worcestersh. to Charlotte-Frances, youngest dau. of B. Martindale, esq. of Victoria sq. Grosvenor pl. London.

29. At Turvey, Beds, Joseph, eldest son of the late William *Robinson*, esq. of Clifton hall, Beds, to Mary-Anne-Whitworth, only dau. of the late S. Buckby, esq. of Newport Pagnell.

Jan. 3. At Grandborough, Warw. Rev. Edward *Selwyn*, M.A. Rector of Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdounshire, to Fanny, dau. of the late Thomas Margetts, esq. of Hemingford Grey.

5. William *Startin*, esq. Civil Engineer, son of the late James Startin, esq. banker, of Birmingham, to Mary, only dau. of Robert Francis Pate, esq. of Wisbeach.

8. At Theddingworth, Leic. George, only son of George *Bullin*, esq. of Ipswich, to Catherine, fifth dau. of Thomas Lovell, esq.

9. At St. James's Paddington, J. *Buschman*, esq. late of Surinam, to Hannah-Jane Campion, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Holloway, of Hanover terr. Kensington park. —At Leyton, Essex, William-Powder-Mountford, eldest son of William Taylor *Copeland*, esq. M.P. and Alderman of London, to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of John Lane, esq. of the Grange, Leyton.

10. At Horsham, the Rev. F. A. *Bowles*, M.A. Rector of Singleton, Sussex, to Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Elmes, Rector of Itchingfield. —At Cheriton, near Saudgate, Henry D. P. *Cunningham*, esq. R.N. to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Warden, surgeon H.M. Dockyard. Chatham. —At Norton, Kent, Thomas *Sampson*, esq. of Moor hall, Sussex, to Elizabeth-Harriet, dau. of the late Henry Hunt, esq. of Lysted, Kent. —At Walsingham, the Rev. Mayow *Lukin*, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to Lord Viscount Torrington, Governor of Ceylon, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. John D. Crofts, M.A. Vicar of Houghton, Norfolk. —At Mansfield, F. H. G.

Nicolls, Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. to Ellen, youngest dau. of J. H. Hill, esq. of Mansfield st. and of Berry hill, near Mansfield, Notts. —At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. Anthony W. *Thorold*, B.A. son of the late Rev. Edw. Thorold, Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnsh. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Thomas Greene, esq. M.P. of Slyne and Whittington hall, Lancash. —At St. Mary's Church, Devon, Capt. *Kitson*, 45th M.N.I. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Kitson, of Shipway house, Devon. —At Sarsden, the Rev. Wm. E. D. *Carter*, Fellow of New college, Oxford, and eldest son of Capt. T. W. Carter, H.M.S. Caledonia, to Ellen, fifth dau. of the Rev. Charles Barber, Rector of Sarsden, Oxon. —At Marble hill, the seat of her brother Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. M.P. for Galway, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Col. Sir John Burke, to D. O'Connor *Henchy*, esq. co. Kildare. —At St. Stephen the Martyr, Regent's park, the Rev. Arthur G. *Newbold*, B.A. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Peter Watson, esq. of Calcutta. —At Long Critchill, Dorset, the Rev. Barrington Stopford Thomas *Mills*, only son of the Rev. Thomas Mills, Rector of Stutton, Suffolk, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to Georgiana-Penelope, eldest dau. of Mr. Henry C. and Lady Charlotte Sturt. —At Sonning, the Rev. Charles T. *Astley*, Incumbent of Holwell, Oxon, to Georgiana-Charlotte-Ellen, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Sonning grove.

11. At Plymouth, Charles *Duperier*, esq. 80th Regt. to Ellen-Shepherd, youngest dau. of Wm. Downing, esq. of Falmouth. —At Terling, Essex, the Rev. Thomas *Ovens*, of Highwood vicarage, youngest son of the late Hugh Ovens, esq. of Artigarvan lodge, co. Tyrone, to Lucy-Pamela-Sophia, only child of the late Capt. George Francis Lyon, R.N. and granddaughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

12. At Monkstown, Samuel *Maclean*, jun. esq. son of Samuel Maclean, esq. of Dublin, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Sharp, esq. of the same city. —At Cork, F. *Carey*, esq. Capt. Cameronians, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Carey, to Ellen, only dau. of the late Robert Hardy, esq. of Cork. —At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Percy *Monro*, of St. Ann's, Soho, son of Dr. Monro, of Harley st. Cavendish sq. to Caroline-Albinia, youngest dau. of Gen. Walker, of Bolton row. —At St. Peter's Eaton sq. G. *Chester*, esq. of Hon. E.I.C. Service, Madras, to Maria-Camilla, second dau. of Robert Hicks, esq. surgeon. —At Southsea, the Rev. T. R. *Brownrigg*, Curate of Steep, Hants, son of R. Brownrigg, esq. of Norrismount, co. Wexford, to Louisa-Anne, only child of T. E. Owen, esq. of Dover court.

14. At Camberwell, Capt. Geo. Sackville *Cotter*, Madras Art. to Katherine, youngest dau. of the late Abraham Mann, esq. of Clapham. —At Nice, George *Herbert*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Caroline-Augusta, only dau. of the late Daniel Dragner Nevill, esq.

15. At Chelsey, the Rev. Henry-Arnold, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. *Oliver*, Manor house, Potterne, Wilts, to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Arnould, esq. of White Cross, Berks. —At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. and Rev. Walter *Ponsonby*, son of the late Earl of Bessborough, to Lady Louisa Susan Eliot, only dau. of the Earl and Countess of St. Germans. —At Ilminster, the Rev. Edmund *Boger*, of Helston, Cornwall, to Miss C. Allen, third dau. of the Rev. J. Allen, Master of the Ilminster Grammar School, and Rector of Knowle. —At Spondon, near Derby, Thomas, eldest son of Samuel *Lyde*, esq. of Salcombe

Regis, near Sidmouth, to Jean, second dau. of the late Sir Michael Malcolm, Bart.—At Salisbury, the Rev. Francis *Lea*, eldest son of the Dean of Salisbury, to Eda-Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.—At Chippenham, Peter *Audry*, esq. of Chippenham, to Marianne, second dau. of Broome Pinniger, esq.—At Ayton, the Rev. T. H. *Dixon*, Curate of Great Ayton, and Master of Gisbro' Grammar School, to Frances, second dau. of Benj. Brooks, esq.—John Henry *Jebb*, esq. to Selina J. S. eldest dau. of John Goodacre, esq. of Lutterworth.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, James *Morison*, esq. Surgeon of Her Majesty's 67th Regt. to Eliza, dau. of the late P. Fletcher, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Oxford, the Rev. John William *Freeborn*, M.A. of Iliminster, to Emily, third dau. of George Hitchings, esq. of Oxford.—At Applegarth Manse, Thomas Morley *Blainey*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Blainey, 92d Highlanders, to Anna-Lucy-Campbell, younger dau. of the late Capt. Lang, Campbellton, Argyshire.

16. At Plaistow, Essex, James William *Espinasse*, esq. 12th Regt. to Amelia-Catherine, only dau. of James McDonnald, esq. and relict of Henry Grey, esq. treasurer of Honduras.—At Aberford, Frederick Charles *Trench*, esq. grandson of the first Lord Ash-town, to Mary-Isabella, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late R. O. Gascoigne, esq. of Parlington, and Castle Oliver, Ireland.—At Hathersage, Derb. the Rev. Robert John *Clarke*, M.A. only son of the Rev. A. S. Clarke, M.A. Enniskillen, Ireland, to Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of the late Major Shuttleworth, of Hathersage hall.—At Seighford, Staff. the Rev. Joseph *Thompson*, Vicar of Seighford, to Caroline-Eliza, youngest dau. of Francis Eld, esq. of Seighford hall.

17. At Kirk Ella, near Hull, George *Briggs*, esq. 1st Dragoon Guards, of Temple Hirst, near Selby, to Lætitia-Fanny, second dau. of the late Joseph Smyth Egginton, esq. Yorksh.—At Bath, the Rev. Richard *Folly*, Rector of North Cadbury, to Frances-Essex, relict of John Talbot, esq. of Horton, and dau. of the late Vincent Langworthy, esq. of Iliminster.—At Wanlip, Leic. the Rev. Charles John *Abraham*, B.D. Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Caroline-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Palmer, Bart. of Wanlip hall.—At Rendlesham hall, Suffolk, J. *Tollemache*, esq. M.P. for Cheshire, to Miss Duff, dau. of the late James Duff, esq. and step-dau. of Lord Rendlesham, M.P.—At St. Martin's Ludgate, William Stewart *Falls*, esq. to Annie, youngest dau. of Richard Eykyn, esq. of Crouch end, Hornsey.—At Sandal, near Wakefield, the Rev. Thomas *Crossland*, M.A. formerly of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, Incumbent of St. Thomas, Hyde, Cheshire, to Elizabeth-Harriet, eldest of the Rev. H. M. Hutchinson, M.A. Incumbent of Middlesmoor, Yorkshire.—At Bath, Henry *Stone*, esq. (late of the Enniskillen Dragoons), of Upham, Wilts, to Catherine-Charlotte-Mary, dau. of Augustus Wright Biddulph, esq. of Burton park, Sussex, and Norfolk cresc. Bath.—At Liverpool, Laurence R. *Baily*, esq. of Liverpool, son of J. Baily, esq. of Blandford sq. London, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Smith, esq. of Liverpool.—At Oakham, Frederick, eldest son of Robert *Collins*, esq. of Leyton, Essex, to Annie, only dau. of Robert Hawley, esq.—At Allesley, Warwickshire, Samuel *Holland*, jun. esq. of Plas Penrhyn, Merionethshire, to Anne, dau. of the late Josiah Robins, esq. of Aston Brook, near Birmingham.—Alfred *Nash*, esq. Paymaster and Purser, R.N. son of the late George Nash, esq. of Gillingham, to Martha Brencley, dau. of Ambrose Spong, esq. of the Manor house, Frindsbury.

18. At Ealing, Joseph-Maitland, fourth son of Martin *Ware*, esq. of Russell sq. to Ellen, third dau. of Thomas Farmer, esq. of Gunnersbury house.

19. At St. Marylebone, George *Lee*, esq. of Edgbaston, second son of the late Rev. William Lee, Rector of Emly, Ireland, to Agnes, second dau. of John Brown, esq. of Somerset st. Portman sq.

21. At Fairlee villa, Whippingham, William Henry *Daves*, of the Hermitage, Isle of Wight, esq. late Lieut. 22d Regt. and formerly of H. M. 43d Light Inf. to Harriette-Jacobs, second dau. of the late Richard Toomer, esq.

22. At Mothvey, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. James *Clancy*, B.A. Vicar of Claverdon, Warw. to Miss Ellerton, of Liwynyrmwood.—At Fulham, the Rev. William *Fisher*, B.A. of Caius college, Camb. to Caroline-Helen, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Charles Sealy, Bombay Marine.—At Stetchworth, Sir Robt. *Pigot*, Bart. of Pateshull, Staffordshire, M.P. for Bridgenorth, to Emily-Georgiana-Elise, eldest dau. of S. Y. Benyon, esq. of Ash hall, Salop, and Stetchwork park, Cambridgeshire.—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. W. W. *Douglas*, B.A. Rector of Salwarpe, Worc. to Frances-Jane, only dau. of W. Wybergh How, esq.—At Cambridge, the Rev. W. R. *Bain*, of Esher, to Elizabeth-Gordon-Doria, dau. of the late Marchese di Spineto.—At Croydon, G. N. *Cooke*, esq. of Debting, to Juliana, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Russell, esq.—At Edinburgh, Charles Greenshields *Reid*, esq. younger, of Grange hill, W. S. and Sect. to the Council of Trinity college, Glenalmond, to Georgiana, dau. of John Jardine, esq. Sheriff of Ross and Cromartie.—At St. James's Paddington, the Rev. H. H. *Beamish*, M.A. Incumbent of Trinity chapel, Conduit st. to Frances-Mary-Nugent, widow of J. C. Dick, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At Cirencester, G. *Pardoe*, esq. of Nash court, Shropshire, son of the Rev. G. Pardoe, of Hopton castle, to Elizabeth-Mary, only dau. of the late J. F. Croome, esq.—At Kinsale, the Rev. Richard Graves *Meredyth*, to Eleanor, only dau. of the late John Howe, esq. of Glanavaran, co. Cork.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Alfred *Sells*, M.A. of Southampton, late one of the Assistant Masters of Marlborough college, and third son of E. Perronet Sells, esq. of Southwark, to Maria, eldest dau. of J. Whitehead, esq. of Chelsea.—At Aldenham, Herts, Baron Dickinson *Webster*, esq. of Penns, Warw. to Anna-Maria, only dau. of S. E. Bristowe, esq. of Beesthorpe, Notts.

23. At Wickham, Hants, Horace *Francis*, esq. of Upper Bedford pl. architect, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Goodrich, esq.

24. At Gowran, the Rev. Singleton *Harper*, of Borris-in-Ossory, to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Alex. Staples, D.D. Rector of Gowran.—At Glasgow, the Rev. William *Acworth*, M.A. Vicar of Rothley, Leic. to Margaret-Dundas, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Mitchell.—At Kennington, Henry-Rowley-Donaldson, second son of Major-Gen. *Marrett*, H.E.I.C.S. to Catherine-Harriet, youngest dau. of Richard Price, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.—At Margate, the Rev. John Francis *Baynham*, M.A. to Fanny, dau. of the late Samuel Brooke, esq. formerly of Finchley.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Wm. *Rigby*, esq. younger son of Joseph Rigby, esq. of Upton park, to Anne-Susannah, widow of James Alex. Seton, esq. 11th Hussars.

26. At Laycock abbey, Wilts, J. *Gaysford*, esq. of Iford, Wilts, eldest son of the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to Horatia, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. and Lady Elizabeth Feilding.—At Cirencester, the Rev. R. H. *Taylor*, M.A. of Trinity college, Oxford, eldest son of John Taylor, esq. of Bristol, to Margarette-Anne, eldest dau. of J. R. Mullings, esq. M.P.

OBITUARY.

LORD GODOLPHIN.

Feb. 15. At his seat, Gogmagog Hills, near Cambridge, aged 72, the Right Hon. Francis Godolphin Osborne, Baron Godolphin, of Farnham Royal, co. Bucks, High Steward of the town of Cambridge, and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Cambridgeshire: uncle to the Duke of Leeds.

Lord Godolphin was born on the 18th Oct. 1777, the younger son of Francis-Godolphin fifth Duke of Leeds, by his first marriage with Amelia Baroness Conyers.

On coming of age, he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Helstone in 1798. At the general election of 1802 he stood a contest for the borough of Lewes, and was returned at the head of the poll: the numbers being, for

Lord F. G. Osborne . . .	208
H. Shelley, jun. esq. . . .	169
Thomas Kemp, esq. . . .	164

He did not sit in the parliament of 1806, nor in that of 1807 until March, 1810, when he was returned for the county of Cambridge in the room of the Right Hon. Philip Yorke, who had vacated his seat by accepting the office of Teller of the Exchequer, and who rather abruptly retired from the contest with his Lordship. Lord Francis was re-elected for the county to the six subsequent parliaments; on the three former elections, of 1812, 1818, and 1820, without a contest, the representation being divided between Lord Charles Somerset Manners, as the Tory member, and himself, as the Whig member. In 1826 a contest was occasioned by Mr. Adeane being nominated (but without his consent) as a second Whig candidate. After eight days' poll the numbers were,

Lord C. S. Manners . . .	1394
Lord F. G. Osborne . . .	897
H. J. Adeane, esq. . . .	627

But on the advent of Reform in 1830 the result was different—

Lord F. G. Osborne . . .	2339
H. J. Adeane, esq. . . .	2086
Lord C. S. Manners . . .	1757

In 1831 Lord Francis Osborne and Mr. Adeane were again returned without opposition; but in the October of the same year the former resigned his seat. He was called to the Upper House by the title of Lord Godolphin on the 13th of May, 1832. On the 1st Jan. 1836 he was appointed High Steward of the town of Cambridge. He took an active part in the discharge of his duties as a magis-

trate, and in support of the Whig politics of his neighbourhood. The university of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. as a member of Trinity college in 1811.

His Lordship married, on the 31st March, 1800, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Eden, third daughter of William first Lord Auckland; and by that lady, who died on the 17th April, 1847, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Francis-Godolphin, who died in infancy; 2. the Right Hon. George-Godolphin, now Lord Godolphin; 3. the Hon. William Godolphin Osborne, who was military secretary and aide-de-camp to his uncle Lord Auckland, when Governor-general of India, and married, in 1843, the Hon. Caroline Montagu, sixth daughter of Matthew fourth Lord Rokeby, but has no issue; 4. the Hon. Charlotte-Godolphin, who died in 1838, having been the first wife of Sir Theodore A. L. Broadhead (now Brinckman), Bart.; 5. the Hon. and Rev. Sydney Godolphin Osborne, Rector of Durweston with Bryanston, Dorsetshire, who is the eloquent correspondent of the Times newspaper under the signature of S.G.O.; he married, in 1834, Emily, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. of Taplow House, Bucks, and granddaughter of the first Viscount Doneraile, and has issue; and 6. the Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, who married, in 1845, Anne-Catharine, daughter of the late Rev. William Douglas, Prebendary of Westminster and Chancellor of Salisbury, but died in the following year without issue.

The present Lord Godolphin was born in 1802; he married, in 1824, Miss Stewart, and has a numerous family. He is heir presumptive to the Duke of Leeds, who has no children.

The body of the late peer was deposited in the family vault at Harthill, in Yorkshire, on Tuesday the 26th Feb.

SIR T. G. CARMICHAEL, BART.

Dec. 13. At Naples, aged 71, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, the 10th Baronet, of Skirling, co. Peebles (1628), a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the second son of Alexander Gibson, of Durie, in Fife, advocate, by Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, M.P. by Lady Janet Maitland, daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale. His paternal grandmother was the Hon. Helen Carmichael, sister to John fourth Earl of Hyndford, who, at

his death in 1787, left the estate of Skirling to his great-nephew John Gibson. Mr. Gibson was descended from Sir Alexander Gibson, Lord President of the Court of Session, who was created a Baronet in 1628; and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of Sir Robert his distant cousin, who died in America. On the death of Sir John Gibson Carmichael without male issue, in 1803, he was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, now deceased, who also, in conformity with the entail, assumed the name and arms of Carmichael.

Sir Thomas married, first at Edinburgh, Feb. 7, 1806, his cousin Janet-Maitland, daughter of Major-General Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, and grand-daughter of Alexander ninth Earl of Home; and secondly, in June 1816, the Hon. Anne Napier, third daughter of Francis eighth Lord Napier. The latter lady survives him, and he is succeeded in his title by her eldest son, born in 1820.

By his former marriage he had issue a daughter, Eleanor-Hyndford, married in 1829 to Sir David Kinloch, Bart.

CHARLES GORING, Esq. M.P.

Nov. 18. At Wiston Park, Sussex, in his 33rd year, Charles Goring, esq. M.P. for Shoreham, and the Rape of Bramber.

He was the son of Charles Goring, esq. of Wiston, (younger son of Sir Charles Matthews Goring, the fourth Baronet of Highden, Sussex, by his second marriage with Betty, sister and heiress of Sir Robert Fagg, Bart. of Wiston,) by his third wife Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ballard, Fellow of Winchester.

Mr. Goring succeeded his cousin, the present Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. as member for Shoreham in the year 1841. defeating at the election Lord Edward Howard, the present member for Horsham. He was in politics a Conservative and Protectionist.

Mr. Goring married on the 19th September last, Juliana, younger daughter of the late Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart. Before the expiration of two months from his marriage, he died from an attack of typhus fever. His large estates are inherited by his brother the Rev. John Goring, of Wiston (born in 1824).

J. T. TREFFRY, Esq.

Jan. 29. At Place House, Fowey, aged 67, Joseph Thomas Treffry, esq.

This gentleman's paternal name was Austen, under which he formerly sat in Parliament for the now disfranchised borough of Fowey. Having become the representative of the very ancient family of Treffry of that place, he assumed the

name by royal warrant, dated on the 14th of Feb. 1838. His own family was of Great Devoick in St. German's, and afterwards of Plymouth. (Lysons's Cornwall, p. xcix.) His father, Joseph Austen, esq. married Susanna, younger daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Treffry, esq. (son of William Toller, who by Act of Parliament 8 Geo. II. assumed the name of Treffry,) and became in 1808 the sole lord of the manor of Fowey, by purchasing the moiety which descended to Mrs. Dormer, the other co-heiress.

Mr. Treffry was sheriff of Cornwall in 1838. Few men have been more useful or more respected in their generation. Commanding an enormous capital, which never lay useless in his coffers, and possessing the skill wherewith to direct it into profitable channels, he has always been indeed the monarch of the district, but his kingdom has shared in his good fortune. The mines and other works with which he was connected, either as principal shareholder or sole proprietor, gave employment to, perhaps, upwards of 3,000 hands. He was also a silver-lead smelter, shipowner, merchant, &c. and farmed upwards of 1,000 acres of land. The ports at Par and Newquay were his, and were constructed at his expense. He also designed the railway now constructing to link the English and Bristol Channels.

The following testimony to the character of Mr. Treffry was paid by the late Mr. Davies Gilbert, Pres. R.S., in his History of Cornwall, 1838: "Mr. Joseph Thomas Austen is the present representative of the ancient and distinguished family of Treffry, one of the most spirited adventurers in mines, and of the most judicious and enlightened managers, that Cornwall has witnessed for many years. Mr. Austen has diverted a river for the use of machinery; and he has set the first example of bringing a canal to mines, for the purpose of conveying coal and other heavy articles from the sea-coast, and of taking down the ores, which are then exported from a harbour of his own construction." Then, after quoting a passage from Leland's Itinerary, which states that, after repulsing an attack of the French in the reign of Henry VI. "Thomas Trevry buildid a right fair and stronge embatellid tower in his house, and, embateling all the waulles of the house, in a manner made it a castle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the towne buildinges in Fowey," Mr. Davies Gilbert adds, "The present possessor has, however, added considerably to the beauty of this 'right fair' mansion, by completely restoring whatever might be defective in the existing parts, and by completing, or perhaps by improving, the

original plan." These works, in which Mr. Treffry was his own architect, are said to have been executed with much correctness of taste and accuracy of detail.

The Messrs. Lysons, in their *History of Cornwall* (published in 1814), frequently allude to Mr. J. T. Austen as an ingenious correspondent (pp. lxxiv. 6, 25, 56, 108).

MRS. GIBBS.

Feb. 13. At the house of her cousin, George Gibbs, esq. of Belmont, near Bournemouth, in her 56th year, Caroline Gibbs, of Aldenham House, co. Herts, widow of George Henry Gibbs, esq. of Aldenham House aforesaid, and Clifton Hampden, co. Oxon, and Bedford Square, London; who was nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and who died at Venice, Aug. 21, 1843. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xix. p. 556.)

She was the daughter of the Rev. Charles Crawley, LL.B. sixty years Rector of Stowe, co. Northampton, brother of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, of Flaxley Abbey, co. Glouc. Bart. and uncle of the late baronet of that name. She survives her father little more than a year, his death having taken place Jan. 4. 1849, in his 93rd year. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxxi. p. 325.) Her death was comparatively sudden, as she had been in her usual good health till within a few days previous, when she was attacked with a severe cold, which terminated fatally in a low fever. Her loss will be deeply felt both by the poor in the neighbourhood of Aldenham, and the large circle of her own immediate relatives. The premature death of her son George Gibbs, Commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, who was drowned while bathing near Ifley, June 3rd, 1846, is mentioned in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxvi. p. 109.

She was buried on the 21st in the family vault at Clifton Hampden church, which contains the bodies of her son and her husband, having left behind her a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom the greater part are under age. She is succeeded in her estate at Aldenham by her eldest son Henry H. Gibbs, of Clifton Hampden, co. Oxon, esq. M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, now resident at Frognal, Hampstead; who married in May, 1845, Louisa-Anne, dau. of Wm. Adams, esq. LL.D. and the Hon. Mrs. Adams, of Thorpe, co. Surrey. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxiv. p. 74.) The property of Aldenham, together with other estates in Hertfordshire, and the estate of Clifton Hampden, came to the late George Henry Gibbs, esq. (partly by will, and partly as being heir-at-law to the family of Hucks, of Aldenham), on the death of Miss Sarah Noyes,

in April 1842, of whom, and of whose family, there is a copious account in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xvi. p. 664.

ANDREW HAMILTON HUME, Esq.

Sept. 23. Aged 87, Andrew Hamilton Hume, Esq. of Glenrock and Humewood, in New South Wales, who was conventionally known as the "Father of the Colony," having lived in it longer than any other existing individual.

Mr. Hume was born in the parish of Hillsborough, in the county of Down, on the 24th of June, 1762. His father, the Rev. James Hume, was a Scotchman, a native of Aberdour, in Fifeshire; and, settling in the north of Ireland, in 1751, he founded the three Presbyterian congregations of Moira, Hillhall, and Magheragall, all of which are now connected with the General Assembly in Ireland. His second son, Andrew, the subject of this sketch, was designed for the ministry, also; but the exciting public events of the period were unfavourable to literary pursuits. Before he was twenty years of age, he had received a commission in the Moira regiment of Volunteers, in which was his maternal uncle, Major Hamilton, and of which the gallant Earl of Moira, afterwards first Marquess of Hastings, was Colonel. In 1786 he visited his paternal relations in Scotland, and there first learned his relationship to the Marchmont branch of those who bore his name. Passing to London, he secured the friendship of General MacBean, a college friend of his father's; and, during his stay there, was principal in an "affair of honour," at Greenwich, in which Capt. Montgomery, of Hillsborough, was his second.

As New South Wales was just then about to be colonised, he was nominated, through the interest of General MacBean, as one of twelve officers, assistant to Governor Philip. Most of these sailed in 1787, in the second ship which left for the colony. This was the *Guardian* frigate, commanded by Lieutenant Riou, R.N. afterwards "the gallant good Riou" of Nelson's despatch and Campbell's song, who closed a glorious career at the battle of Copenhagen. In lat. 57 deg. S. the vessel stuck on an iceberg; and, for nine weeks and three days, the crew toiled to reach the Cape, the various gangs often plying the pumps at the rate of forty minutes per hour. In these circumstances, the intellect of Riou gave way, and the command devolved on a Midshipman, called "Little Johnny Gore," who felt the responsibility less. The whole of the Cape district was then in the possession of the Dutch, but used as a place of shelter by the ships of all nations. Owing

to their recent sufferings, and the kindness of the Governor, Cornelis Jacob van de Graaf, all but two refused to proceed further. These were Messrs. Hume and Devine, who re-embarked in the convict ship *Lady Julian*, and reached Port Jackson in 1788.

The arrival of this vessel was a source of considerable perplexity to the Governor. From the first arrival till the purchase of the first parcel of colonial grain, a period of five years elapsed; during which time the colonists trusted almost entirely to the mother country for food. By a coincidence of misfortunes, several of the provision ships were wrecked, so that freemen and convicts alike felt the horrors of famine and the pangs of disappointed hope. The ceremonies of office were, however, not dispensed with; but, when the Governor invited the principal officers of his infant colony to dine with him—as all were upon rations—he begged that each would bring his own bread with him. The Rev. Dr. Lang mentions in his history, that one gentleman used to walk up to Government House, on such occasions, with his little loaf on the point of his sword. This was Mr. Hume, whose good spirits never forsook him.

In 1791, Governor Philip decided on making Norfolk Island a farm, as it contains 11,000 acres of the most excellent soil. The success of this experiment was entrusted to Mr. Hume; but, when the grain was sown, no provisions arrived from Port Jackson. Had it not been for a timely supply of the flesh and eggs of a bird resembling the English puffin, which sustained them for several weeks together, the whole party must have died of hunger. Until 1807, when he had seen towns erected, churches opened, a ship built, and a newspaper printed, he occupied several public situations; he then retired to the territory which had been marked out for himself, and lived literally “under his own vine and fig tree.”

Those who have read of the rapid developement of the new state of Deseret, or the wonderful progress at Melbourne and California, will think that the growth of colonisation was slow in older countries. Yet a great deal of healthy progress was witnessed in the life of this one man. In 1787, the English tongue was only heard by accident in the whole of the southern hemisphere; there are now more than half a million of our people scattered over more than a million square miles. Van Diemen's Land was then crowded with a barbarous native population; for several years past it has not contained one. New Zealand was known only by name, or dreaded as the land where the

fabled Anthropophagi actually resided: much of it is now as Christianised, peaceful, and populous as certain districts of our own islands. In 1787, the white tents of the colonists startled the emu and the kangaroo from their native haunts, and for more than a quarter of a century afterwards land could be had for the taking: before 1840, land was bought and sold in Sydney at the rate of 20,000*l.* per acre, and 50*l.* per square foot.

In 1796, Mr. Hume married Eliza Moore Kennedy, daughter of the Rev. John Kennedy, Rector of Nettlestead, and Vicar of Teston, in the county of Kent. She died 14th August, 1847, at the age of 86. The members of his family have attained considerable distinction, and are mentioned by almost every writer who has treated largely of the colony. In 1810, his eldest son Hamilton, then only thirteen years of age, discovered the district of Bong Bong and Sutton Forest, now a rich agricultural locality, with English climate and population. Subsequently, he discovered other districts, founded stations, traced the Wollondilly River, was the first to reach the Fish River overland, and discovered a new line of road to Bathurst. In 1824, he accompanied Hovel across the Blue Mountain ridge, to Western Port, in the Melbourne district, no white man having ever passed by this route before. They crossed the Hume River, sometimes erroneously called the Upper Murray, which separates the New South Wales colony from the Port Philip district. In 1826, he accompanied Lieutenant Sturt on his first expedition, and, throughout Sturt's book, as well as in the papers of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Mr. Hume is spoken of in the highest terms. He speaks the native dialects with fluency, and almost equals his sable neighbours in finding his way without a compass. A younger son, Mr. John Kennedy Hume, was murdered by the bush-rangers, in January, 1840; and another, Francis Rawdon, whose name is associated with Moira, resides at a town which is appropriately called Hillsborough. A fourth son met with an untimely death in boyhood; yet the descendants of the father, in the third and fourth generations, shew him to have been as patriarchal in his family as in his years. Though there were few who equalled him, and fewer still who excelled him, in stature or in strength, at the mustering of the volunteers on the Maze course, in his earlier years, yet the extraordinary health and vigour, which attended him to the close, cannot be explained without considering climate. When he had passed the Psalmist's limit

of three-score years and ten, his feats in the saddle astonished men of more recent mould; and, when the snows of eighty winters had settled on his head, he used to defy rheumatism, in teaching Sir Roger de Coverley to the youngsters at a merry-making. He carried with him the Anglo-Saxon energy of his race and of his birth-place; and his life is an illustration of the principle, that, whether at home or at the antipodes, men are partly the controllers of destiny, and not altogether the creatures of it.

WILLIAM REID CLANNY, M.D.

Jan. 10. At his residence at Sunderland, in the county of Durham, aged 73, William Reid Clanny, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Physician Extraordinary to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, and Consulting Physician to the Sunderland Infirmary.

Dr. Clanny was a native of the parish of Bangor, co. Down, Ireland. Born of respectable parents and one of a large family, his education was completed at the medical school in Edinburgh. He served as assistant surgeon for some time in the Royal Navy, in the Baltic and North Sea, and was present in the action at Copenhagen. He subsequently graduated in Edinburgh, and married there Margaret, daughter of Captain Mitchell, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. He then resided and practised for a short time in the city of Durham, and afterwards at Bishopwearmouth, in the borough of Sunderland, where he practised as a physician for the long period of forty-five years.

Previous to 1812, when an extensive explosion took place at the Felling Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, whereby ninety-two lives were sacrificed, the loss of life in the mining districts of Northumberland and Durham, on an average of fifty-six years, had been about one hundred per annum. This alarming state of insecurity led to the formation, at Sunderland, of a society of practical and humane individuals, the late Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. being president, whose object was to call into action every auxiliary which might tend to prevent those direful occurrences. The gentlemen alluded to, under the designation of "The Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines," held several meetings, and received a variety of information, professional and scientific. It was in connection with this society, and in the year 1813, that Dr. Clanny exhibited his steam lamp, and claimed for

himself the undoubted merit of first conceiving the idea of producing a lamp to burn safely in an explosive atmosphere. In May, 1813, a paper was read before the Royal Society, entitled "On a steady Light in Coal Mines, by Dr. William Reid Clanny," which was soon afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions, and on the 1st of October, in the same year, the Safety Lamp alluded to was exhibited at the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne. After various experiments in the explosive air of the Herrington Mill pit, two of the miners employed declared that they would go into any part of a mine without fear, if lighted by this lamp; and on the 20th Nov. 1815, Dr. Clanny, Messrs. Holmes, Patterson, and Birkbeck descended the Herrington Mill pit, and at the depth of one hundred and one fathoms made further experiments with the lamp, at a place in the mine where the gas was exuding from the "dead's" of the Hutton seam below, and in an atmosphere "where if a lighted candle had communicated with the circumambient air the mine would have been blown to pieces."

It was not until the year 1815, that Sir Humphry Davy turned his attention to the subject of safety lamps, and on the 1st Jan. 1816, his first lamp was tried at Hebburn Colliery. Simultaneous with his invention was that of Mr. George Stephenson; so that from the above facts, there is not a shadow of doubt that to Dr. Clanny is due the merit of having been the first to conceive, as well as to carry into effect, the construction of a safety lamp to burn in the explosive air of coal mines.

To Sir Humphry Davy was awarded a present of plate worth 2,000*l.* and Mr. George Stephenson was also rewarded with a very considerable sum of money; but owing to some cause which cannot even now be explained without the risk of an invidious inquiry, the merits of Dr. Clanny were entirely overlooked, except by the Society of Arts, whose gold and silver medals he had received; though he had been incessantly working at the production of improved lamps at a great sacrifice of money and time. His latest improvement is so efficient as to be applicable to all the purposes of mining, whether we regard its safety, brilliancy of light, or portability of form (its weight being only 2*lb.* 2*oz.*), and it is now in extensive practical use in various collieries in the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

As an acknowledgement of Dr. Clanny's services in the cause of humanity, and as a public manifestation of gratitude, a few

friends, headed by the Marquess of Londonderry, the largest coal-owner in the north of England, presented him with a splendid silver salver and a purse of gold. The presentation took place in the Athenæum, at Sunderland, on the 3d of Feb. 1848.

Dr. Clanny's published works are : An Analysis of Butterby Waters, Durham, 1807 ; Practical Observations on Safety Lamps, Sunderland, 1816 ; A Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Gilsland, Sunderland, 1816 ; A Lecture on the Zopuron, Sunderland, 1826 ; A Lecture on Typhus Fever, Sunderland, 1828 ; History of Epidemic Cholera at Sunderland, 1832 ; and, A Faithful Record of the Miraculous Case of Mary Jobson, Sunderland, 1841. His contributions to the medical and other leading periodicals of the day are innumerable.

The publication of that most extraordinary narrative "The Miraculous Case of Mary Jobson," was observed by the friends of Dr. Clanny with regret. Whatever was the nature of the "Case," the doctor only saw the subject of it once, whilst it was in operation, and then merely by accident and not in his professional capacity. Incapable of guile himself, he was unwilling to suspect evil of others, and gave full credence to the "Testimonies" with which he was supplied. It was presumed that the appearance of this work would injure him as a professional man, and the result seems to have justified the anticipation, for in a letter to the editor of *The Globe* newspaper he says, "When I sent my manuscript to the press, I entertained the opinion that, in a worldly point of view, I should be a loser, and also that, in all probability, the publication of the "Record" would detract from my professional reputation. I am now enabled to state, though with regret, that my impressions were correct." But he adds, "Nevertheless, I rejoice that I have gone forward ; and will continue to proceed, through good report and through evil report, being well assured that in due time all good men will be called to believe that the compilation was truly a faithful record of the wonderful works of the Deity."

On the 26th of December, Dr. Clanny attended, apparently in his usual health, the annual *soirée* of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Sunderland, in the Athenæum, where his presence produced from Mr. Digby Seymour, barrister-at-law, a warm, but well-merited eulogium. His last illness was short, and, after being confined to his house for a few days only, he expired, rather suddenly, early in the morning of the 10th January.

His remains were deposited on the 17th in the new cemetery at Bishopwearmouth, in the same grave with those of his late wife, attended by some of his professional brethren, the leading members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was a vice-president, a numerous body of freemasons, and by many of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, all anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one endeared to them by time and goodness of heart, and as an acknowledgement of his unwearied exertions in the cause of humanity and science.

Mons. E. P. ALLETZ.

Feb. 16. At Barcelona, of the malignant fever incident to that locality, Mons. Edouard Pierre Alletz, Consul Général de la République Française à Barcelone.

Mons. Alletz had passed a long official career in the department of Foreign Affairs at Paris, first as translator and afterwards as attaché, and early in 1844 received the appointment of Consul General at Genoa, where he resided until the overthrow of the government of Louis-Philippe. Having never, however, committed himself to extreme politics, when the new regime had settled down into an orderly course, his claims for employment were duly acknowledged, and in the course of last autumn he received an appointment to fill the office of Consul of the French Republic at Barcelona, whither he repaired in January last, but almost immediately fell a victim to the baneful influences of the climate.

M. Alletz was the friend of Guizot and Lamartine, and throughout his life was devotedly attached to literature. His own works were numerous, both as a moral and religious essayist and a poet, and his *History of Europe from 1814 to 1830* is a valuable compilation. His attention to English history (attributable perhaps in part to his having married an Englishwoman,) led him to take English characters for some of his poetical conceptions, particularly in his drama founded on the times of Sir Robert Walpole.

The following is, we fear, an imperfect catalogue of his works :—

Dithyrambe sur l'Inauguration du Monument élevé à la Mémoire de Lamoignon-Malesherbes. 1826.

Walpole. Poème Dramatique en trois Chants. 1826.

Esquisses de la Souffrance Morale. 1828.

This work obtained, in 1828, the first distinction in the "Concours extraordinaire de Morale," held by the Académie Française, and in 1829 the principal medal

awarded by the same academy. A second volume was added in 1831.

Essai sur l'Homme, ou Accord de la Philosophie et de la Religion. 1829. Two vols.

La Nouvelle Messiaë, Poëme. 1830.

Études Poétiques du Cœur Humain. 1832.

Tableau de l'Histoire Générale de l'Europe, depuis 1814 jusqu'en 1830. 1834. Three vols.

Caractères Poétiques. 1834.

Maladies du Siècle. 1835. This was intended as a sequel to his *Esquisses de la Souffrance Morale*. The volume includes "*La Calomnie, Comédie en cinq Actes,*" of which the scene is laid in London, and the characters are English.

Lettre à M. de Lamartine sur la Vérité du Christianisme, envisagé dans ses rapports avec la passions. 1835.

De la Démocratie Nouvelle, ou des Mœurs et de la Puissance des Classes Moyennes en France. 1837. Two vols.

Mons. Alletz married in 1825 Elizabeth, third daughter of John Green, esq. of Highbury Park, Islington, and formerly of Hinckley. She survives him, with one daughter, having unhappily lost her two sons when they were developing the best hopes of early manhood.

REV. W. W. DAKINS, D.D.

Jan. 10. At Dover, in his 83rd year, the Rev. William Whitfield Dakins, D.D. and LL.D., Rector of the united parishes of St. Magnus, London Bridge, and St. Michael, Crooked-lane, in the city of London, and Rector of Asheldam, Essex; formerly Principal Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, Precentor of Westminster Abbey, and F.S.A.

Dr. Dakins was, we believe, the son of a private gentleman of respectability in Wiltshire. He received his education at Southampton, and graduated B.C.L. as a member of St. Alban's hall, Oxford. He was some time curate at Higham in Suffolk; and afterwards at St. John's church, Westminster, when Bishop Horsley, the Dean, appointed him a Minor Canon of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, Sept. 5, 1794. He was appointed Precentor by Dean Vincent on the 11th Jan. 1808; and resigned in Sept. 1846.

For the last ten years of the life of Bishop Horsley Mr. Dakins was his amanuensis, and employed in transcribing and editing his important literary works. Although he had received many personal marks of kindness from the Bishop, he unfortunately lost his patron by death before receiving from him any ecclesiastical preferment, a living being vacant at the

time of the Bishop's death, which he had reason to believe had been intended for himself.* As one of the Bishop's chaplains Mr. Dakins attended his funeral, which took place at Newington, Surrey, on the 14th Oct. 1806.

Dr. Dakins had been some years Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief, when he was appointed on the 24th March 1810 Chaplain to the Forces serving in London. He afterwards held in conjunction the additional post of Assistant Chaplain-General, and finally rose to be Principal Chaplain of the Forces. From this important charge he retired on the 1st April, 1844, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Gleig, of Chelsea Hospital.

In the fulfilment of that office Dr. Dakins was not only most punctual as respected his duty to head quarters, but indefatigable in visiting the sick soldiery, in the supply of Bibles and Testaments to regiments both at home and abroad, and in the institution of regimental schools, which we believe may chiefly date their origin to his strenuous suggestions to the Duke of York. Indeed, he took a warm interest in everything connected with the welfare of the soldier. He was once the happy instrument of saving the life of a man who was sentenced to death for desertion, by tracing out both night and day circumstances which produced a favourable result for the commutation of the sentence; and often has the tear of joy glistened in his eye when alluding to the circumstance. It should also be stated that he was most zealous and anxious in the erection and establishment of the Royal Military Chapel in Bird Cage Walk, St. James's Park.

He was also for many years Chaplain to his late R.H. the Duke of Gloucester; and Librarian (as well as Chaplain) to H.R.H. the Duke of York, from whom he received, as well as from the Duchess of York, many acts of personal kindness.

In 1816 he was collated by Archbishop Manners-Sutton, through the interest of the Duke of York, to the rectory of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, in the city of London, and in 1817 to the rectory of Asheldam, in Essex, by Bishop Howley.

In 1848, on the death of the late Rev. Thomas Leigh, Dr. Dakins became also Rector of St. Magnus, the union of that

* See the Gentleman's Magazine for Oct. 1806, p. 990; but this could not be the vicarage of Chirk, in Denbighshire, as stated in the Living Authors, 1816, p. 425, for the Rev. George Robson, who is still the incumbent of this living, was instituted in 1804.

living and the rectory of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, then taking effect in pursuance of the Act for the approaches to the new London Bridge, which had led to the demolition of his former church, and of a large number of the houses in his parish. (See a notice of his last service at St. Michael's, written by our late friend Mr. Kempe, in our Magazine for March, 1831.) His parishioners had previously presented him with a valuable piece of plate, as a token of their high regard and esteem.

A resident for more than forty years in the precincts of Westminster abbey, Dr. Dakins devoted himself during the earlier part of that time to the task of private tuition, and had many of the junior members of the nobility and gentry under his instruction. He also in some degree supplied the limited resources of his professional income by literary employment, particularly by translations from the French, the most important of which was "A History of Catharine Empress of Russia," in 2 vols. 8vo. 1798, and in editing for the booksellers various school-books, such as the Greek Testament printed by Andrew Wilson, (of which he superintended several impressions,) Beza's Latin Testament, Young's Latin Dictionary, a translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, &c. &c. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and perfectly conversant with French and Italian. He also published,—

A Sermon preached at Harpenden, Hertfordshire, Oct. 2, 1803. 8vo.

A Sermon preached Feb. 25, 1807, the day appointed for a General Fast and Humiliation, before his Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Guards in Westminster Hall, and afterwards at Brompton Lodge, before their Royal Highnesses the Duchess-Princess and Prince William-Frederick Duke of Gloucester. 4to.

A Sermon on the Fast-day, Oct. 19, 1807, preached in Westminster Hall before the Volunteers of St. John's and St. Margaret's. 1807. 4to. (An engraving representing this event is among the historical plates upon the Tobacco-box of the Past Overseers' Society of St. Margaret's Westminster, copied in the series of engravings from that extraordinary aggregation of silver plate, 4to. 1824, pl. 18.)

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, June 12, 1808. 8vo.

A Sermon on the Death of H.R.H. the Duke of York, preached on Sunday, 14 Jan. 1827, before 2d Regt. Life Guards at the Cavalry Barracks, Hyde Park, and in the afternoon of the Sunday following at Westminster Abbey. 1827. 8vo.

Consecration Prayer, after a Sermon

preached by him at Windsor, on the presentation of Colours to a Regiment of the Life Guards, by His Majesty King William the Fourth, in the year 1832; on which occasion his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him an annuity of 100*l.* a year for life, in consideration of his long and faithful services to many members of the royal family, and which Her present Majesty has graciously pleased to continue to his daughter Mary, who is deaf and dumb.

Dr. Dakins was for many years the most active member of the junior clergy of Westminster Abbey, and in acknowledgment of the care and zeal he had always manifested in the conduct of their business transactions, he in 1834 received from the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks a handsome piece of plate bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. W. W. Dakins, D.D. Precentor of St. Peter's, Westminster, by the members thereof, as a tribute of respect for his long and gratuitous services rendered to them." Dr. Dakins was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1804, and his name remained on their muster-roll until the year 1847.

Dr. Dakins became a widower on the 5th Dec. 1835. He has left issue one son,* the Rev. John Horsley Dakins, D.D. one of the Priests of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, who married in 1823 Sophia-Matilda-Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lort Mansel, Bishop of Bristol; and several daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married, in 1821, to Louis Henry Desanges, esq. (brother to Sir Francis Desanges, sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1817); Frances, in 1828, to the Rev. George Cowell; and Laura-Anne, in 1830, to W. Selby Kerbey, esq.

His brother, the Rev. John Dakins, M.A. who was forty years Rector of St. James's Church in Colchester, and died in 1839, is briefly noticed in our Magazine for April that year, p. 440. The Rev. Thomas Dakins, son of the latter, died in 1825. Another brother was a Captain in the army, and another a Commissary in the army, whose son is now a Member of the Council of the House of Assembly of the Island of St. Vincent.

REV. H. G. WATKINS, M.A.

Jan. 9. At his rectory house, Turn-wheel Lane, Cannon-street, in his 85th year, the Rev. Henry George Watkins, M.A. Rector of the united parishes of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, in the city of London.

* This son was one of three boys born at a birth in 1799. Mrs. Dakins had also twin daughters.

Mr. Watkins was the son of an eminent auctioneer in Holborn, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune, as he did with his wife, who was the daughter of Mr. Long, builder and carpenter to Christ's Hospital. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and originally intended for his father's profession; but, preferring the Church, he was ordained by Bishop Horne in 1791 to the curacy of Hascombe in Surrey. He afterwards held for nine years the curacy of St. Andrew's Holborn; and in 1792 he was chosen Sunday-afternoon Lecturer of St. Bartholomew's the Great; which office he held for twelve years. The degree of B.A. was conferred upon him at Oxford, as a member of St. Edmund Hall, in 1794. In 1795 he followed the Rev. William Romaine (from whose hands he had as an infant received the sacrament of baptism) as Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West, and continued there eleven years. He was also some years Preacher at Long Acre Chapel. In May 1805 he became the Rector of St. Swithin's and St. Mary Bothaw, of which the alternate presentation had been purchased by his father. In 1834 his parishioners presented him with a silver tea-service weighing upwards of 200 ounces, including a salver which bore this inscription: "Presented in testimony of their sincere regard and esteem for his faithful, conscientious, and affectionate discharge of the duties of his pastoral office, during a period of 29 years, in which he has constantly resided among them, and endeared himself by an earnest endeavour to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare."

Mr. Watkins was chaplain to Mr. Alderman Brown, when Lord Mayor. He was for many years the indefatigable promoter of the Society for the Protection of Female Servants, established in Hatton Garden. He also devoted himself most zealously to promote the education of the poor, the visitation of the sick, and the distribution of religious tracts: of which he printed at his own expense, and in a great measure from a private press, many volumes, the greater part being also, we believe, of his own writing. With respect to these we make the following extract from his Funeral Sermon,* by the Rev. John Harding:—

"In the same year in which he was or-

dained, the year 1791, his mind was directed to the preparation of a series of religious Tracts, which he caused to be printed in the first instance under his own roof, and circulated very freely as opportunity offered. This plan was continued until one hundred and forty-four narratives, for the use of Sunday Schools, as well as a variety of Parochial Tracts, had been produced, the distribution of which, by his own hands, has not been short of 1,971,000, besides 18,000 given away at the doors of this church."

Among the deceased's other schemes of beneficence, Mr. Harding mentions a Sunday School of forty years' existence, and societies of various kinds, for the benefit of his parish; "his Association to improve and encourage that valuable, but too often neglected class of the community, Female Servants; an Association by which no fewer than 13,730 servants were introduced to situations, 2,350 bibles bestowed among them, and 12,000 pounds expended in rewards: and then those acts of personal munificence, which, now that he is gone, we may venture to speak of; his liberal donations to Religious and Charitable Institutions; and, of late, a valuable endowment for the permanent relief of the Blind, in whom he ever took a tender interest; as well as the erection of alms-houses for sixteen aged women, the joint benefaction of his likeminded partner and himself."

In the discourse from which we have made these extracts, the Rev. Mr. Harding has made it his object to show how closely the deceased Rector of St. Swithin's followed the example of St. Paul as set forth in 1 Thessalonians, ii. 10, 11, 12; how he exhorted, and comforted, and charged every one of his parishioners as a father doth his children; how his walk before the world was a walk of holiness, of equity, and of inoffensiveness. Inflexible integrity and strict regard to the rights of others, uniformly marked his conduct. An inoffensiveness of spirit and behaviour was peculiarly his ornament.

Mr. Watkins's "Sunday School Tracts" were collected in four volumes, 1823-40; and Twenty Parochial Tracts on Baptism, Confirmation, the Lord's Supper, Marriage, Funerals, &c. in one volume; but these collections do not comprise all he printed. He also wrote "Hints and Observations seriously addressed to Heads of Families in reference to Female Domestic Servants," first printed in 1816; "Affectionate Advice to Apprentices and Young Persons employed in Trade and Professions;" "Friendly Hints to Female Servants;" and (his last work) "Domestic Comfort, in reference to Household Serv-

* "The Man of God and the Minister of Christ; a Sermon occasioned by the Death of Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A. preached at St. Swithin's, London Stone, Jan. 20, 1850, by the Rev. John Harding, Rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars."

ants." He printed four occasional Sermons, 1. On the Jubilee, 1809; 2. On the death of the Rev. W. J. Abdy, 1823; 3. On the first Sunday after the Epiphany, 1827, during his Chaplaincy to the Lord Mayor, being the day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the members of the Corporation, printed by request of the Court of Common Council; 4. for the Society for Building Churches and Chapels, 1834.

By the excellent management of his private fortune, Mr. Watkins had materially increased it, notwithstanding his liberal and munificent acts of charity. His only son is the Rev. Henry George Watkins, who was Domestic Chaplain to the late Mr. Byng, M.P. for Middlesex, and is now Perpetual Curate of Potter's Bar, near Barnet; he has married Miss Bousfield, eldest daughter of Charles Pritchett Bousfield, esq. of Cheapside, by which lady he has three children, two daughters and a son.

SIR WILLIAM ALLAN, KNT. R.A.

Feb. 23. At his house in Great King street, Edinburgh, in his 68th year, Sir William Allan, Knt. R.A. Limner to Her Majesty for Scotland, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and an Hon. Member of the Academies of New York and Philadelphia.

This eminent painter was born at Edinburgh, bred a coach-painter, and afterwards educated at the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh; where he had for his fellow-students Sir David Wilkie, John Burnet the engraver, Alexander Fraser the painter, and others since eminent in art. Mr. Graham, the master of the Academy, who had also been bred a coach-painter, took particular notice of his talents; and spurred him forward to raise a generous flame of emulation in his younger rivals, Wilkie and Burnet. This friendly rivalry was long maintained with equal industry and cordiality. Mr. Allan was three years older than either Wilkie or Burnet; and was the first to make his way to London. Opie, the Cornish wonder, was then the painter whom Allan admired most, and whom in the first picture which he sent to the exhibition he imitated so far as colour went with something like servility. This picture, called *A Gipsy Boy and Ass*, was exhibited in 1805.

In the same year Mr. Allan went to try his fortune at St. Petersburg. He is said to have gone in search of fresh subjects for his pencil, that his works might not be mistaken for those of David Allan,—with whom he was of opinion he might have been confounded. Others attributed

his motive for so distant a visit to a certain love of travel proverbially common among his countrymen. Whatever may have been the inducement, he was not displeased with his visit; for, though he suffered much from cold and more from an indifferently stocked purse, he saw so much that was new and really of use that he always referred to his travels in Russia and Turkey as among the pleasantest periods of his life. A second visit to St. Petersburg, made when his reputation was at its height, confirmed his previous impressions.

The next picture which he sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition (in 1809) was called *Russian Peasants keeping their Holiday*; but it did not attract much attention. He was disappointed with his success in London, and allowed six years to elapse before he sent another picture to the exhibition. This was *Bashquinos conducting Convicts to Siberia*, representing a Circassian Prince on horseback selling two boys of his own nation to a Cossack chief of the Black Sea; and in 1816 he sent a somewhat similar subject much better treated. This was, *A Circassian Chief selling to a Turkish Pasha Captives of a neighbouring tribe taken in war*, representing with spirit and fidelity a practice which he himself had witnessed during his residence on the coast of the Black Sea. Yet the picture did not sell; and Allan was so disheartened that he gave up all hope, and was talking of retiring to the wild scenery of Circassia, when Sir Walter Scott stepped in and started a lottery of one hundred subscribers at ten guineas each for the purchase of his picture. The lottery thus kindly commenced was successful; and though Allan did not obtain one thousand guineas for his picture he received a sum not greatly less; and was induced to remain among old friends, and such new ones as his talents and Scott's friendship might acquire for him in Edinburgh.

His next productions were, with the single exception of *Tartar Robbers dividing their Spoil*, wholly dissimilar from his former works. These were, *A Press Gang*; *The Parting between Prince Charles Stuart and Flora Macdonald*, at Tortree; and *Jeanie Deans's first Interview with her Father after her Return from London*. There was little in these, we have been assured, to justify the promise which his Circassian Slave had awakened, and he was again disheartened; when Sir Walter Scott stepped in a second time to his assistance. Allan had begun a sketch of the *Murder of Archbishop Sharpe* on *Magus Muir*:—a subject made familiar to the public by the then recent publication

of Old Mortality. With this sketch Scott was so much pleased that he encouraged the artist to make a picture of it, which Mr. Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart had the taste to purchase. The picture has been engraved.

The success of this picture induced Allan to confine himself to Scottish subjects—in which he seems to have been most at home. His next work of any consequence was John Knox admonishing Mary Queen of Scots on the day when her intention to marry Darnley had been made public—exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1823, and well and widely known by the admirable line-engraving from it made by his friend Mr. Burnet. This was followed in 1824 by Sir Patrick Lindesey of the Byres and Lord William Ruthven compelling Mary Queen of Scots to sign her abdication in the Castle of Lochleven; and in 1825 by the Regent Murray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, bought by the Duke of Bedford at the Academy Exhibition for 800 guineas. His Regent Murray procured him the same year the well-earned rank of an A.R.A. in the Royal Academy; but his next succeeding works hardly justified among English artists the selection which had been made. His Auld Robin Gray, exhibited in 1826, had little of the spirit or the female delicacy of Lady Barnard's song; and his Prophet Jonah, exhibited in 1829, little of the dignity with which the subject should have been invested. He regained his ground, however, in 1831, by his Lord Byron reposing in the House of a Turkish Fisherman, after having swum across the Hellespont; by his St. Valentine's Morn, from the Fair Maid of Perth, afterwards engraved for the Waverley Novels; and by his Portrait of Sir Walter Scott seated in his study at Abbotsford, reading the Proclamation of Mary Queen of Scots, previously to her Marriage with Darnley. Of the Scott there is an excellent engraving by Burnet; and there is a clever companion-picture by the same artist and engraver of Burns in his Cottage. A smaller picture which Allan painted, of Scott in his Study, writing, was engraved for the Anniversary of Allan Cunningham. Allan's next contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition, sent in 1833, was called The Orphan, and represented Anne Scott seated on the floor near her father's vacant chair in the study at Abbotsford. The picture was much admired, and was bought at the private view of the exhibition by Queen Adelaide. It is now at Buckingham Palace.

Allan now (1834) returned to his old pine of art; painting and exhibiting Polish Exiles conducted by Bashkirs on their

way to Siberia; the Moorish Love-Letter; and other works of a kindred character; which induced the Academy to lift him from the rank of an Associate to that of Royal Academician, in 1835. To no one did his election give greater satisfaction than to his old fellow-student Wilkie. Before this, whenever an election took place and painters' merits were talked about, Wilkie would say "There's Allan, Willie Allan, who well deserves to be among us;"—and Wilkie voted for Allan till he came in. We have good reason to know that this busy persistence of Wilkie's was mainly instrumental in keeping Allan so long out of the Academy,—and more, that it might have excluded him altogether but for the friendly interposition and influence of Chantrey, who knew Allan, and liked him much.

In 1837 he was chosen to fill the chair of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Of the latter works of Allan the principal were, Whittington and his Cat, exhibited in London, 1836; Roger and Jenny, from The Gentle Shepherd, exhibited 1836; The Slave Market at Constantinople, a large picture, painted for the first Exhibition of the Academy in Trafalgar Square; The Widow, exhibited 1839; Prince Charles Edward in adversity, exhibited 1840; The Stolen Child recovered, exhibited 1841; The Battle of Preston Pans, with the Death of Col. Gardiner, exhibited 1842; Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, half-past seven o'clock, P.M.; Sir Walter Scott and his Youngest Daughter, exhibited 1844; Peter the Great teaching his subjects the art of Ship-building; Nelson boarding the San Nicolas, exhibited 1845; and an Incident in the Life of Napoleon—that of the two English sailors at Boulogne—exhibited in 1848. Of these, the Waterloo was bought at the exhibition by the Duke of Wellington; who passed this criticism on it: "Good—very good; not too much smoke." The Peter the Great was a commission from the Emperor of Russia.

Sir William Allan's last great work was his second picture of The Battle of Waterloo, sent to the Exhibition at Westminster hall. In the Duke's picture, Napoleon is in the foreground: in the second picture, it is the Duke. This last was admired for its accuracy and spirit, but found no purchaser; and Sir William left London vexed and, as we believe, lastingly disappointed. It deserved a better fate; for it is not only true to the scenery and events portrayed, but it is, withal, an excellent battle-piece—one that the United Service Club might have added to its collection with great propriety.

At Wilkie's death, in 1841, Allan was appointed his successor in the office of Limner to the Queen for Scotland; an office which conveys the honour of knighthood to its holder, which Allan received in 1842, and a small salary. The office was revived by George the Fourth, and given to Sir Henry Raeburn, and at Raeburn's death it was given to Wilkie.

Sir William Allan's excellence as a painter consisted in his dramatic power of telling a story and his general skill in composition, rather than in character or in colour. In what Garrick calls the "concoction" of a tale he had great merit. His full-length of Cornet Scott standing by a horse, over the mantle-piece in the great library at Abbotsford, shows how well he would have succeeded in portraiture had he not preferred pursuing the higher but worse paid branches of his art. He will be remembered in the history of Scottish Art by the impulse which he gave to historical composition; while his name will always be endeared to the admirers of Sir Walter Scott by the strong partiality which Scott evinced on all occasions for his friend "Willie Allan."

It would be wrong to omit all allusion to Sir William's admirable skill in telling a story orally, investing it as he did with character and humour and propriety and fulness of detail. He gave many hints to Charles Mathews for his inimitable *At Homes*; and those who have had the good fortune to hear his Auld Scottish Wife, or his imitation of a bee in a garden, will not readily forget the happy humour of the one, or the marvellous imitation of the other.

Sir William Allan may be almost said, if what we have heard be true, to have died in harness. For some time before his death he had been engaged on a large picture of the Battle of Bannockburn; and as his weakness increased he had his bed removed into his painting-room, that he might sleep near his work. When the pencil fell at length from his hand, he was too far gone in illness to be removed; and he died in his painting-room, in front of his latest picture. He had for a considerable time suffered much from bronchitis.

—*Abridged from the Athenæum.*

WILLIAM WESTALL, ESQ. A.R.A.

Jan. 22. At North Bank, St. John's Wood, aged 68, William Westall, esq. A.R.A.

He was a brother of Richard Westall, esq. R.A. some of whose graceful designs have acquired a high degree of popularity.

The following biographical memoranda

on the younger brother have been communicated to the Athenæum by Mr. Landseer:—"Mr. W. Westall was a circumnavigator. He went round the world with Captain Flinders; and they were shipwrecked, if I rightly remember, somewhere in Australia. Of the three painters who went round the world with Cook, Vancouver, and Flinders—viz. Hodges, Webber, and Westall, the last was the most accomplished; and his delineations of what he saw had the most of the truth of portraiture—as the engravings in Captain Flinders' book will shew. Being, however, a mild and unobtrusive man, whilst the others were pushing and solicitous, he remained an A.R.A. whilst they became Academicians. After his return he had an exhibition in Brook-street; but it was insufficiently advertised, and had but few visitors. The day I was there, there were but three other persons in the room, and one of them was the artist's brother. But the exhibited drawings, consisting chiefly of joss-houses, Indian forest scenes, with banyan trees, cavern temples, &c. were more effective and more richly coloured than the average of their draftsman's subsequent productions."

Mr. W. Westall was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1813, and was the senior Associate at the time of his death. The Athenæum further remarks, "Though little celebrated for his oil pictures, he had a pleasant feeling for landscape nature—lake scenery more especially. He represented, however, what he saw before him with the fidelity of an artist not much alive to the poetry of his art. He worked largely for booksellers; and many volumes for which he supplied matter-of-fact illustrations, from his own drawings, as well as from the slight sketches of artists and amateurs, evince his skill, and the taste and readiness with which he worked."

Mr. W. Westall published in 1811-14, "A series of views of picturesque and romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, Timor, China, Prince of Wales Island, Bombay, Mahratta country, St. Helena, and Jamaica: engraved by Heath, Woolnoth, and Cook, with Descriptions," folio.

Views of the Caves near Ingleton, Goredale Scar, and Malham Cove, in Yorkshire; engraved by himself. 1818, folio.

Britannia Delineata, comprising Views of the Antiquities, remarkable Buildings, and picturesque Scenery of Great Britain.

Views, &c. in London and its Environs; engraved by C. Heath. 1825, 4to.

Picturesque Tour of the Thames; in conjunction with Samuel Owen.

MR. B. R. FAULKNER.

Oct. 29. At Manchester, aged 62, Mr. Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, portrait-painter, late of Newman-street.

Mr. Faulkner was a native of Manchester.* In early life he was engaged in a mercantile house, of whose large establishment at Gibraltar he had for several years the sole management; but when the plague invaded that city and garrison, committing great ravages, his health suffered so grievously that he was obliged to return to England almost in a helpless condition, about the year 1813. It was during the season of his convalescence in the following year, that he accidentally discovered a latent talent for painting, and under the direction of a kind brother, who was himself an artist, he devoted himself for two years entirely to drawing in chalk from the antique, and in studying assiduously the first principles of the art. He was imbued with a mind of exquisite sensibility, and the remarkable diffidence of his character led him to seek knowledge rather in the tranquil recesses of his painting room, than in the excitement of an academy.

To the close of life he was held in high estimation by his fellow-townsmen, and in Manchester and its neighbourhood are many of his finest works. That he was never so fully employed in London as his eminent talents deserved, must be entirely attributed to his retiring disposition; in no instance did he obtrude himself on public attention, save by the display of the productions of his pencil, which were the offspring of refined taste and feeling, and, possessing nothing meretricious, were not of a character to catch the careless eye. His "Portrait of a Lady," in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1845, and a half-length of a lady, exhibited in 1838, were both very highly admired.

Like Romney, Mr. Faulkner had exquisite musical taste, and his performances on the piano-forte, as well as his singing, would have done honour to a professor. Nature had endowed him with a richly melodious voice (barytone), and in his leisure hours he devoted himself so assiduously to its cultivation that at the time when his mind first received its bias for painting he found his inclination for music

so strong, that his choice of the sister arts hung suspended in the balance. Having in this dilemma consulted Mr. Thomas Welch, that gentleman declared that, although Mr. Faulkner's vocal talents were such as to ensure him the highest rank as an orchestra singer, he had not sufficient physical force for the stage, which latter alone, in his estimation, could afford satisfactory remuneration. On receiving this advice, Mr. Faulkner devoted all his energies to the study and practice of the creative art—an art he loved, and the profession of which he adorned by his eminent ability, and the blameless simplicity of his life. His fatal illness originated in a severe cold taken in a journey from the north of England in an inclement season, and was attended with much suffering, which he bore with truly Christian patience and resignation during the space of nine months.—*Abridged from the Art Journal.*

BARTOLINI.

Jan. 20. At Florence, aged 77, Bartolini, the celebrated sculptor.

He was the son of a dealer in charcoal. Having a strong desire to travel and see the world, he went to Paris in the capacity of servant with a French gentleman; who, perceiving his talent for sculpture, sent him to the Academy of the Fine Arts in that city. There he studied, became acquainted with M. Ingres, and worked for Cardinal Fesch, at thirty sous a day. Afterwards he was sent to Carrara, and kept there studying his profession by the Grand Duchess Elisa. He soon after laid the basis of his extended reputation. He went to Florence in the year 1802, and resided there to the time of his death.

His funeral has been attended by all the artistical and literary celebrities in Florence. At six o'clock in the evening, the procession started from Bartolini's house, in the Porta Pintì: all who took part in it, to the number of about three hundred, being provided with torches. The bier was carried by his pupils. Joachim Rossini, who was his bosom friend, bore the pall. Amongst the torch-bearers were Lord Vernon, Prince Poniatowsky, the French Ambassador, the President of the Academy, and, in short, every person of notoriety in the fine arts and in literature. On passing the Academy, a crown of laurel was placed on the bier by two of the deceased artist's favourite scholars. Bartolini is buried in the chapel of St. Luke, and a monument to his memory is to be erected in Santa Croce.—*Athenæum.*

* It is worthy of remark that at one time there resided in this great manufacturing city no less than five artists who all subsequently achieved a metropolitan reputation, viz. the subject of our notice, Bradley, Illidge, Liverseege, and Stone; most of whom were more or less indebted to Mr. Faulkner for professional advice, which he was ever ready to impart.

SIGNORA GRASSINI.

Lately. At Milan, aged 77, Signora Giuseppa Grassini, one of the most celebrated Italian singers of her day, and who preceded Catalani as *prima donna* in this country.

She was born at Varese, in Lombardy, in 1775. From her earliest age she displayed an extraordinary aptitude and predilection for music. Struck with these manifestations, and the singular beauty of her voice, General Belgiojoso undertook the charge of her education, and, her progress surpassing the most ardent expectations of her patron, she became an accomplished singer at an age when other candidates for the profession are in their novitiate. She made her *debut* at La Scala, in Milan, in 1794. She was overwhelmed with applauses, and the beauty, power, and quality of her voice produced an immense effect. Her lower notes were more especially admired. Grassini's voice was in fact a contralto, but, like Malibran, she had worked it up into the soprano register. From the moment of her first appearance Grassini created an unprecedented sensation throughout Italy. Her visits to Venice, to Naples, to Rome were marked by a series of triumphs. After the battle of Marengo she was heard at a concert in presence of Napoleon. The First Consul was in raptures with her and took her to Paris. On the 22nd of July, in the same year, she assisted at the grand national festival celebrated at the Champ de Mars, at which 800 musicians performed. At this period her voice had attained all its power, and was in full possession of its freshness and beauty. In 1801 she quitted Paris for Berlin, and in the following year she came to London and was engaged (as *prima donna* in succession of Banti) for the sum of 3,000*l.* from March to July.

The circumstances of her appearance are pleasantly described by Lord Mount Edgcombe in his "Musical Reminiscences." "The event to which I allude," says he, "was the arrival of Grassini, who was engaged to sing alternately with Mrs. Billington. This very handsome woman was in everything the direct contrary of her rival. With a beautiful form, and a grace peculiarly her own, she was an excellent actress, and her style of singing was exclusively the cantabile, which became heavy *à la longue*, and bordered a little on the monotonous; for her voice, which it was said had been a high soprano, was by some accident reduced to a confined contralto. She had entirely lost all its upper tones, and possessed little more than one octave of good natural notes; if she attempted to go higher she produced

only a shriek, quite unnatural and almost painful to the ear. Her first appearance was in 'La Vergine del Sole,' an opera of Mayer's, well suited to her peculiar talents; but her success was not very decisive as a singer, though her acting and her beauty could not fail of exciting high admiration. So equivocal was her reception, that when her benefit was to take place she did not dare encounter it alone, but called in Mrs. Billington to her aid; and she, ever willing to oblige, consented to appear with her. The opera composed for the occasion, by Winter, was 'Il Ratto di Proserpina,' in which Mrs. Billington acted Ceres and Grassini Proserpine. And now the tide of favour suddenly turned; the performance of the latter carried all the applause, and her graceful figure, her fine expression of face, together with the sweet manner in which she sang several easy simple airs, stamped her at once the reigning favourite. Her deep tones were undoubtedly finer, and had a particularly good effect when joined with the brilliant voice of Mrs. Billington; but though, from its great success, this opera was frequently repeated, they never sang together in any other."

Grassini came a second time to England in 1803. Her principal characters, besides the Proserpina above mentioned, were Orazia in "Gli Orazj e Curiazj," the *chef-d'œuvre* of Cimarosa (her acting in the last scene being most excellent), "Zaira," by Winter, "La Morte di Cleopatra," by Nasolini, and the "Camilla" of Paer. Meanwhile, at Paris, in the theatre and the concerts of the court, she sang for several years with Crescentini, Brizzi, Tacchinardi, and Madame Paer. Paer wrote the Didone expressly for her, and this character was pronounced her *chef-d'œuvre*, as well for dramatic force and expression, as for the perfection of style and vocalisation.

Grassini made her third and last visit to England in 1814, when (remarks Lord Mount Edgcombe) "She was no longer what she had been. Her beauty indeed was little diminished; but her acting was more languid and ineffective,—at least it appeared so, after the more energetic and animated manner of her predecessor (Catalani). Her voice too was changed: she had endeavoured to regain its upper part, but, in so doing, she had lost the lower, and, instead of a mellow contralto, it was become a hoarse soprano. Still, however, she displayed much of her former grace and style, particularly in her favourite part of Orazia, and in a new opera of 'Didone,' by Paer. But, on the whole, her performance did not satisfy the public, and after one season she departed unregretted."

Grassini was performing at Florence in 1823; but she had long before her death retired from public life. She was aunt of the sisters Grisi, and of Mdle. Carlotta, the second-best of dancing *danseuses*.

SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.

Aug. . . . At New York the Signor Giuseppe de Begnis, a personage once well known in the musical circles of London. He was a native of Lugo, a town in the pontifical states, and was born in 1795. At the age of eighteen he made his *débüt* at Modena as primo buffo. Three years afterwards he appeared at the principal theatres of Italy with increasing reputation, and then married the celebrated Madame Ronzi, and with her in 1819 appeared in Paris. He next visited London, where he remained for some years, and his career there is well known. A separation from his wife led to his voluntary exile to America, where he was always a favourite. He left behind him a handsome fortune for unknown heirs, and it is now in the hands of the public administrator of New York, in default of a will.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 17. At Dunkerrin glebe, aged 83, the Very Rev. *Thomas Hugh Hawkins*, D.D. Dean of Clonfert, and Rector of Dunkerrin.

At Stone-Easton, Somerset, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Hodges Mogg*, formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1794; Vicar of Chewton Mendip (1814) and High Littleton (1804).

At Garboldisham, Norfolk, the Rev. *George Stephen Molineux Montgomerie*, Rector of that place. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1827; and was presented to his living in 1815.

Jan. 19. At Hammersmith, the Rev. *Alfred Battishill Parrin*, for many years Curate of St. Peter's, Hammersmith. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814.

Jan. 20. At Shipdam, Norfolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Benjamin Barker*, Rector of that parish and of Rockland. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803; was instituted to Rockland in 1803, and to Shipdam in 1826, both being in his own patronage, and the former returned in 1831 as of the annual value of 1,022*l.* and the latter of 1,120*l.* there being a parsonage on both rectories.

At Randsworth, Norfolk, the Rev. *Thomas Berkeley Greaves*, Vicar of South Lynn All Saints, and of Wiggshall St. German's. He was formerly Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; B.A. 1797, as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1801; and

collated to Lynn All Saints in 1811 by Bishop Dampier; and presented to Wiggshall in 1814 by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. He was the author of a volume of poems, entitled "*Greaves' Wilderness.*"

Jan. 21. At Taplow, Bucks, aged 80, the Rev. *Edward Neale*, of Allesley Park, co. Warwick, and Rector of Taplow. He was the second son of George Vansittart, esq. of Bisham Abbey, M.P. for Berkshire, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. and sole heiress of her mother, the Hon. Anna Neale, (Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline,) elder daughter and coheiress of John Neale, esq. of Allesley Park. On the death of Mrs. Neale, widow of his cousin Colonel John Neale, in 1805, the Rev. Edward Vansittart succeeded to the Allesley estate, in pursuance of the settlement made by his cousin, who died in 1793; and he thereupon took the name of Neale by royal sign manual, Nov. 14, 1805. He was a member of New college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1796; and was presented to the rectory of Taplow in 1803 by the Lord Chancellor. He married first, in 1805, Jane, eldest daughter of Samuel Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, Whitchurch, co. Oxon, who died in 1806, without issue; secondly, in 1809, Anne, second surviving daughter of Isaac Spooner, esq. of Elmdon, co. Warwick, by whom he had issue Edward Vansittart Neale, esq. barrister-at-law, and four daughters.

Jan. 23. At Dublin, the Rev. *Gilbert Carter Barrett*.

At Offchurch, co. Warwick, aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Wise*, of the Priory, Warwick, Vicar of Offchurch, and Rector of Charlwood, Surrey. He was the younger son of Henry Christopher Wise, esq. of the Priory, Warwick, by Mary, dau. of Samuel Wathen, esq. and succeeded his brother Matthew Blackett Wise, esq. who died unmarried in 1810. He was instituted to the vicarage of Offchurch in 1805, and to that of Charlwood in the same year; the latter was in his own patronage. He married Charlotte-Mary, dau. of Sir Stanier Porten, and by that lady, who died in 1827, had one son, Henry Christopher Wise, esq. and four daughters, of whom Charlotte is married to Thomas Wathen Waller, esq. eldest son of Sir Wathen Waller, Bart. and Louisa to Ernest Waller, esq. his younger brother. The present Mr. Wise married, in 1828, Harriet, third dau. of Sir Gray Skipwith, of Prestwood, Bart. and has a numerous family.

At Longfleet, Poole, aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Wood*, last surviving son of the Rev. John Wood, formerly of Abbey Milton.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 11. Aged 65, Mr. Thomas Jones Ellison, bookbinder, of Ave Maria-lane.

Jan. 25. In Regent-street, in his 62nd year, Sir Riggs Falkiner, the 3d Bart. of Anna Mount, co. Cork (1778). He was the eldest son of Sir Samuel the second Baronet, by Sarah, dau. of Charles Leslie, M.D. and succeeded his father in 1825. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his brother Charles Leslie Falkiner, Capt. R.N.

Feb. 2. At Bethnal-green, aged 38, Mr. Alfred Whitehead, for some time editor of the Bury and Suffolk Herald.

Feb. 10. At North-end, Fulham, aged 68, George Thomas, retired Comm. R.N. Mary-Anne, wife of R. F. Wingrove, esq. of Wood-st. Cheapside.

Feb. 12. Aged 52, Sidney-Jane, only child of the late Christopher Packe, esq. and wife of the Rev. Dr. Barber, Minister of St. Paul's, Vauxhall.

At Brompton, Stroud Lincoln, esq.

Feb. 13. At Highgate, Hannah, widow of Daniel Mackinlay, esq. of Buenos Ayres.

Aged 67, Samuel Dennis, esq. Hornsey-road, and of the Bank of England.

In Bryanstone-square, aged 77, George Miller, esq.

Cornwall Reynolds, esq. of Hackney, Surgeon R.N.

At Kensington, aged 66, Mary, relict of John Fred. Sasse, esq.

Feb. 14. In Montague-st. Russell-sq. Jane, relict of Ralph Addison, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 82, Thomas Dixon, esq. for many years Surgeon of the Hereford Regiment.

In Camberwell New-road, aged 16, Emma-Newton, last surviving child of Mr. Michael Eaton Wilkinson, and last surviving grandchild of the late Col. Newton, of Bulwell hall, Notts.

Feb. 15. At Tavistock-place, aged 75, James King, esq. late of the Office of Woods and Forests.

In Upper Brook-st. the Hon. Emma Cunliffe Offley, relict of Foster Cunliffe Offley, esq. of Madeley Manor, Staff. and aunt to Lord Crewe. She was the dau. of John first Lord Crewe, of the creation of 1806, by Frances-Anne, only dau. of Fulke Greville, esq. was married in 1809, and left a widow in 1832.

At Hammersmith, aged 42, Miss Lucy Elwell, third dau. of Richard Elwell, esq.

Mary, wife of John Chippendale, esq. F.R.C.S. of New Cavendish-street.

In Cambridge-terrace, aged 76, William Lucas, esq.

Feb. 16. At Barnsbury Villas, aged 71, Miss Katharine Ferrier, sister to the late

Sir Alex. Ferrier, K.G.H., H. B. M. Consul for the Hague.

In Dalston-terr. aged 58, John Clark, esq. formerly of the 4th Regiment.

Aged 64, Harriet, wife of William Beckwith France, esq. of Cadogan-place.

Feb. 17. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 73, Michael Smith Parnter, esq.

Feb. 18. In Charterhouse-sq. aged 78, Mr. Thomas Okey, formerly a Capt. of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and third son of Henry Lucas Okey, esq.

In London, aged 66, Mr. David Stewart, journeyman printer, author of a popular series of papers, under the title of "The Man-'o-War's-Man," which originally appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, and were subsequently published in a separate volume. He likewise contributed to the Naval and Military Magazine, besides fugitive pieces to other periodical journals. He died in poverty in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after undergoing an operation for a most painful disease.

Feb. 18. At Chelsea, aged 61, Jemmett Browne, esq. of Riverstown, Cork.

John Taverner, esq. second son of the late John Taverner, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Feb. 19. At Brompton, John Alison, W.S. second son of the late John Alison, merchant, Dundee.

At Lowndes-sq. aged 6, Henry-Edward, second son of J. G. Smyth, esq. M.P. and nephew to Lord Macdonald.

At Westbourne-terrace, William-Hugh, infant son of Richard Cobden, esq. M.P.

At Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, aged 35, Fanny-Jemima, wife of Edward Henry Corbould, esq.

Feb. 20. Suddenly, in an omnibus, travelling through Moorgate-st. Mr. Joseph Phelps, bookseller, of Paternoster-row and Pentonville.

In Manchester-sq. Lady Lucy North, third dau. of the Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and sister of the Earl of Guilford.

At Great Ormond-st, aged 63, Edward Bedwell Kemble, esq. of South Hanningfield, Essex.

At her brother's, Blackheath-road, aged 48, Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Powis, esq. of Hambutts, Painswick, Gloucester.

Eliza-Harrison, widow of Henry James Chippindall, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

In Myddelton Cottage, New River head, aged 74, Richard Saywell, esq.

Feb. 21. In Alpha-road, at her aunt's (Mrs. Mary Brown), Susan, the eldest dau. of Charles Mac Donnell, esq. of Upper Canada, and great grand-dau. of the late Sir John Johnson, Bart.

At Brompton, Fanny-Frederica, young-

est surviving dau. of the late James Webster, esq.

At Dulwich-common, aged 72, Samuel Palmer, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the co. of Surrey.

In Great Cumberland-st. aged 89, Mrs. Prinsep.

Feb. 22. At Greenwich, Bridget, wife of William Billingham, esq.

Feb. 24. At Brixton, aged 29, George youngest son of the late Rev. William Williamson, of Westbere.

At Kensington Palace, Miss Mary Stephenson.

In Spencer-st. Northampton-sq. aged 74, William Mansell, esq.

At Notting-hill, Julia, second dau. of William Berkeley, esq.

Feb. 25. In Nottingham-st. aged 84, Anna, wife of Stephen Cox, esq.

At his son's, St. Sepulchre's Vicarage, Charter-house-sq. aged 76, Richard Wood, esq. of Mincing-lane, and Thurloe-sq. Brompton.

Feb. 26. In Guilford-st. at his cousin's, Miss Kirkby, aged 80, John Hall, esq. of Croydon.

Feb. 27. In London, aged 82, Thomas Martin, esq. of Liverpool.

In Finchley-road, Mary, widow of John Ratcliffe, esq. of Cheltenham.

Feb. 28. In Lennard-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 81, B. S. Jones, esq. many years Assistant Secretary to the India Board.

Lately. In Bedford-sq. suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 70, Miss Jane Tucker, originator of the Governess' Institution in that place.

Aged 79, Mrs. Welsh, of Pinishier, near Bishop's Stortford, widow of Col. Welsh, E. I. Co's. Service, dau. of the late C. T. Maling, esq. of Herrington hall and Hendon lodge, near Sunderland.

In York-terr. Regent's Park, aged 81, Isabella, widow of Richard Powell, M.D.

March 1. At Maida-hill, Elizabeth, wife of Allen Davis, esq.

Aged 67, Henry Smith, esq. of Marlborough-pl. Kennington-cross, formerly of the Exchequer.

Aged 26, Duncan Ferguson, esq. surgeon, youngest son of Mr. J. Ferguson, of the Borough School, Alnwick. After a distinguished career in King's college, London, where he gained many prizes, he was appointed house-physician in King's college hospital, and, a few months ago, lecturer on chemistry and botany at the National Society's training college, Battersea.

March 2. Aged 71, James Dingwall Fordyce, esq.

In Sussex-gardens, Elizabeth-Julia, wife of the Rev. A. Montgomery Campbell.

Aged 74, George Rooke, esq. for many years resident at Fladong's Hotel, Oxford-st. third and last surviving son of the late Charles Rooke, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth.

In Hanover-sq. aged 63, John Deering, esq.

March 3. In Chester-square, Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Gover, esq.

March 4. At her daughter's, Mrs. Shaw, Clapham Park, aged 83, Catharine, relict of William Wardrop, esq. secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

Aged 64, Thomas Kirk, esq. of Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, solicitor.

At Camberwell, aged 80, G. Davis, esq.

March 5. In Albert-st. Regent's Park, Mary, wife of Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.

March 6. At Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, aged 66, Lucy, widow of James Oridge, esq. of Kentish Town.

At Herne-hill, Lucinda, wife of Elkanah Bicknell, esq.

In Clarendon-sq. aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallack, mother of Mr. Henry Wallack and Mr. James Wallack.

In Sussex-st. London University, Jemima-Anne, widow of Capt. T. H. Doyle, Paymaster 75th Regt.

March 6. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Sarah, relict of William Pott, esq.

March 8. Aged 77, Thomas Hallifax, esq. of the banking-house of Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co. Mr. Hallifax had been a partner in the firm more than half a century.

March 9. At Little Holland House, Kensington, aged 40, George Pardoe, M.D. He was of Caius coll. Camb. M.B. 1832, and admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians 1838. He was also Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Member of the Sydenham Society; formerly Physician of the Farringdon and St. Pancras Dispensaries and Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

March 11. At Maida-hill, aged 68, Elizabeth, for 47 years wife of John Thorgood, esq.

March 13. Aged 83, Elizabeth, wife of James Ansted, esq. of Pentonville. She was the second daughter and last survivor of the children of the Rev. John Prior, B.D. formerly Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, and of Packington, in the county of Derby, whose death in 1803 was noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIII. pp. 1088 and 1182.

BEDS.—*Feb. 3.* At Bedford, aged 72, Marmaduke Brown, esq.

Feb. 19. At Amptill, Sinnetta, wife of the Rev. Charles W. F. Cavendish Bentinck, nephew to the Duke of Portland. She was the daughter of James Lambourne,

esq. was married in 1839, and had issue four children, who all died infants.

March 5. At Biggleswade, aged 62, Eliza, wife of William Hogge, esq.

BERKS.—*Feb. 16.* At Windsor, aged 63, John Sturges, esq. youngest son of the late Major Sturges, of Bartlett house, Windsor, and the Priory, Old Windsor.

Feb. 25. At Faringdon, aged 54, Christopher, eldest and only surviving son of the late William Ward, esq.

March 2. Mary, second dau. of the late John Hyde, esq. of Hyde End.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 19.* At Bledlow Ridge, aged 58, T. C. Spiers, esq.

Feb. 21. At the Manor-house, Little Marlow, aged 75, John Ashley, esq. of Clifton, late of Ashley-hall, Jamaica.

Feb. 28. At Mursley, Joseph Richard Causton, esq.

Lately. At High Wycombe, aged 79, Mrs. Havergal, mother of the Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 16.* At Cambridge, at her brother-in-law's, the Rev. Horace Roberts, Louisa, third dau. of the Rev. John Lewis, M.A. Rector of Ingatestone and Rivenhall, Essex.

Feb. 18. At Cambridge, aged 80, Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Gen. W. Spencer, of Bramley-Grange, Yorkshire. She was the dau. of John Swann, esq. and was left a widow in 1829, having had issue two sons, the Rev. Wm. Pakenham Spencer, Rector of Starston, Norfolk, and the late Capt. E. C. Spencer, 28th regt. and two daughters, of whom the younger is wife of the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Aged 24, F. C. Buck, esq. scholar of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and son of Z. A. Buck, esq. organist of Norwich cathedral.

Feb. 23. At Newmarket, aged 35, James, third son of William Bryant, esq.

Feb. 26. At Chatteris, (at the house of her son-in-law, Henry Skeels, esq.) aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Henry Clarke, and dau. of the late Thos. Serocold, esq. of Peterborough.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb. 9.* At Tranmere, in his 84th year, Charles Keay, esq. great-grandson of the celebrated commentator, Matthew Henry.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 19.* At Penzance, aged 20, Edward-Vernon, only son of the late Rev. Vernon Collins, of Padstow.

Feb. 21. At St. German's, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Congdon.

March 1. At St. Austell, aged 83, Prudence, wife of Mr. John Davey. She was carried to her grave by eight grandsons, all brothers, the eldest thirty-five, and the youngest sixteen years of age.

March 3. At West Park, Maker, aged 59, Ann, wife of William Little, esq.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

March 12. At Saltash, Anne-Mary, wife of Major Herring, E.I.C.S., and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Lee, esq. of Hacombe.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 28.* At Kingston House, near Whitehaven, the widow of Capt. Joshua Treacy, R.N.

DERBY.—*Feb. 13.* At Bakewell, aged 32, Mr. Jonathan Wilson, of the firm of Taylor and Wilson, and fourth son of the Rev. Edward Wilson, of Buglawton.

March 1. At Cromford, aged 84, Isabella, relict of John Twigge, esq. late of Bonsall.

March 6. At Staveley House, aged 80, Jane, relict of the Rev. Francis Foxlowe, M.A. of Staveley Hall, Rector of Ordsall, Notts, and Vicar of Elmlton Derbyshire. She was daughter of the late Richard Slater, esq. of Chesterfield, solicitor, and sister to the late General Francis Slater Rebow.

DEVON.—*Feb. 1.* At Plymouth, aged 75, Retired Commander Richard Coates. He entered the navy in 1798, and served 24 years on full pay. In the *Argo 44*, he was engaged in the capture of a large number of privateers, at the reduction of Minorca, and at the taking of the Spanish 42-gun frigate *Santa Teresa*. In the *Excellent 74*, he was in the defence of Gaeta, and capture of Capri. He was made Lieutenant in 1806, and in the *Surinam 16*, in 1809, was at the taking of Martinique. From 1815 to 1826 he was agent for transports afloat, and in April 1847 accepted the office of retired Commander, on the list of 1830, without increase of pay, but retaining the Lieutenant's out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, which had been conferred upon him in 1842.

Feb. 9. At Crediton, aged 91, Miss Susannah Hatch.

Feb. 10. At Tamerton Folliott, aged 40, Duckworth Du Pré, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 15. At the Rectory, Farway, aged 43, Anna-Maria-Forbes, wife of the Rev. Richard Lewis.

Feb. 19. At Honiton, aged 88, Mrs. Ford, relict of Mr. H. Ford, sister of the late Capt. G. B. Westcott, R.N.

At Exeter, aged 66, Richard Lovesy, esq. late of Newent.

Feb. 22. At Kenwith, near Bideford, the residence of her daughter Mrs. Hatherly, aged 96, Mrs. Heywood.

At Pynes, near Exeter, aged 58, Henry Stafford Northcote, esq. eldest son of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. He married in 1815, Agnes-Mary, only dau. of Thomas Cockburn, of Portland-place, esq. His eldest son, Stafford Henry Northcote, esq. Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of Industry next year, is now the heir to the Baronetcy.

Feb. 23. At Exmouth, aged 69, Miss Charlotte Moore, sister of the Ven. Archdeacon of Exeter.

At Dawlish, aged 79, John Dickin, esq.

At the residence of her brother, Richard Blake, esq. Plymouth, aged 85, Mrs. Grace Hardie.

March 3. At Hill's Court, near Exeter, aged 66, Mr. Samuel Treleaven, reporter to the Exeter Flying Post, on which paper he had been employed for fifty-four years. He was remarkable for wonderful powers of memory, of which he formerly afforded many proofs, when reporters were not openly permitted at public meetings.

March 4. At Alphington, aged 61, Luke Ponsford, esq.

March 8. At Hatherleigh, aged 68, Nathaniel Laffer, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1847).

At Chudleigh, aged 66, Mary, relict of Capt. Arcscott, R.N.

DORSET.—*Feb. 26.* At Sherborne, aged 76, John Gray, esq.

Feb. 28. At Weymouth, Augusta-Charlotte, wife of Lieut. J. C. Sicklemore, R.N., commanding H.M. corvette Victoria, and dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Searle, C.B., leaving two infant daughters.

DURHAM.—*Feb. 13.* At South Shields, aged 72, Mr. Oswald Hind, son of the late Oswald Hind, esq. of Stelling Hall, Northumberland.

Feb. 15. At Durham, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. A. J. Clarke, Rector of Porlock, Somerset. She was the only surviving dau. of George Langton, esq. of Langton, co. Lincoln, and grand-dau. of Bennet Langton, esq. and Mary Countess dowager of Rothes.

Lately. At Dipton, aged 87, Thomas Fenwick, esq. colliery viewer.

Feb. 18. Aged 19, Mr. Henry Rennett Retlon, of University college, Durham.

Feb. 21. Aged 20, John Hawdon Barnes, Scholar of Bishop Hatfield's hall, Durham University, last surviving son of the late John Barnes, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Feb. 23. At Elton rectory, aged 61, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Thomas Clarke.

March 1. At Gainford, aged 74, Rowland Webster, esq.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 8.* Aged 41, Edward Hanbury, esq. ninth son of the late Charles Hanbury, esq. of Halstead.

Feb. 10. At Walthamstow, aged 20, Edmund, second son of F. R. Bedwell, esq. and late midshipman of H. M. ship Superb.

Feb. 16. Aged 28, Martha, wife of the Rev. S. W. Waud, M.A., Rector of Rettenden.

At Romford, aged 55, Alfred Ward, esq. clerk of the peace for the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower,

March 2. At Havering-atte-Bower, aged 58, George Rankine, esq.

Eleanor, relict of Alexander Gordon, esq. of Great Myles's.

March 3. At Philpot House, Barking, aged 64, Thomas Wall, esq.

March 9. Ellen, dau. of Thomas Cox, esq. R.N., Hatfield Broad Oak.

At the rectory, Chadwell St. Mary, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Edward Kittoe, R.N.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 8.* At King's Stanley rectory, in her 21st year, Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Forge, Rector of that place.

At Gloucester, aged 84, Mary, relict of the Rev. Charles Jones Hardwick, formerly of Oxford.

At Brimscombe, aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas White, esq.

Feb. 9. Richard Lowe, esq. senior surgeon of the Bristol Infirmary.

Feb. 12. At Bristol, aged 95, Susanah, relict of Peter Holland, esq.

Feb. 13. At Clifton, aged 33, Barbara, wife of Edward Daniel, esq. She was the posthumous child of the late Rev. Thomas Bedford, Vicar of Wilshamstead, and only dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Bedford, of the Clergy Widows' Houses, Cambridge, formerly of "The Barns," near Bedford.

Feb. 20. At Westbury-on-Trym, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of John Sayce, esq.

Feb. 22. At Sandhurst, near Gloucester, aged 63, William Cother, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 73, Lady Keating, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Keating, K.C.B., who died Sept. 12, 1847.

Feb. 24. Eleanor, wife of John Exley, esq. M.A., of Cotham, and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, of Whitehall, Bristol.

Feb. 27. At Clifton, Mary-Laurence, relict of Wm. James Stevenson, esq. Receiver-General of Jamaica.

March 3. At Cheltenham, aged 67, Capt. Guinness, late of E.I.C.S.

March 4. At her brother's, Clifton, aged 81, Mrs. Charlotte Gresley.

March 10. At Highgrove, near Tetbury, Miss Paul, eldest dau. of Walter Paul, esq. in consequence of her dress catching fire.

HANTS.—*Feb. 9.* At Farlington, near Portsmouth, aged 77, Daniel Howard, esq. for upwards of 30 years a magistrate of that borough, having eight times filled the office of mayor.

Feb. 10. At Fareham, aged 85, William Thresher, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county.

Feb. 12. At Southampton, aged 64, Charles Quantrille, esq.

Feb. 15. At Newport, I. W. aged 87, Dickins Buckle, esq. Deputy Inspector-gen. of Hospitals.

Feb. 18. Aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of John Preston, esq. of Winchester.

March 6. At Southampton, Eliza-Matilda, wife of Martin Maddison, esq.

March 9. At St. Mary's, Southampton, aged 82, John Butler Harrison, esq.

HEREFORDSH.—*Feb. 21.* At Hereford, aged 50, John Braithwaite, esq.

HERTS.—*Feb. 16.* At Wrotham, near Barnet, aged 82, Anne, widow of Mr. W. Zillwood, of Dorchester, and sister-in-law of the Rev. J. O. Zillwood, Rector of Compton, near Winchester.

Feb. 18. At Welwyn, Lieut. Cæsar Cottrell Powell, R.N. (1838.) He was the 4th son of John Follitt Powell, esq. by Frances, dau. of Charles Arnott, esq. and niece to Sir Joseph Scott, Bart.

Feb. 21. At Barkway, Herts, aged 82, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Rev. Thomas Lowe.

March 5. At Danesbury, Mary, wife of William Blake, esq. of Portland-place.

March 6. At Barkway, aged 62, Sarah, relict of Anthony Jackson, esq.

March 7. At Sawbridgeworth, aged 86, Mary, relict of Wm. Lord, esq. formerly of Gladwins, Essex.

March 12. At Hertford, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Green, esq. of Sprangewell.

KENT.—*Feb. 9.* At Lee, aged 84, Miss Elizabeth Darby.

Feb. 15. At Updown Farm, near East-ry, aged 51, John Nethersole, esq. leaving a large family.

Feb. 16. At Lullingstone Castle, aged eleven months, Louisa-Ann, dau. of Sir Percival Dyke, Bart.

Feb. 18. At Charlton, Dover, at an advanced age, Miss Hart, dau. of the late Lieut. Hart.

Feb. 19. At Margate, aged 82, John Fisher, esq. formerly of the Admiralty.

Feb. 22. Richard-Drew, second son of Augustus Applegath, esq. Dartford.

Feb. 25. At Strood, aged 83, John Gibbs, esq. solicitor and clerk of the peace for Rochester.

Feb. 27. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 75, Caroline, widow of Col. Hinubar.

Feb. 28. At Penshurst, aged 46, Harriett-Eves, wife of F. R. Lee, esq. R.A.

March 2. At Tunbridge, aged 70, John Scoones, esq.

March 4. At the rectory, Chislehurst, aged 28, Fanny-Catherine, wife of the Rev. Francis Murray.

March 5. Aged 83, Thomas Blackburn, esq. of Joss, St. Peter's, Thanet.

At Harbledown, Canterbury, aged 70, Capt. Elwin, late of the 46th foot.

March 7. At Gillingham, Isabella-Camilla, wife of the Rev. Robert Orgill Leman. She was the youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Twysden, of Roydon hall, co.

Kent, Bart. and married in 1824, Rev. R. O. Leman, 3d son of the late Rev. Tho. Naunton Orgill Leman, Rector of Brampton, in Suffolk, by whom she had issue.

March 8. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 75, Elias Walker Durnford, Lieut.-Gen. and Col. Commandant of the corps of Royal Eng. He received his commission as 2d Lieut. 1793, 1st Lieut. 1796, Capt.-Lieut. 1801, Captain 1805, Lieut.-Col. 1813, Colonel 1825, Major-General 1837, Lieut. General 1846. He was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon and capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794; and served many years in Canada.

March 10. At Margate, aged 81, Anne Maude Harvey, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Harvey (who died Vicar of Eastry, in Kent, in the year 1772), by Catharine Springett, his wife.

Sarah, wife of George Collett, esq. of Walter's-hall, Monkton, Thanet.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 23.* Suddenly, Wm. Burke, esq. of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, an old and much-respected inhabitant of Manchester.

LEICESTERSH.—*Feb. 13.* At Hinckley, aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Moore, of Jericho Lodge, and relict of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Curate of Hinckley.

Feb. 28. At Leicester, aged 53, John Edward Lawton, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 20.* At Lincoln, Mary, dau. of the late Robert Lowrie, esq.

Feb. 23. At the vicarage, Holbeach, in her 12th year, Isabella, only dau. of the Rev. James Morton.

Feb. 26. At Syston Park, aged 8 months, Constance-Marion, only dau. of Sir John Thorold, Bart.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 25.* At Bedfont, Thomas Miller, esq. late Capt. 24th Regt.

Feb. 28. At Kilburn, aged 72, Benjamin Burnett, esq.

March 2. Suddenly, aged 67, John Keymer, esq. of West Drayton.

MONMOUTH.—*Feb. 17.* At Monmouth, aged 79, Rebecca-James, relict of Spencer Compton, esq. Brampton Abbot's.

Feb. 19. At Usk, in her 75th year, Eleanor, wife of Iltyd Nicholl, esq. of the Ham, Glamorganshire. She was the only child and heiress of George Bond, esq. of Newland, co. Glouc. (who died in 1777,) by Eleanor, dau. and heiress of John Morris, esq. of the Pant, in the parish of Llantilio Cressenny, and was married at Usk, in 1807, to Iltyd Nicholl, esq. the representative of an old family in Glamorganshire, by whom she has left issue 3 sons, viz. the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl, M.A., of Exeter college, Oxford, who is married, and has a daughter; George Whitlock Nicholl, esq. barrister-at-law; William

Henry Nicholl, esq.; and two daughters, Eleanor-Anne and Mary.

Feb. 24. At Newport, Miss Hawkins, sister of the late Mr. Hawkins, magistrate of that borough, who died a few days before her.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 19.* At Fritton, aged 88, Mrs. Anne Howes, sister of the late Rev. Thos. Howes, of Morningthorpe.

Aged 59, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Valentine Hill, Rector of Wells.

Feb. 22. At his father's, Downham, aged 28, Mr. Charles Wood, of the firm of Busby and Wood, brewers, Cambridge.

Feb. 23. At Newmarket, James, third son of William Bryant, esq.

Aged 86, Anne, widow of Henry King, esq. of Bottisham.

Feb. 24. At West Somerton, aged 50, Mr. Edward Hales, the eldest brother of Mr. Robert Hales, the Norfolk Giant. The deceased stood 6 feet 8 inches.

Feb. 27. At Stratton St. Michael's, Walter Carver, esq. half-pay surgeon of the 4th Vet. Batt.

NORTHAMPT.—*Feb. 14.* At Hardingstone, aged 64, Lannoy Henry Forbes, esq.

Feb. 19. At Northampton, aged 33, Walter John Malloril, esq. C.E., last remaining son of Mrs. Burnett, and brother-in-law of the Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert.

March 10. At Pitsford Hall, aged 43, William Ralph Payne, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 14.* At Newcastle, aged 39, Wm. Robert Hawks, son of the late John Hawks, esq. of London and Gateshead.

Feb. 15. At the Lucker station, near Belford, aged 73, Richard Robson, esq. of Greenhill, near Bamburgh. He was formerly for 26 years bailiff and auditor to the Duke of Northumberland; after his resignation from which appointment in 1830, he made a long tour through the agricultural districts of England and Scotland; and subsequently became principal manager of the late Earl Grey's estates, in which capacity he resided at Howick until that nobleman's death in 1845, and then retired to Greenhill. He was killed by the mail train when imprudently crossing the rail-road.

NORTS.—*Lately.* At Halem, aged 102, Mr. Richard Chantry, farmer. He was borne to the grave by four of his great grandchildren. He has left 20 grandchildren, 45 great grandchildren, and nearly 20 great-great-grandchildren.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 13.* At Hensington House, Woodstock, aged 32, Margaret-Marie, wife of G. W. Bacon, esq.

Feb. 23. At Great Tew vicarage, aged 30, George 2nd son of the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. of Fountain Hall.

Feb. 26. At Oxford, aged 62, Mrs. Faulkner.

Feb. 28. At Oxford, aged 45, H. C. Schomberg, esq. of Wans-house and Seend, Wilts. His remains are interred in the family vault at Seend.

March 6. At Oxford, aged 18, Mr. Giles Edwin Daubeney, of Magdalen college, in consequence of falling over an unfinished railway bridge near St. Thomas's.

March 8. Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Dudley, esq. solicitor, Oxford.

RUTLAND.—*Feb. 17.* At the rectory, Bridge-Casterton, aged 34, Henry-Charles, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Atlay, and nephew to James Hovell, esq. of Brighton.

SALOP.—*Feb. 13.* At Wellington, aged 70, John Gayner Hull, esq. surgeon, formerly of Bristol.

Feb. 20. At Shrewsbury, aged 87, Deborah, relict of Thomas Loxdale, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 7.* At Curry Rivel, aged 91, Thos. Dinham, esq.

Feb. 9. At North Petherton, aged 34, Rosa-Henrietta, widow of C. A. Crosswell, esq. surgeon, of North Brixton.

Feb. 12. At Bath, aged 76, John Stone, esq. formerly of the firm of Messrs. Philpot and Stone, solicitors, London.

Feb. 13. At Midford Castle, aged 59, Charles Thomas Conolly, esq. He was the son and heir of Charles Conolly, esq. who died in 1828, by Maria-Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Bourke, esq. He married first in 1814 Elizabeth, dau. of John Clifton, esq. of Lythan hall, co. Lanc. and secondly, in 1828, Jane, dau. of Philip Lawless, esq. of Durham, and by the former marriage he had issue Charles John Conolly, esq. who married in 1840 the only dau. of the late Prince de Ruffano, of Naples.

Feb. 17. Henry Ponsford, esq. of Minehead.

Feb. 18. At Bath, Elizabeth Carruthers, second dau. of the late John Carruthers, esq. of Shacklwell.

Feb. 20. At Bath, aged 85, Miss Catherine Boycott, late of Whitchurch, Salop.

At Bath, aged 80, Martha Hatton Dodwell, dau. of the Rev. H. Dodwell, Rector of Harlaxton and Coltersworth, Linc.

Feb. 22. At Taunton, aged 75, Anne, wife of J. W. Marriott, esq. leaving, after a union of 54 years, eleven children.

Feb. 23. At the Farm, Stoke Gifford, occupied by his family for several generations, aged 92, Mr. Daniel Webb. He was the survivor of a numerous family, remarkable for their longevity, the united ages of 12 of whom amounted to 1000 years. William died at the age of 70, Richard 78, Lucy 80, Emma 80, Christina 82, Isaac 83, Jacob 85, Mary 88,

Susan 88, Abraham 86, Hannah 89, and Daniel 92.

Feb. 25. At Bath, aged 63, Robert Thomas Crucefix, esq. M.D. LL.D. for many years an active, zealous, charitable Freemason, and founder of the "Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons."

Feb. 26. At Crowcombe, Elizabeth, youngest dau. and one of the co-heiresses of the late John Carew, esq. of Anthony, Cornwall, and sister of Mrs. Carew, of Crowcombe Court.

March 2. At Bath, aged 81, Lady Hussey Bickerton, widow of Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, Bart. and K.C.B. She was the daughter of James Athill, esq. of Antigua. Sir Richard died without issue in 1832.

March 6. At Wells, aged 83, Annabella, relict of the Rev. W. P. Wickham, of Charlton House. She was the daughter of Stevens Totton, esq. barrister-at-law, and mother of the Rev. P. T. Wickham, Rector of Shepton Mallet, T. P. Wickham, esq. and two daughters.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 11.* At Handsworth, aged 85, George Swinson, esq.

Feb. 14. At Leek, aged 90, Prudence, widow of Samuel Tibbits, esq. of Northampton.

Feb. 21. At Barton-under-Needwood, Mary, sixth dau. of the late Jonathan Peel, esq. of Accrington House, Lanc.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 19.* At Barrow, aged 31, John Shillito, esq. eldest son of the late Stephen Tyymm Shillito, esq. of Barrow-hall.

March 1. At his seat, Marlesford Hall, aged 62, William Abraham Shuldham, esq. He was the eldest son of Wm. Shuldham, esq. of Marlesford, who died May, 1845, at the great age of 102. He was bred to the law, and called to the bar in 1812. Dying unmarried, the family, which traces its origin to the reign of Hen. III. has become extinct in this line. His younger brother, Samuel, an officer in the Scotch Greys, was killed at Waterloo, unmarried. His eldest sister married Wm. Fred. Schreiber, esq. of the Round Wood, Ipswich, and died in 1832, leaving issue. His younger sister, Louisa, still survives, and is unmarried.

March 8. Aged 90, Mrs. Susan Clarke, of Rushmere, near Ipswich, leaving her husband, who is now 95 years of age, to whom she has been married 70 years. There are 10 children now living, and it is supposed at least 100 grandchildren; 68 years since they lost one child, since which period there has not been a death in the family. The oldest child is now 68 years of age, the youngest 47.

SURREY.—*Nov. 27.* Aged 59, Mary, wife of Thomas Parkes, esq. of Betchworth,

and mother of A. T. Parkes, esq. of Tring.

Feb. 11. At Thornton Heath, Croydon, aged 62, John Farley, esq.

Feb. 26. At Cleveland Villa, Surbiton, Eliza, wife of Major Liptrap, 22nd N. Inf.

Feb. 28. At Roehampton, aged 88, Thomas Cockburn, esq. late of the East India Company's Service.

March 7. At Epsom, aged 60, John Allan, esq. Surgeon R.N.

March 9. At Kingston, aged 90, Benjamin Duncomb, formerly of Jamaica.

March 11. At Shirley, near Croydon, aged 39, William Watton, esq. only son of the late W. S. Watton, esq. of Hercules buildings, and Woodside, near Croydon.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 30.* At Brighton, aged 15, Grace-Harriet, only dau. of Capt. H. B. Blogg, 7th Madras Cavalry, having survived her younger sister but 13 days.

Feb. 6. At Hastings, aged 78, Robert Honner, esq. Colonel in the army.

Feb. 10. At Brighton, of apoplexy, aged 33, John Hamlin Borrer, jun. esq. son of Mr. Hamlin Borrer, banker. The deceased has left a wife, and an infant child four months old.

Feb. 11. Aged 63, William Buckle, esq. late of Rogate.

At Wadhurst, aged 74, Tho. Wace esq.

Feb. 20. At Brighton, aged 76, Robert Dix, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 21. At Brighton, aged 76, Alexander James Strachan, esq.

Feb. 22. At Midhurst, aged 38, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles Alcock, Vicar of Adderbury, Oxon, and youngest dau. of James Butler, esq. of Selborne.

At Brighton, aged 47, Richard Perkins, esq. late of Park-sq. Regent's Park.

Feb. 24. At Hastings, aged 19, Christina-Letitia, eldest dau. of William Charles Macready.

March 3. At Brighton, aged 81, Caroline, relict of William Chippindall, esq. of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

March 8. At Brighton, aged 63, Eliza-Lucy, dau. of the late John Williams, esq. of Pencarthuchaf, Merionethshire.

At St. Leonard's, aged 16, Henrietta, elder surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Henry Parry, Rector of Bothal, Northumberland.

March 10. At Brighton, Charlotte-Sophia, second surviving dau. of Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

March 11. At Brighton, aged 82, James Bird, esq. late of the Chancery Register office, and of Tooting Common.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 7.* At Leamington, Margaret, Lady Campbell, widow of Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Campbell, C.B. who died Aug. 13, 1841 (see a memoir of him in our vol. xvi. p. 542).

Feb. 15. At Leamington, aged 43, Louisa-Anne, widow of Rev. Francis Gottwaltz, Vicar of Coughton, co. Warw. and eldest dau. of the late J. J. Blencowe, esq. of Marston St. Lawrence.

Feb. 26. At Atherstone, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of John Bourne, esq.

March 8. At Leamington, aged 35, Joseph Whalley, esq. of Lancaster, barrister-at-law, of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

WILTS.—*Jan. 29.* At Calcutt, Cricklade, aged 98, Elizabeth, relict of William Champenowne, esq.

Jan. 31. Whilst on a visit at the vicarage, Swindon, aged 28, Maryanne, 2nd dau. of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Laund, co. Lincoln.

Feb. 13. At West Kingston, aged 89, Richard Bennett, esq.

Feb. 16. At Avon, near Stratford-sub-Castle, aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth Comp-ton.

Feb. 27. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 83, Elizabeth, only surviving sister of the late George Eyre, esq. of Warrens.

At Cricklade, aged 76, Ann, wife of William Wakefield, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 13.* At Malvern, aged 50, Lieut. Henry Quin, R.N. (1820). He served at the siege of Gaeta, and at the bombardment of Algiers.

Feb. 15. At Wick House, Pershore, aged 77, Richard Hudson, esq. for forty-five years a magistrate of the county.

At Great Malvern, Jane, dau. of the late Col. Harness.

Feb. 19. At Worcester, aged 79, Ann, widow of Jacob Turner, esq. formerly of Park Hall, and only dau. of Thomas Farley, esq. formerly banker of Worcester.

Feb. 25. Aged 45, Sarah, wife of Thomas Lingen, esq. of Lincomb.

Lately. At Feckenham, Miss Bird; after whose death, on an examination of the house, a large quantity of blankets and other clothing was found hoarded up, but so eaten by the moths as to become valueless; and in a tea-cup a cheque for 800*l.* and 900*l.* in bank notes. Throughout a long illness she was kindly waited upon and assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Brown, to whom she used to express her deep sorrow at her inability to recompense them, owing to her poverty. The property discovered reverts to her brother, Mr. Joseph Bird, of Redmarley.

YORK.—*Jan. 30.* On the Mount, York, aged 80, Joseph Jakell, esq.

Feb. 6. Betsey, wife of Thomas C. Wrigley, esq. New-house, Huddersfield, and dau. of Geo. Ferndy, esq. Withington lodge, near Manchester.

Feb. 11. At Scarborough, aged 78, Thomas Hick, esq. shipowner.

Feb. 20. Aged 36, Emma, wife of T. H. Barker, esq. surgeon, York.

Feb. 23. At Bridlington, aged 59, Robert Davison, esq. manager of the branch of the York Union Banking Comp.

At Scarbro', Walter Etty, esq. late of Lombard-st. and brother to the late Wm. Etty, esq. R.A. of York.

Feb. 24. At Wakefield, aged 55, John Hatfield, esq. of Hatfield hall.

Feb. 26. Dorothy, wife of Benjamin Micklethwaite, esq. surgeon, Sheffield.

March 2. At Richmond, aged 88, Mrs. Ann Fisher.

March 5. Aged 56, John Clark, esq. of Goodmanham.

At Hull, aged 69, John Wade, esq. of the firm of R. Wade, Son, and Co. of Hull, merchants.

At Scarbro', aged 91, Susannah, relict of John Crosby, esq. of York.

March 7. At Acomb, near York, aged 14, John-Singleton, only son of the Rev. William Hewson.

March 10. At York, aged 81, Thomas Haigh, esq.

At Richmond, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Caleb Readshaw, Rector of Covington, Hunts. and Vicar of Eastby, near Richmond.

WALES.—*Feb. 9.* At Morfa Lodge, Carnarvonshire, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of James Spooner, esq. and formerly of Leigh Court, Worcestershire.

March 4. At Carmarthen, aged 81, Eleanor, wife of George Children, esq. only surviving child of the late Dr. Charles Hutton, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and aunt of the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A. Rector of St. Paul's Covent-garden, and of Charles Vignoles, esq. civil engineer.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 16.* At Woodlands, Blairgowrie, Mrs. Allan M'Laren; also *Jan. 17.* Allan M'Laren, esq. surgeon R.N.

Jan. 21. At Murray Lodge, Portobello, aged 77, John Baird, esq.

Jan. 22. At Glasgow, Mrs. Macadam, of Easterhouse.

Feb. 3. At Fulsha Wood, parish of St. Quivox, aged 88, Robert Tannock. He had been a worker on the estate of Auchencruive for upwards of sixty years. In youth he was a bed-fellow and constant companion of Robert Burns, and both were taught together to play on the violin. The Ayrshire bard presented him with one of his best pieces, written with his own hand, which Mr. T. appreciated very highly.

Feb. 4. At Comely Bank, Mrs. Agnes Frame, relict of James Edmond, esq. sometime Provost of Stirling, and dau. of the late Rev. J. Frame, Minister of Alloa.

Feb. 6. At Peelrig, Berwickshire, George Hewit Ainslie, esq. eldest surviving

son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Ainslie, of Teviot Grove.

Feb. 7. At Glasgow, James Barnwell Tattnell, esq. Commander R.N.

Feb. 10. In Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Kerr, late of the Madras Cavalry.

Feb. 14. At Kelso, N.B., Jesse, wife of P. Wilson, esq. banker, and sister of Mrs. W. Matterson, of York.

Feb. 15. Suddenly, at the Botanic Garden, Glasgow, aged 25, Dr. James Cragie Murray, R.N.

Feb. 19. At Blue-hill, near Castle Douglas, aged 67, Alexander Lawrie Johnstone, esq. late of Singapore.

Mrs. Helen M'Call, wife of Colin R. Dunlop, esq. at Fullarton House, Glasgow.

Feb. 20. At Belmont, aged 89, Thomas M'Nair, esq. last surviving brother of the late Gen. M'Nair, C.B.

Feb. 22. At Cromarty, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Robertson, of Strowan, C.B., K.L.

Feb. 26. At Portobello, near Edin-

burgh, aged 37, Major Henry Siddons, of the Bengal Engineers.

At Edinburgh, Major Thomas Canch, Fort Major of Edinburgh Castle. He was the first man who planted his foot on the summit of the ramparts of Badajoz, and the medal he received last year was accompanied with no fewer than twelve clasps recording the battles in which he had been engaged. He attained the rank of Major 1830, and received his appointment in 1840.

March 3. At Latham Mill, parish of Dunnichen, Mrs. Walker, East Mill of Cortachy, aged 108 years. The deceased has given birth to five daughters, all alive; her grandchildren are twenty-seven alive, thirteen having died; great-grandchildren thirteen alive, eight having died; in all fifty-five. She retained all her faculties to the last. She was born in the parish of Aylth, in the year 1742. Her father was out in '45 under the banner of Lord Ogilvie, of Airlie, and was present at Culloden.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Feb. 23 .	394	308	209	—	911	467	444	1536
March 2 .	418	273	202	3	896	460	436	1574
„ 9 .	371	282	222	—	875	433	442	1476
„ 16 .	432	327	205	3	967	500	467	1384
„ 23 .	437	342	239	8	1026	520	506	1462

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
38 1	23 8	14 11	22 7	24 1	25 2

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 25.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 18*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 25.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 25:—

Beasts.....	British, 3,395.....	Foreign, 348.....	Total, 3,743
Sheep.....	„ 22,050.....	„ 490.....	„ 22,540
Calves.....	„ 108.....	„ 44.....	„ 152
Pigs.....	„ 184.....	„ 0.....	„ 184

COAL MARKET, MARCH 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt,—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	44	49	39	30, 34	gloomy
27	37	48	39	31, 23	cloudy, fair
28	37	41	49	, 20	foggy, cloudy
M. 1	44	50	50	, 29	fair, do.
2	50	53	48	, 24	do. do.
3	48	53	43	29, 78	do. do. rain
4	40	44	35	30, 08	rn. fair, cldy.
5	35	47	38	, 40	fair, cloudy
6	36	53	45	, 52	do. do.
7	47	51	48	, 49	rain, cloudy
8	40	44	42	, 38	cloudy
9	43	47	43	, 18	foggy, fr. cldy.
10	46	53	43	, 20	fair, cloudy
11	40	47	35	, 28	do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
12	40	47	38	30, 52	foggy, fr. cldy.
13	40	51	38	, 51	fair, cloudy
14	45	48	40	, 45	cloudy
15	39	44	34	, 42	do.
16	38	47	28	, 19	do.
17	30	36	28	, 26	fair, cloudy
18	30	39	37	, 26	cloudy
19	45	46	41	, 14	rain, cloudy
20	40	45	43	, 16	cloudy
21	42	44	35	, 15	do.
22	38	47	45	, 07	rn. fair, cldy.
23	36	40	34	29, 48	snow, fr. do.
24	34	37	34	, 46	do. rain
25	33	39	30	, 52	cloudy, rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26		95	95	97	8				88 85 pm.	54 57 pm.
27	207	95	95	97	8		104 ½		88 84 pm.	54 57 pm.
28	207 ½	95	95	97	8	94 ½	104 ¾		84 87 pm.	54 57 pm.
1		95	95	97 ¾	8				87 pm.	57 54 pm.
2		95	95	97 ¾	8			267 ½	87 pm.	54 57 pm.
4	207 ½	95	95	98	8				84 87 pm.	54 57 pm.
5	207 ½	96	95	98	8	95 ½			84 87 pm.	57 54 pm.
6	207	96	96	98	8		105 ¼		84 pm.	55 58 pm.
7	207 ½	96	96 ½	98	8				85 87 pm.	55 58 pm.
8		96	96	99	8			268		55 pm.
9	206 ½	96	96 ½	99	8				84 pm.	57 58 pm.
11	207	96	96 ½	99	8				84 86 pm.	56 59 pm.
12	207 ½	96	96 ½	98 ¾	8		106 ¼		84 87 pm.	60 57 pm.
13			96 ½						84 pm.	60 pm.
14			95 ½							61 59 pm.
15			96						85 88 pm.	59 61 pm.
16			96						85 88 pm.	59 61 pm.
18			95 ½						85 88 pm.	61 59 pm.
19			95						85 pm.	59 61 pm.
20			95							59 61 pm.
21			95						86 pm.	59 63 pm.
22			95						87 88 pm.	61 65 pm.
23			95							62 65 pm.
25			95						88 86 pm.	63 62 pm.
26			95						86 89 pm.	62 65 pm.
27			95						86 89 pm.	62 66 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1850.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Family of Colby—Quarterings of Huysh of Sand—Height of Great Polish Plain—Basilicon Doron—Brown's Fumigator.....	458
The Early History of the Gypsies in Europe : by T. Wright, Esq. F.S.A.....	459
The Proper Division of Shakspeare's "King Lear" into Acts	465
The Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca	462
Notices of the Gregorians alluded to by Pope	475
Inkersley's Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France.....	478
Authorship of the fabricated "English Mercurie" of 1588, and remarks on the origin of Newspapers : by Thomas Watts, Esq.	485
Expenses of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Uxbridge	491
Original Letters of the Man of Ross	493
Cutt's Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses (<i>with four Plates</i>)	495
Report of the Commissioners upon the British Museum, and remarks on the present state of the Library Catalogue.....	501
Monument of Lady Albert Conyngham at Mickleham (<i>with a Plate</i>)	510
NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.—Portrait of Vittoria Colonna, by Michel Angelo—Dinner of the Society of Antiquaries—The Inscriptions at Behistun—The "Monumenta Historica Britannica"—Baptism in the reign of Elizabeth—"The Happy Man's Shirt"—Claudia and Pudens—Watch of Mary Queen of Scots	510
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Stowell's Memoir of the Life of Richard Winter Hamilton, 513; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, 514; Hamilton's Memoir of Lady Colquhoun, 514; Mr. W. Downing Bruce's Letter to R. Monckton Milnes, Esq. M.P. 515; Spencer's Sketches of Travel in the East, 515; Howard's Revelations of Egyptian Mysteries	515
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—Trinity College, Dublin	516
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 516; Archæological Institute—British Archæological Association.....	519
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 521; Foreign News, 524; Domestic Occurrences	525
Promotions and Preferments, 527; Births and Marriages ...	528
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of The Earl of Macclesfield; General Lord Aylmer; Gen. the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakenham; Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald; Sir W. P. L. Phillips, Bart.; Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart.; Rear-Admiral Sir Gordon Bremer; General R. D. Blake; Lieut.-Gen. Nicol; Major-General A. D. Faunce; The Dean of Hereford; The Dean of Salisbury; Rev. Edward Bickersteth; Rev. T. S. Grimshawe; C. W. Bigge, Esq.; Henry Willoughby, Esq.; John Mirehouse, Esq.; Sir Thomas Marrable; Capt. R. Basset; Lieut. J. R. Forrest; John Peter Deering, Esq. R.A.; Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq. F.S.A.; Thomas Martin; Charles Robert Forrester; Madame Dulcken; Herr Schadow	531—546
CLERGY DECEASED	546
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	550
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 559; Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	560

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with an Engraving of the MONUMENT of LADY ALBERT CONYNNGHAM at Mickleham; and with several Engravings of ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL SLABS and CROSSES.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Davis Protheroe is anxious to ascertain the parentage and ancestry of *Charles Colby, Commissioner of the Navy*, who died at Gunton House, the seat of his friend Sir Charles Saunders, K.B. 28 Dec. 1771, aged 70. He is also desirous to know the way in which *Thomas Colby, Clerk of the Cheque* at Portsmouth, afterwards at Chatham, was related to Sir Thomas Colby, Bart., who names him as his kinsman in his will, dated 1729. This Mr. Colby died in 1750, aged 78, and his representatives are the Brady family, descended from the eminent versifier of the Psalms, and Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

The same gentleman remarks in another communication. "In the month of October, 1831, you inserted in your Magazine a letter from me requesting any information which might illustrate the arms and quarterings of *James Huyshe, of Sand, in Devonshire*. I ought not to forget that the questions involved in my inquiry may be interesting to some genealogists, and therefore I venture upon troubling you with a minute piece of genealogical information which confirms the opinion I then expressed that the arms of Sir Thomas Seymer, Lord Mayor of London, must have been introduced by Bouchier into the coat of Huyshe. For I find that Dame Mary Seymer, in her will, dated 24th Sept. 1553, and proved in 1556 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, mentions her niece, Margaret Hywys, daughter of Robert "Bos", also Mary, daughter of said Margaret Huys, also James Hughes husband to the said Margaret. Orthography did not exist in that day. We have here James Huyshe, Margaret Bowser or Bouchier his first wife, and Mary their daughter, who we know was baptized the 7th Dec. 1554. I assume it as undoubted, since I have the authority of several gentlemen of the Heralds' College for the fact, that the word 'niece' was frequently used for grand-daughter at that period. This use however is not so familiar, but that I think it is to be wished that some of your correspondents would favour us with an accumulation of instances in which the relationship is proved, and the sense in which the term is used is clearly defined, and not as here where the word is adduced as a proof of the relationship."

Alpha wishes us to call the attention

of Polish antiquaries and the eminent English engineers at present engaged in the construction of a bridge at Kiev in that country, to a question of much historical and geographical importance. A tract has lately been published in Dublin, entitled "*A vindication of the Bardic accounts of the early invasions of Ireland, with a verification of the River Ocean of the Greeks.*" In this tract the author, assuming the truth of the ancient testimonies to the bursting of the Thracian Bosphorus, and the consequent discharge of a great part of the waters of the Euxine, proceeds to argue that before that occurrence the waters, being maintained at a high level, must have flowed over the low plain of Poland, and proceeded either to the Baltic Sea or the North Sea; constituting the mighty River Ocean of Homer, and the other Greek poets, and furnishing a navigable course both for commerce and the migration of races. The possibility of the truth of this suggestion would be determined by ascertaining THE HEIGHT OF THE GREAT POLISH PLAIN. It is roughly estimated by the author of the tract at about 300 feet. But he relies on a loose statement that a balloon could pass over almost the whole of Poland at a height of 20 toises (120 feet) without meeting obstruction. It would be a great boon to historical literature if the present opportunity of determining the question were taken advantage of.

A. RAVEN remarks "there were only seven copies printed of the first edition of the *BASILICON DORON* of King James I.; can any of your bibliographical readers oblige me by informing me in whose possession they are now to be found?"

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a portable instrument for fumigating plants in greenhouses or elsewhere, called *BROWN'S PATENT FUMIGATOR*. It is certainly superior to instruments for the same purpose hitherto in use, inasmuch as it is easily managed, and delivers the smoke in a dense mass, but cool, instead of scorching, as has been hitherto the case, whereby the plants to which it was applied were often much injured.

Errata.—P. 452, the death of James Bryant, at Newmarket, is placed erroneously under Norfolk, instead of Cambridgeshire.

P. 453, in the account of Wm. A. Shuldham, for his younger brother *Samuel*, read *Lemuel*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE GYPSIES IN EUROPE.

PERHAPS there is no phenomenon in modern history so singular and mysterious as the sudden appearance throughout Europe of that wandering people, who have been known in different parts by the title of Cingari, Zigeuner, or Zincalis (apparently a name of Oriental origin), Bohemians, or Egyptians, from the countries from whence their migration was supposed to have begun, or, as the latter has been corrupted in our language, Gypsies, and who have ever since remained in all the countries in which they settled a people apart from the rest of the population. The history of this strange nomadic race has employed various writers, but writers who in general have been much better acquainted with their modern condition than with their earlier movements; and indeed these are not very easily traced by the dim light of annalists, who had matters of greater public interest to narrate, and who took little notice of the wanderings of a few restless beggars or marauders, unless where they had created some momentary excitement, which produced results that were not to be overlooked. Thus even the best of our writers on this subject, including the most recent, Mr. Borrow, have fallen into errors and misunderstandings, most of which would be avoided by a careful reference to original authorities. A French antiquary, M. Bataillard, has collected these authorities with great care in several numbers of the valuable but here little known publication, the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, and we think it will not be uninteresting to the English

reader if we give briefly the substance of his researches.

It has generally been taken for granted that the Gypsies first made their appearance in Europe in the fifteenth century; but documents have been recently brought to light which appear to furnish sufficient evidence of their existence in two different and widely separated localities at a much earlier period. A charter of Boleslas V. king of Poland, dated in the year 1256, speaks of a class of the population of that kingdom popularly named Szalassii (*advene qui vulgariter Szalassii vocantur*) in terms which led to the supposition that the name belonged to a tribe of veritable Gypsies. This opinion, however, was disputed, and it could not easily be sustained with a single document which contained no more precise information. But since the publication of his first articles on this subject, M. Bataillard has, in an article published in the same journal, within the last few months, referred to other documents recently discovered in Poland and Wallachia, which appear to leave no doubt that the Szalassii spoken of in Boleslas's charter were Gypsies, and shew that they still continued to exist under that name in the fourteenth century. The documents thus referred to are charters of two woiwodes of Wallachia, in 1386 and 1387, conferring a donation on the monastery of St. Anthony by their uncle Wladislas, in 1370, of forty *salaschi* of *Cigani*, or, in other words, of forty tents of Gypsies. At this time, therefore, the Gypsies of Poland and Wallachia, although still living in tents, and probably nomadic in their

habits, seem to have had some sort of local settlement, at least a temporary one, and to have paid a certain tax or tribute of so much a tent or family, which was what was given to the monastery. It is to the tax levied on the Szalassii that the older charter of Boleslas V. refers.

We find during this same early period, in Cyprus, Gypsies who were *advena*, or of a foreign race, and who present most of the characteristics of those of modern times. They are mentioned by an English traveller to the East, Symon Symeonis, whose narrative was printed at Cambridge by Nasmith, from a manuscript in Corpus Christi college, in 1778. This writer visited Cyprus in 1332, and he relates that he saw there a race of people, living in the open country, who followed the Greek ritual, and pretended to be descendants of Cain.

"They rarely, or ever," he says, "remain in one place more than thirty days; but ever, as though bearing God's curse with them, after the thirtieth day, go like vagabonds and fugitives from one locality to another, in the manner of the Arabs, with small, oblong, black, low tents, and run from cavern to cavern, because the place where they establish themselves becomes in that space of time so full of vermin and filth that it is no longer habitable."*

This passage had been overlooked by most former writers on the subject, but its truth is confirmed by the knowledge that they were there under the name of Cingani in the following century, and that at that time they seem to have been somewhat in the position of those of Poland and Wallachia at the previous period. A curious circumstance has been pointed out with regard to the latter. There has been preserved an edict of Birger, King of Sweden, dated the 12th of March, 1303, and which refers to a similar edict as published by Birger's father, which banishes from the kingdom various classes of vagabonds, and especially "vagabonds called *Sculuara*, and

strangers who are in the service of no one, who are known to have committed in many places secret murders, robberies, and thefts, and many other intolerable mischiefs." The northern antiquaries have pointed out the similarity of this edict to those of a later period which were expressly directed against the Gypsies; and we are told that one of the names still given to the Gypsies in Sweden is *Skøjare*, of which *Sculuara* has been supposed to have been a corruption, and both are imagined to have some connection with the *Szalassii* of Poland. If this be correct, it would seem that the first wanderings of the Gypsies towards the west had taken place along the shores of the Baltic.

The foregoing facts seem to leave little room for doubt that the Gypsy tribes had made their appearance in the parts of Europe bordering on the Black Sea, and also in the island of Cyprus, as early as the thirteenth century. We have no direct information as to whence they came, and it is not a part of our design to investigate the notices which have been preserved of them in Asia; but the most probable explanation seems to be that those of Poland and Wallachia made their way into Europe along the shores of the Euxine. At a later period the Cingani of Cyprus pretended that they had come originally from Egypt. Hence, in France, where wandering parties of Gypsies seem to have come both from the south and from the north, they were called indiscriminately Bohemians and Egyptians, and sometimes they were spoken of as Saracens.

The grand migration of the Gypsies towards the west appears to have commenced at the beginning of the fifteenth century. From 1417 to 1438, a few bands, or perhaps only one small band, of Gypsies from Bohemia seem to have wandered over western Europe, as though to explore it, before their fellows came abroad in greater numbers. Their departure from Bohemia is traced in the first of the years just

* Ibidem et vidimus gentem extra civitatem, ritu Græcorum utentem, et de genere Chaym se esse asserentem; quæ raro vel nunquam in loco aliquo moratur ultra xxx. dies, sed semper velut a Deo maledicta vaga et profuga post xxx^{um} diem de campo in campum, cum tentoriis parvis, oblongis, nigris, et humilibus, ad modum Arabum, de caverna in cavernam discurrit, quia locus ab his habitatus post dictum terminum efficitur plenus vermibus et immunditiis, cum quibus impossibile est habitare.

named,* towards the end of which they suddenly made their appearance at the mouth of the Elbe. A contemporary chronicler, a monk of Lubeck named Hermann Corner, has given us an account of their appearance, and describes their route among the Hanse towns. They began at Luneburg; then crossed the Elbe and proceeded to Hamburg; and then, following the shores of the Baltic, they visited successively Lubeck, Wismar, Rostock, Strahlsund, and Greifswald. According to the account of the chronicles, the number of adults forming this band was three hundred, and reckoning the children they were probably not much under five hundred, for the Gypsies have always been remarkable for the number of their children. They had two chiefs, a "duke," and a "count," who ruled over them and acted as judges. Although they seem often to have separated into small bands in their march, they followed each other, and acknowledged one leader. They are described as being very ugly, and very dirty, and dark like Tartars, which was the name the common people applied to them, though they called themselves *Secanes*.† Some of the men rode on horses, while others traveled on foot; the women and children were carried in the baggage waggons. They pretended that after having been converted to Christianity they became apostates and returned to their former paganism, in punishment for which their bishops had imposed upon them by way of penance that they should lead a wandering life for seven years. They showed letters of protection which they had obtained from different princes, among which there is said to have been one of Sigismund King of the Romans, and these procured them friendly receptions from princes and prelates of the Church, and in towns and fortified places. Nevertheless they were soon known for incorrigible thieves, and the people of the towns would not allow them to enter their walls, but forced them to encamp in the open fields. Some of them were even arrested and punished.

We trace the further route of this band by other chroniclers, for their appearance was so novel and singular that it was everywhere taken notice of as a remarkable event. On quitting Greifswald they entered Misnia, where they committed so many thefts and other disorders, that the margrave found it necessary to expel them. In the spring of 1418 this wandering horde came to Leipsig, and thence they spread through Hesse, entered the country of the Grisons, traversed the canton of Appenzell, and penetrated into that of Zurich. The Swiss chroniclers have been led into some extraordinary exaggeration of the numbers of these strange wanderers; one, Tschudi, estimates them at forty thousand; Stumpf says fourteen thousand; and another makes it only fourteen hundred; but even for that number we can only account by supposing that they had been joined by new parties of their wandering brethren—a supposition for which we have no direct authority.

The Gypsies appeared before Zurich on the last day of August, 1418, and encamped outside the town, on the banks of the Limath. They remained there six days, and then went to Baden in Argow, where they separated into two bands. They are described by the Swiss chroniclers as being generally dark, men, women, and children, and as having their dukes, counts, and lords. They are said to have called their chief Duke Michael of Egypt. These repeated stories of their origin and history, though we may be sure they were fictions, are singular. They pretended that they had been driven from Egypt by the Sultan and the Turks, and that they were condemned to pass seven years as miserable vagabonds. They seemed now to have restrained their evil propensities, for the Swiss, we are told, found them to be honest people, and good Christians; they were poorly clothed, but they had much gold and silver upon them, and paid freely for all they eat and drank.

When we consider all the circumstances, and especially the evident in-

* Borrow, by some strange confusion of the original authorities, has made this band of Gypsies to consist of *three thousand*, and has made some other erroneous statements regarding them.

† From whence the German name *Zigeuner*, still applied to them.

crease in their numbers, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that there had been a general rendezvous of the scattered parties of Gypsies in Switzerland. Their passage through Switzerland was rapid, and they seem only to have crossed its north-eastern extremity. Of the two parties into which they separated at Baden, one crossed the extremity of the Jura mountains, while the other appears to have entered the grand duchy of Baden, and to have gone to Strasburg the same year. On the first of November of this same year, a party of these wanderers, estimated at about three hundred, came to Augsburg. They were probably the main body of the band, as they had with them the two dukes and the two counts. They pretended here to be exiles from Asia Minor, and to be skilful fortune-tellers; but they were soon found to be thieves and rogues.

We can now no longer follow these people in their route, although from time to time they make their appearance in different places in a manner that shows that they never remained long stationary. We learn from a curious document published by M. de Laplane in his *History of Sisteron in Provence*, that the Gypsies arrived before that town on the first of October, 1419, and that they had already wandered over the greater part of Provence. The people of Sisteron were alarmed at this invasion, and would not allow them to enter the town. They remained in a field outside, encamped like a party of soldiers, and the people, imitating the example of other towns of the South, sent them provisions.

During the three following years, no known chronicler has preserved any account of the wanderings of this singular people. Many of them probably perished during this period, others perhaps separated from their companions, and the passports they had obtained from the Emperor and others may have lost their force. Those who remained together resolved to visit Italy, and to obtain new letters of protection from no less a personage than the Pope.

On the 18th of July, 1422, a troop of about a hundred individuals, including women and children, presented themselves at Bologna, and took up their lodgings in the arcades of the

gate *di Galiera*, with the exception of their duke, who lodged in a tavern. The description of these people given by the Bolognese chronicler agrees with that of the more northern writers. He tells us that their duke, who was their only chief, and was named Andrew, called himself duke of Egypt, and asserted that, having become a renegade to his Christianity, the King of Hungary, who was at this time the Emperor Sigismund, had seized upon his land and thrown him into prison; then, having expressed his repentance, he and four thousand of his people were baptized anew; all who refused, being put to death. The King of Hungary then enjoined them as a penance to wander over the world for seven years, to visit the Pope at Rome, and then to return to their own country. On their arrival at Bologna they had completed five years of their wandering, and about half of them were dead. They pretended further that they had a decree of the King of Hungary, which gave them the privilege of robbing during those seven years, wherever they might be, without being amenable to justice. This in fact seems to have been their chief occupation during the fortnight they remained at Bologna, where they were allowed to lodge in the city. They exercised publicly the profession of fortune-tellers, and the wife of their duke especially was said to be skilful in divination. The women of Bologna crowded to them, and few left them without having been made victims of their cupidity. They wandered about the town seven or eight together, and entered people's houses without hindrance, but, when they left, something of value was always missing, and they entered the shops less to buy than to steal. It was found necessary to issue a proclamation forbidding the citizens to hold communication with the Gypsies on pain of grievous punishment; and this proclamation further authorised those who had been robbed to rob the Gypsies in their turn. This was a kind of justice new to the offenders; and when some of the citizens who had suffered by their depredations broke into their stable and stole the best of their horses, they restored some of the stolen articles in return for it, and then left Bologna. This was about the 1st of August, and on the 7th of the

same month we find them encamped before Forli, to the number, according to the old chronicler of that place, of two hundred individuals.

They were evidently on their way to Rome, and, although we have no particulars of their visit, it seems certain that they went there, and that they succeeded in their object of obtaining letters of protection from the Pope. They then returned to Switzerland, and in the same year, 1422, they appeared at Bâle and at Wiesen-thal, under the name of *Zigeiner*. As they seem to have increased in number, their separated bands appear to have been again united under their old chief, for the chronicler of Bale, Wurstisen, calls him duke Michael of Egypt. Their letters of protection procured them a passage throughout the territory, although they were looked upon with great dislike by the peasantry. They had now invented a new story relating to their origin: they said that they were the descendants of those Egyptians who refused hospitality to Joseph and Mary, when they fled into Egypt with the infant Jesus, and that for this reason they were condemned by God to a life of misery and vagabondism. They seem now to have been on their way in search of the Emperor, to obtain a renewal of his letters of protection. For five years they almost disappear from our sight. We only learn from the *Diarium* of Andrew of Ratisbon, that a band of Gypsies was wandering about Bavaria in 1424, who showed letters of protection of the Emperor Sigismund, especially one dated at Zips on the 23rd of April, 1423, (which Andrew prints,) and that they appeared before Ratisbon on the 21st of September, 1426.

The year following, 1427, when France was desolated by the English wars, and the invaders were at the height of their power in that country, the Gypsies showed themselves suddenly before Paris. Their appearance was so extraordinary, that the contemporary French chronicler, known as the *Bourgeois de Paris*, has given us a rather detailed account of them. There came, on the 17th day of the month of August, twelve men on horseback, two of whom were a duke and a count. They told the old story, with slight

variations, of their having come from Egypt, and of their conversion and apostacy; but they said now that it was the Pope who had condemned them to seven years' wandering, of which five were now past; in fact, it was about five years since they were at Rome. They also showed letters of the Pope, which enjoined the prelates of the Church to assist them with their charity. On the 29th of August, the remainder of the band arrived, who were estimated in all at from a hundred to six score. They said that they were about a thousand or twelve hundred when they left their country, but that the rest had died in the course of their wanderings, and that among them they had lost *their king and their queen*. The Parisians would not admit them within their walls, but directed them to take up their lodgings at St. Denis. "And when they were there," says our informant, "there was never seen more people going to the fair of Landit than went from Paris, St. Denis, and the neighbourhood, to see them." It appears from the description of the Bourgeois that their dress and manners exhibited the greatest poverty, although they had rings of silver in their ears, sometimes more than one in each, which they said was a mark of gentility in their country. Their children amused the Parisians by performing mountebank feats, while the women "were sorceresses who looked into people's hands, and told them what had happened to them, and what would be their future fortunes; and they raised strife among married people, for they said to the man, 'thy wife has been unfaithful to thee,' and to the women they spoke in the same way of their husbands. And," he adds, "what was worse, in talking with people, either by art magic or otherwise, or by the aid of the evil one, or by sleight of hand, they made their purses empty, and, as people said, filled their own." The Bourgeois acknowledges that he went to see them three or four times, and saw none of these evil doings; but they were the whole talk of Paris, until at length the Archbishop went to them in person, accompanied with a friar minor, and gave them "a fair preaching," and excommunicated them. They now found it necessary to change

their quarters, and on the eighth of September they departed on their way to Pontoise. In 1429 they were at Arnheim in the Low Countries. From their dark visages, and the regions from whence they were supposed to come, the populace in many parts of France named them Saracens. The chronicle of Metz tells us that, "on the fifth day of the month of June, 1430, there came to Metz some Saracens of the country of Egypt, who said they were baptised, and they were in number full a hundred and fifty, men, women, and little children, and, as they said, there was with them a duke and two knights; and they were very ugly people." We have at present no information as to how long they remained in France, but we find them in 1432 at Erfurt, and we know that in 1433 they visited Bavaria.

This is the last trace we have of the wanderings of the small band of Gypsies which first made its appearance in western Europe, now soon to be swallowed up in a much more general invasion. Every circumstance connected with it, the tradition it carried with it, its letters of protection, its leaders, shew that it was one identical party, whose appearance in different places we are thus able to trace from the surprise which attended it, and which made it worthy of the notice of the old local chroniclers. Whether this band returned to its first home after the date last mentioned, we are unable to state—perhaps they went to shew a nearer route to the heart of Europe than the shores of the Baltic; but we learn from the annals of Bavaria that in 1438 the Zigeni, as the Gypsies are there called, made their appearance in that country, no longer led by dukes and counts, but under the direction of a king, who is named Zindl, or, as the Latin gives it, Zindelo. They came direct from the borders of Turkey and Hungary, although they still persisted in the story told by their predecessors that their original country was Egypt, that they were descended from the men who refused hospitality to the Virgin Mary and her child, and that

they were condemned to wander seven years. They are described as living by robbery and fortune-telling.

It seems evident that the general migration of these people into Europe was now taking place, but it has been less noticed because the sensation they caused arose not from their novelty, but from their numbers and boldness. In the years which followed 1438, they seem to have been spreading in all directions. They appear to have made their first entry into Spain by the eastern extremity of the Pyrenees in 1447. The old annals of Catalonia tell us that on the second of June in that year "there entered Barcelona a duke, a count, and a great multitude of Egyptians called Gitanos, flying from that province occupied by the Mahometans to conserve their faith; they scattered themselves over Spain, and from these descend the Gitanos."* It is hardly necessary to observe that the name for the Gypsies in Spain is still Gitanos.

On the 12th of December of the year just mentioned, as we learn from the archives of that city, a hundred and twenty of these "Saracens," as they are there called, presented themselves at the Hôtel-de-Ville of Orleans, demanding "alms to pass the country," and they received six livres and eight sols. On the 7th of November, 1453, from sixty to eighty of the "Egyptians, vulgarly called Saracens," as they are described in the paper recording this fact, went from Courtisolt in France to the little town of Chappe, and attempted to obtain by force a lodging in the town. During the rest of this century, and at the commencement of the following, we find these people, under the name of Egyptians and Bohemians, scattered over various parts of France, and becoming so numerous and troublesome that they were made the subject of legislative enactments. Such also was the case at the same time in other countries, and in Switzerland they had become so insolent that when opposed they attacked the officers of justice.

It was probably about the com-

* A ii. de junio entraron en Barcelona un ducque, un conde, y grande multitud de Egipcios, a quienes clamavan Gitanos, retirando se de aquella provincia ocupada de Mahometanos para conservar la fe; dividieron se por Espana, y destos descien den los Gitanos.

mencement of the sixteenth century that they passed over into England. They were doubtless in this country early in that century, but the first mention we know of their existence here is made in the act of Henry VIII. against them passed in 1531. As they had to cross the sea to arrive in this island, and they were certainly here in great numbers at the date last mentioned, it is difficult to imagine how they can have passed over hither without attracting greater public attention. In King Henry's act of parliament they

are described as an "outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchandise, who have come into this realm and gone from shire to shire, and place to place, in great company, and used great, subtle, and crafty means to deceive the people, and also have committed many heinous felonies and robberies." This name of Egyptians given to them in England proves that our Gypsies came over from France; it was retained here until corrupted into our modern name.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

THE PROPER DIVISION OF KING LEAR INTO ACTS.

MR. URBAN,

I DO not know whether you will consider the question which forms the principal subject of the inclosed paper as falling properly within your province. It is closely connected, however, with an inquiry of some interest in the history of our national drama: viz.—*What was the actual practice of stage managers in Shakspeare's time with regard to the division of the acts?*

Every one who has studied the art of composition in any department knows how much depends upon the skilful distribution of those stages or halting-places, which, whether indicated by books, cantos, chapters, or paragraphs, do in effect mark the completion of one period and the commencement of another, and warn the reader at what point he should pause to recover an entire impression of what has gone before and prepare his expectation for what is coming. It is this which enables him to see the parts in their due subordination to the whole, and to watch the development of the piece from the point of view at which the writer intended him to stand. Now in an acted play, the intervals between the acts form such decided interruptions to the progress of the story, and divide it into periods so very strongly marked, that a writer who has any feeling of his art will of course use them for the purpose of regulating the development of his plot and guiding the imagination of the spectator: and, if

he does so use them, it is manifest that these intervals cannot be shifted from one place to another without materially altering the effect of the piece. It often happens, however, that for the actors or the stage-mechanist, a different division is much more convenient; and in modern revivals of old plays we continually see changes made in the distribution of the acts, with a view no doubt to some convenience of this kind, though the effect of the play upon the feelings and imagination of the spectator is almost always injured thereby; actors being commonly better judges of their own business than of the poet's. I know no reason for suspecting that it was otherwise in the time of Shakspeare, at least in his later life, when he had ceased to take an active part in the management of the theatre: on the contrary, from the fact that in the old quarto editions of his plays the acts are never divided at all,* it may be fairly inferred that the true importance of those divisions was not generally appreciated. What direct evidence there may be as to the *fact*, I do not know: perhaps you or some of your learned correspondents can inform me. But I think the inclosed remarks will show that it is a question of more than mere antiquarian interest, and well worth the attention of editors and critics, as well as of stage managers.

Yours, &c. J. S.

* In Steevens's "Twenty Plays, &c. published from the originals," there are only three in which the divisions of the acts are marked: viz.—*The Merry Wives* (2nd copy); *Love's Labour's Lost*; and *The Taming of the Shrew*; and these were all printed after 1623.

ON AN ERROR IN THE MODERN EDITIONS OF KING LEAR.

Suspicious as I am of all criticisms which suppose a want of art in Shakspeare, I could not but think that there are faults in *King Lear*. I could not but think that in the two last acts the interest is not well sustained; that Lear's passion rises to its full height too early, and his decay is too long drawn out. I saw that in Shakspeare's other tragedies we are never called on to sympathise long with fortunes which are desperate. As soon as all hope for the hero is over the general end follows rapidly. The interest rises through the first four acts towards some great crisis; in the fifth it pauses for a moment, crests, and breaks; then falls away in a few short sad scenes, like the sigh of a spent wave. But it was not so in *Lear*. The passion seemed to be at its height, and hope to be over, in the third act. After that, his prospects are too forlorn to sustain an interest sufficiently animating; the sympathy which attends him too dreary and depressing to occupy the mind properly for half the play. I felt the want of some coming event, some crisis of expectation, the hope or dread of some approaching catastrophe, on the turn of which his fortunes were yet to depend. There was plenty of action and incident, but nothing which seemed to connect itself sufficiently with *him*. The fate of Edgar and Edmund was not interesting enough; it seemed a separate thing, almost an intrusion upon the proper business of the piece: I cared only about the fate of Lear.

But, though this seemed to be a great defect, I was aware that the error

might be in me; I might have caught the play in a wrong aspect, and I waited in the hope of finding some new point of view round which the action would revolve more harmoniously. In the mean time there was another defect, of less moment as I then thought, but so striking that I could not be mistaken in pronouncing it indefensible upon any just principle of criticism. This was the battle in the fifth act: a most momentous battle, yet so carelessly hurried over that it comes to nothing, leaves no impression on the imagination, shocks the sense of probability, and by its own unimpressiveness makes everything seem insignificant that has reference to it. It is a mere blank, and, though we are *told* that a battle has been fought and lost, the mind refuses to take in the idea. How peculiarly important it was to avoid such a defect in this particular instance I had not then observed; I was struck only with the harshness, unexampled in Shakspeare, of the effect upon the eye of a spectator. In other cases a few skilful touches bring the whole battle before us—a few rapid shiftings from one part of the field to another, a few hurried greetings of friend or foe, a few short passages of struggle, pursuit, or escape, give us token of the conflict which is raging on all sides; and, when the hero falls, we feel that his army is defeated. A page or two does it; but it is done. As a contrast with all other battles in Shakspeare, observe that of which I am speaking. Here is the whole scene as it stands in the modern editions.

“Scene II. *A field between the two camps. Alarum within. Enter with drums and colours LEAR, CORDELLIA, and their forces; and exeunt.*

Enter EDGAR and GLOSTER.

Edg. Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good host; pray that the right may thrive;
If ever I return to you again,
I'll bring you comfort.

Glo. Grace go with you, sir.

Alarums. Afterwards a retreat.
Re-enter EDGAR.

Edg. Away, old man, give me thy hand, away,
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand,” &c.

This is literally the whole battle. The army so long looked for, and on which everything depends, passes over the stage, and all our hopes and sympathies go with it. Four lines are spoken. The scene does not change; but "alarums" are heard, and "afterwards a retreat," and on the same field over which that great army has this moment passed, fresh and full of hope, reappears, with tidings that all is lost, the same man who last left the stage to follow and fight in it.

That Shakspeare meant the scene to stand thus, no one who has the true faith will believe. Still less will he believe that, as it stands, it can admit of any reasonable defence. When Mr. Macready brought out the play at Covent Garden in 1839, he endeavoured to soften the harshness of the effect by two deviations from the text. The French army did not pass over the stage, and so some room was left for imagining the battle already begun; and during the absence of Edgar five or six lines transferred from a former scene were put into the mouth of Gloster, by which some little time was given for its disastrous issue. Both these alterations are improvements on the text as it now stands, so far as they go,—but they certainly go a very little way; and I think nobody can have seen the play as then acted without feeling that the effect of that scene was decidedly bad.

When I saw it myself, the unaccountable awkwardness of this passage struck me so forcibly, that I tried to persuade myself (all other appearances notwithstanding) that the play must have been left in an unfinished state. I had almost succeeded, when it suddenly occurred to me that by a very simple change in the stage arrangement the whole difficulty might be made to disappear. Upon careful examination I found that every other difficulty disappeared along with it; and I am now quite satisfied that it was the true arrangement which Shakspeare contemplated.

My suggestion has this peculiar advantage and presumption in its favour, that it does not involve the change of a single letter in the original text. It is simply to alter the division of the acts; to make the fourth act close, a scene and a half further on, with the

exit of Edgar in the passage just quoted, and the fifth commence with his re-entrance. Thus the battle takes place between the acts, and, the imagination having leisure to fill with anxiety for the issue, it rises into its proper importance as one of the great periods and pauses of the story, and a final crisis in the fortunes of Lear. The first act closes, as the first burst of Lear's rage is over, with the final renunciation of Goneril. The second leaves him in utter desolation, turned forth into the night, the storm gathering, madness coming on apace. At the conclusion of the third the double tempest of the mind and of the elements has spent its fury, and the curtain falls upon the doubtful rumour of a new hope, and distant promise of retribution. At the point where I think the fourth was meant to end, suspense has reached its highest pitch; the rumours have grown into certainties; the French forces have landed: Lear's phrenzy has abated, and if the battle be won he may yet be restored; "the powers of the kingdom approach apace;" the armies are now within sight of each other, and "the arbitrement is like to be bloody." Last of all, "Enter" (to take the stage direction as it stands in the old quarto, *in which the divisions of the acts are not marked*) "Enter the powers of France over the stage; *Cordeilia with her father in her hand*;" Gloster alone remains to "pray that the right may thrive;" and as the curtain falls we feel that the "bloody arbitrement" is even now begun, and that all our hopes hang on the event. Rising again, it discloses "alarums and a retreat." The battle has been fought. "King Lear hath lost; he and his daughter ta'en;" and the business of the last act is only to gather up the issues of those unnatural divisions, and to close the eyes of the victims.

As there is nothing in Shakspeare so defective in point of art as the battle-scene under the present stage-arrangement, so, with the single change which I have suggested, there is not one of his dramas conducted from beginning to end with more complicated and inevitable skill. Under the existing arrangement the pause at the end of the fourth act is doubly faulty, both as interrupting the march and hurry of

preparation before it has gathered to a head, and as making, by the interposition of that needless delay, the weakness and disappointing effect of the result still more palpable. Under that which I propose, the pause falls precisely where it ought, and is big with anxiety and expectation. Let the march of the French army over the stage be presented with military

pomp and circumstance, "Cordelia with her father in her hand" following (for thus the dependence of Lear and his fortunes upon the issue is brought full before the eye), and let the interval between the acts be filled with some great battle-piece of Handel, and nothing more I think could be hoped or wished.

THE HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF CARDINAL PACCA.*

WHEN Cardinal Pacca wrote this book, detailing his own fortunes, and those of his master, Pope Pius VII., he little thought that he was foreshadowing the history of another Pius, ninth of the name, who would escape from Rome, and sit, in safety from the oppression of French friendship, at the hearth of a Neapolitan sovereign. Not that there would have been a lack of guiding admonition had Cardinal Pacca remained dumb. Brennus, who asked for a vine-stock, drank of other blood than that of the grape. The great Constable brought more desolation on the ancient city than it had ever endured at the hands of the fiercest barbarians, a desolation which swept it, in spite of the treaty of peace made by Bourbon's co-lieutenant. Pius VI. was pulled down from his state by hands that at first were professedly raised towards him in respect; and Pius VII. was stripped both of his property and dignity by men who had originally declared that in entering Rome they were simply and in good faith passing on their way to the invasion of Naples. Thus general history would have justified Pius IX. in abandoning his capital, when he heard from Paris the far, but fatal, cry, "*En avant Gaulois et Français!*"

Cardinal Pacca was Prime Minister to Pius VII. when the French army took possession of Rome in 1808. For a cardinal he was a singularly enlightened and liberal man. Though reverencing the Romish Church and the Romish court, the best he can say of the pontifical government is that it is a mas-

terpiece, not of divine, but of human policy! When he entered upon the administration of that policy he found the papal power like the sick lion in the fable, every ass had his heel raised at it. It had been weakened by the faults of vicious popes, this he acknowledges; and he anticipates the obvious objection that the elections of all popes are divinely directed, by dogmatically pronouncing that all the wicked wearers of the tiara usurped the triple crown by sacrilegious means. He labours hard to display his own master in the light of a hero, but as constantly betrays that he did not believe him to be one. He points out that when popes of the olden time got into trouble their first care was to put their persons in safety. Pius VII. on the contrary magnanimously risked his life and liberty by remaining in Rome. To be sure, the Cardinal adds, that it was perfectly impossible to get him away; and allows that had Pius made his escape he would in no degree have mended his fortunes. As it was, the papacy fell, but Pacca consoles himself with the idea that many a greater institution had fallen before it.

When Napoleon felt France firm under his feet and obedient to his nod, he restored the full worship of the Gallican Church, and Pius crowned him for his good service; but Napoleon took to creating new dioceses, and nominating bishops both to these and to older sees. Thereon arose a feud between the Pontiff and the Emperor. The former refused to sanction the imperial nominations; whereupon the

* Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca, Prime Minister to Pius VII. Written by himself. Translated from the Italian, by Sir George Head. 2 vols. 8vo.

French occupied Rome. The mild Pontiff became blind with fury, and it required all the Cardinal's discretion to guide the footsteps and control the temper of that great functionary whom men were taught to think infallible. The timid master and his faithful servant shut themselves up for months in the Quirinal palace, preparing measures to deter Napoleon from proclaiming the incorporation of the States of the Church with the French empire, or to punish him should he resort to so sacrilegious an extremity. The measures were at last devised, and in something of the spirit of "Forcible Feeble." The Cardinal was beset by the Pope as to what should be done. "We will excommunicate the Emperor," said Pacca. "The Emperor would in such case certainly execute the Pope," suggested the Abbé Ducci. "That would only be one martyr the more," answered the Cardinal, "for the papal record to be proud of." "But Napoleon will hang the minister who counsels it." "That is no canonical reason for withholding the advice," replied the dauntless pro-secretary. "Well, well," said the procrastinating Pontiff, "let us wait until we are driven to our last resource; we will not *speaking Latin* until we are fairly driven to it!" Deliberations like these were interrupted on the 10th June, 1809, by the brazen throats of the French artillery, announcing, in unwelcome thunder, that Italy had sunk into a mere province of Gaul. The Pope and the Cardinal gazed at each other, and both simultaneously uttered the hallowed declaration of the Redeemer, "It is FINISHED!"

In counter-defiance, forth issued the excommunication; the poor Pope, as he flung it forth, with his arm upheld by the Cardinal, bemoaning with a very un-papal sort of bewilderment, that the expressions in it were *rather* strong! The Emperor, with Victory seated on his helm, was far away, triumphing on the shores of the Danube. *Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine*, would have been the remark of a man of mould less stern. Napoleon dragged down the papal Jupiter to earth, and smashed his thunderbolts!

On the 6th of July, 1809, the Quirinal was forced at daybreak, with little difficulty, and General Radet sounded a reveillé in the old halls, which brought

the Pope and his little court from their beds in haste; but not in haste so great as to sacrifice dignity. The two parties looked for a moment at each other in perfect silence, which was at length broken by a half apology from the French general for what he had done, an announcement that the temporal sovereignty of the Pontiff was at an end, and a promise to convey the Pope and the Cardinal to General Miollis, governor of Rome, for further information. In reliance on this promise, Pius and the Cardinal entered a carriage, the doors of which were immediately made fast; the General mounted the box, and the horses galloped off with the two astounded captives. When the latter discovered the deception that had been put upon them, they were momentarily affected, and but momentarily. They were in state dresses, without provision of any sort for their future comfort, and with less than half-a-crown between them. The Pope congratulated himself and the Cardinal that they had at least left behind them the Bull of Excommunication, against which they were satisfied neither king nor kaiser could maintain an effectual struggle.

It was sunrise as the carriage rolled through the Porta del Popolo and took its way, with its illustrious burthen, towards Tuscany. The heat became insufferable towards noon, particularly as the two prisoners were accoutred in their official robes, and the blinds were closed, to prevent recognition on the part of a sympathising people. At Viterbo the Pope hungered. "In a miserable room, that contained only one old broken chair, the only one in the house probably, the Pope, seating himself at a table covered with an extremely dirty table-cloth, ate an egg and a slice of ham. . . . Towards the evening the Pope was thirsty, and as we were not then in the neighbourhood of any house, the quartermaster, Cardini, filled a bottle from a stream that ran at the roadside, and brought it to the Holy Father, who drank, and was refreshed exceedingly." While changing horses at Bolsena, a friar stood by the carriage, unconscious of whom it contained, and entered into very unreserved conversation with General Radet, as to an epistolary correspondence which had passed between them.

The Pope listened, and remarked that the friar was a "scamp." "*Che frate briccone!*" said he, as the carriage proceeded on its journey. The day's travelling terminated at Radicofani, where the captives arrived a little before midnight, benumbed with cold, without a single change of linen to relieve them of that which was now almost frozen to their backs, and dispirited more from fatigue than from want of courage. The Cardinal records, with a cheerful complacency, that, in the full and imposing habit of his rank, he helped the maid servant of the little inn to make the papal bed. It was a sorry couch, but on it the Pope flung himself, attired as he was, and the Cardinal followed his example in a room adjoining.

The following evening the travellers resumed their journey, continuing it day after day through an excited and menacing population, and with one overset, in which the Pope's seat was ominously broken to pieces. They reached Grenoble on the twenty-second of July. After a sojourn there of ten days, the Pontiff was privately carried off in the middle of the night, and before day-break on the first of August the Cardinal found himself a state-prisoner, travelling alone towards the dreary fortress of Fenestrelle in Piedmont. He reached his destination on Sunday the sixth of August, and entered his prison, not without emotion. The fortress reared its frowning height in an Alpine region on the Piedmontese frontier, at an elevation where rigorous winter held continual reign. In his miserable cell he sat alone; no confessor was permitted to approach him; pen and ink were forbidden; the smallest comfort was only to be had by purchasing it. The only thing given him was a book. To his horror it was a volume of Voltaire, which he looked at with indignation, and then read through! With time came better treatment, and the Cardinal was furnished with a Bible, religious books, a few amusing volumes, and occasional newspapers. The fortress was usually made a place of detention for prisoners of the lowest class and greatest wickedness. But soon after the Cardinal's arrival the prisoners consisted chiefly of priests, suspected of caring less for the interests of Napoleon than for those of the Pope.

Among them were the arch-priest of Fontenelle, a worthy Lombard, who "talked of nothing but the fat condition of his capons, and the excellent wine left in his habitation;" and a rural priest from the diocese of Forlì, whom the Cardinal describes as "worthy" too, but "corpulent" also.

During the three years and a half spent by the illustrious captive within the walls of this fortress, he encountered no hardship which he felt so acutely as the deprivation of a priest-confessor. He was thus disabled from receiving the sacrament, which he could not do without confessing immediately previous. How he contrived to procure the forbidden spiritual comfort he shall himself relate. *Sua narret Ulysses—*

"I determined to procure for myself the consolation of receiving the sacrament, in spite of the government. Accordingly I gave instructions to my chamberlain to communicate my wish to be confessed to Don Sebastiano Leonardi, priest of Madigliano, who was one of my fellow-prisoners, and to request of him to endeavour to come at night secretly to my chamber, on the vigil of the Most Holy Nativity. Don Sebastiano readily complied with the suggestion, and, concealing himself in the corridor, took an opportunity, when the sentry had turned a little aside, to make his way, by crawling on all-fours, to my chamber door, which was opened on a pre-concerted signal. Had not my mind been then fully intent on the sacred, fearful, ceremony we were about to perform, I should have had difficulty to refrain from laughter at the extraordinarily comic theatrical appearance of the "worthy but corpulent "priest, as he entered crawling barefooted into my room, in the manner above related. I performed the act of confession, and, after thanking him for the charitable service he had rendered me, and bidding him beware of being seen on his return through the corridor, added, jocosely, 'that it would grieve me if, on any account, he were to be invested anew with the order of the Iron Crown,' alluding to the chain by which he had been girded by the gendarmes on his way to the fortress. . . . Before he took his departure, however, we concerted a scheme by which I might in future be enabled to administer to myself the eucharist without the knowledge of any of the authorities in the fortress. The priests, my fellow-prisoners, were in the habit at the celebration of their mass of making use of a very ordinary chalice, and other worn-

out ragged implements, which they borrowed in the little village of Fenestrelle; and on the occasion of the principal festivals they used to procure from my chamberlain my own chalice, my cope, and my other sacred vestments, all of which, after the service of the day was over, they returned in the evening in a basket. I therefore proposed to Don Sebastiano, that at the ensuing festival of the Epiphany he would have the kindness to consecrate for myself one Host, in addition to those that might be required for the rest of the prisoners, and that, having deposited it in my chalice, he would bring it himself in the evening with the rest of the things in the basket. In the evening of the festival of the Epiphany Don Sebastiano punctually made his appearance, and returned the basket, as usual, at my door, to my chamberlain, from whose hands I took it, and, drawing forth the consecrated particle from the chalice, placed it on the sill of one of the windows, which I had purposely converted as nearly as possible to the form of an altar, upon which two candles stood continually burning the whole ensuing night. My confusion may be readily imagined at being under the necessity of performing that evening, in that very chamber, those actions that the functions of life demand. My good chamberlain, while preparing the table, and waiting upon me at supper, as he passed the temporary altar above-mentioned, made invariably the usual genuflections, with the same gravity and devotional reverence as if he had been in a church; which spectacle, were it not for the sacred object to which it related, would have seemed ridiculous. Early the next morning I administered to myself the sacrament. . . . During the latter part of my captivity there were no less than nineteen priests, together with myself, in the fortress; by each of these a mass was celebrated every day in the prison, which total number of nineteen masses exceeded the number celebrated at that time in one day in any cathedral in Italy."

To the ecclesiastical inmates of the fortress, all of whom hoped to obtain their liberty through the "powerful patronage" of St. Peter, the position of the Pope was a matter of much interest and anxiety. From Grenoble he had been hurried to Savona, and, when Napoleon wished to exact the concordat from him, he was as unceremoniously hurried from Savona to Fontainebleau. Such scant courtesy was exhibited to the fallen Pontiff that not only was he made to travel

day and night, but the holy father was not permitted to get out of his carriage, "which, during the short periods every evening while the attendants and servants of the illustrious prisoner were taking refreshment at the inn, was regularly, *with the Pope inside, dragged into the coach-house!*" Many of the captives hoped that the concordat would purchase for them their long-desired freedom. To many the hope was a vain one. Hopes as strong had been entertained that the birth of the King of Rome would open to them an era of liberty. Two hours after midnight, on the 21st March, 1811, a hundred and one discharges of cannon from the ramparts of the fortress announced to the captives and the neighbourhood around that Maria Louisa had given birth to an heir to her husband's fortunes. They roared forth the assurances of the Emperor's gratified pride; but the noisy message yielded no promise of mercy. For two years longer Pacca endured his melancholy fate with dignified resignation; and it was not till February, 1813, that he was summoned to join the Pope at Fontainebleau. With a touching sorrow he embraced his fellow-captives; the tears were in his eyes as he gazed again upon the early spring-flowers in the fields; emotions of a saddened joy filled his heart as he heard the sound of church bells come to him upon the free air. He might have had an oration in every town on his way had he chosen to tarry for it; but affection for his illustrious master, and an eager desire to reach him in time to do good service to him and to the Church, drove him, as it were with winged heels, to Fontainebleau. For three years and a half the Cardinal had been subjected to a cruel captivity for having been over faithful to the Pope when placed in antagonism with the French Emperor. His hot and loving haste therefore speedily brought him into the presence of the Pontiff within the gilded gloom of a palace of sad memories. Pacca looked with strained vision on the pale, emaciated, hollow-eyed old priest, who, "with the glare of a man grown stupid," advanced a few steps to meet him, and welcomed the thoroughly astounded Cardinal

with the remark that he "*did not expect him so soon!*"

The poor Pope indeed was in a state of pitiable perplexity, but his lamentations were changed into temporary glee when Pacca pronounced that there was a remedy for the existing evil. The evil was, that the Pontiff had signed away his supremacy over the Romish Church to the Emperor whom he had excommunicated, and was now in a condition of continual repentance for the act. He mourned his great error, but showered a childish and querulous blame upon the Cardinals and Bishops, who had, he said, dragged him to the table and *forced* him to subscribe to the imperially-dictated concessions! Poor infallibility, to what a complexion wast thou brought at that moment, when, of thine own movement, thou couldst not make a step without erring! And yet this infallibility is stoutly vouched and defended by Cardinal Pacca, even when the quality looked least like that of which it bore the name. The Pope, he says, when he betrayed his Church and gave up some of its best privileges to gratify a crowned usurper, whom he had solemnly devoted to the nethermost Gehenna, erred only because he was treating of a mundane affair! Had he had to pronounce authoritatively upon a question of faith, the Cardinal assures us that it was a matter of perfect and absolute impossibility that a Pope could err in the most infinitesimal degree! He might not have sense enough to find his way through a wood, but he certainly held the clue whereby to unravel the most impenetrable mysteries that veil the Throne of Thrones!

In a few days the Cardinal was compelled to proceed to Paris to pay his respects to the Emperor. It was during his absence that the famous concordat was definitively signed. A knowledge of this fact did not render Paris any the more attractive to Pacca. The city he does not scruple to designate as "the devil's workshop," and the Pantheon (in which church Napoleon graciously accorded a resting-place, by the side of Voltaire and Rousseau, to such of the Italian Cardinals as might die

during their sojourn in France), as "Satan's ante-chamber." To his interview with the Emperor he looked forward with considerable anxiety.

"On the 22nd I went at the hour appointed to the Tuilleries, and was conducted into a large apartment which I should rather call a hall, where were assembled several of the emperor's ministers, some military officers of high rank, and the Archbishop of Tours, all of whom had come to attend the sovereign of France at his first appearance in the morning. . . A short time after I had entered the chamber, while I was looking with my eyes fixed upon the door that opened into the apartments of Napoleon, I heard with somewhat of a palpitating heart the announcement of the emperor's presence, and at the same time, or a moment afterwards, he appeared, dressed in a very simple uniform, coming out of the room adjoining. He at once advanced into the middle of the hall where we were all assembled, and having, with a rather savage-looking expression of countenance, thrown a sweeping glance along the circular line of persons in the room, he came near to where I was standing, and stopped five or six yards from me. Then the *Ministre des Cultes*, who was standing close to me, told him 'that I was the Cardinal Pacca.' The emperor with a serious look, having first repeated the words 'Cardinal Pacca,' advanced one pace nearer towards me, and then immediately assuming a considerably more benign cast of features, 'Pacca,' said he, addressing himself to me, 'have you not had a little taste of a fortress?' 'Three years and a half, sire,' I replied. Upon which he bent his head a little towards his chest, and at the same time making a motion with his right hand on the open palm of his left to imitate writing, apparently with the intention by such an action of justifying my sentence of imprisonment before the persons present. 'Was it not you,' said he, 'who wrote the bull of excommunication?' In answer to this, neither thinking it opportune nor expedient to urge anything in my own defence, for fear of bringing on myself perhaps some rabid invective, I made no reply; upon which Napoleon, seeing I was silent, added, 'but now we must forget all that is past,' alluding to the tenth article of the Concordat of Fontainebleau, where the emperor promises to restore to his favour the cardinals, bishops, priests, and laymen who had incurred his indignation on account of circumstances which I need not just now recapitulate."

When the Emperor, after asking the

Cardinal where he was born, and receiving for answer, "At Benevento," passed on to question other members of the court circle, the Cardinal felt, as he says, that he had been let off cheaply. He owed his escape, perhaps, to the contented expression in which he clothed both his face and speech. This was ever the wisest way in which to meet the Master of France. Grave himself, he disliked gravity in those around him. His spirit was akin to that of Nero, who flung Thrasea to the executioner for no better reason than that he always looked solemn, "like a schoolmaster."

The cardinal takes the opportunity of his return to Fontainebleau and the conclusion of the Concordat, which substantially transferred the temporalities and some of the spiritualities of the Church to Napoleon, to narrate at considerable length the details of the means taken to induce the Pontiff thus to betray his trust. If these details are not history, they will be found of excellent use to those who write history. Their use lies in their honest truth. The Cardinal, not without a blush, paints his master the Pope as he was—always of the opinion of the last comer, alternately yielding and obstinate, dignified when answering Napoleon from a distance, but ecstatic with childish joy when the two were together and the Pontiff received an embrace from the bear whom he had in vain tried to muzzle. The Concordat was no sooner signed than hundreds of persons who had hitherto looked upon Pius VII. as an oppressed saint, tore his portrait down from their bed-sides and destroyed it amid expressions of contemptuous wrath. This and other public results vexed the harassed spirit of the bewildered Pope. The Cardinal plainly told him that his signature was invalid, for, though he was infallible, he had no right to subscribe to the injury of the Church over which he presided. But the act was done; a *fait accompli*, however, reckons for nothing with Rome, and the Pontiff, under advice, resolved to retract. One excuse alleged for him by the puzzled Cardinal is, that when he so signed

away his dignity and power he hoped that for a time *the act would remain unknown*.

It was a matter of some difficulty to conclude the retraction. The Pope was helpless, and feared to write anything, as during his absences at mass the French attendants about him invariably opened his drawers, desk, and trunks in search of letters. The Cardinals could do little when they met together at table, for invariably there presided at the feast the most disagreeable of Amphitryons. This was a certain Colonel Lagorse, director of the mounted gendarmerie, and, in plain phrase, the jailor over the Pope and the Cardinals. This rough dragoon had been a monk, but had exchanged the cloister for the camp, and, as he sat armed and belted at the Cardinals' table, his unsavoury phrases as much astounded the venerable circle as those of the naughty Vert-vert scandalised the *nonnettes* of Nantes.*

However, in spite of the lynx-eyes, fine ears, and rough speech of the colonel, the Cardinal contrived to get the act of retraction drawn up, signed by the Pope, and forwarded to the Emperor. The latter took no further notice of it than by issuing a decree in due course signifying that, *by consent of the Pontiff*, the Concordat was now a law of the empire of France.

One thing more significant we must remark as having followed, namely, the arrest of some of those Cardinals who were considered to have been most instrumental in influencing the Pope. The holy father, reduced to a limited society, became more than ever like "old Double," and endless were the jokes made by the lively French Bishops at the long and tedious nothings which the Pope would repeat touching the quiet days when he was Bishop of Tivoli or of Imola. Savary, Duc de Rovigo, was chief of the police when the Pope was at Fontainebleau. He states that his holiness never opened a book, but preferred to pass his time in "stitching and mending holes in his clothes, sewing a button on his breeches, and washing, with his own hands, his dressing gown, on which he had a habit

* This allusion gives us an opportunity of recommending a spirited version of Vert-vert recently published by Mr. Snow. (Pickering, 8vo.) The amusing tale may be read to advantage in this clever paraphrase.—ED.

of allowing snuff to fall in large quantities." The Cardinal is very indignant at this detail. He calls it impertinent and audacious; he even says it is "ridiculous;" but he does not say that it is untrue. As for the Pope residing in a palace where there was a superb library without ever taking a book down from its shelves, he remarks that "the accuser who cast such a censure on Pius VII. was evidently not aware that for a pious, religious man, a crucifix and a picture of the most blessed Virgin are alone an ample library, sufficient to employ him by night and by day for years successively."

Thus the Pontiff sat with "his hands in his girdle," as the Cardinal expresses it, until they were taken out for him, when, in the summer of 1813, on news of a ministerial congress assembling at Prague, he wrote or signed a letter to the Emperor of Austria imploring his aid to re-establish the rights of the holy see. The congress, however, was dissolved before the Emperor received the letter. But, in the mean time, the imperial *fascies* of France were loosening, and the government, recognising coming events with tolerable accuracy, dispatched now a lady, now a bishop, to the Pope, for the purpose of inducing him to enter into a new treaty. The Pontiff, emboldened by the perils which beset Napoleon, refused to enter into negotiations any where but at Rome. The French government, by no means anxious that the Allies should crown their great triumph of overthrowing an empire by giving freedom to a pope, suddenly dispatched the latter, on the 23rd January, 1814, to his capital.

With all the treatment heaped upon the Pope by the government of France, a treatment rendered the more difficult to bear by the conduct of the bishops nominated by Napoleon, to the French Church and her illustrious sons the Cardinal renders noble testimony. In the glory awarded to name after name we cordially agree, but with one very notable exception. Among the men of whom the Cardinal thinks that the Gallican Church may be proud is "Tencin!" Now, De Tencin, priest, abbé, bishop, archbishop, and cardinal, by virtue of his sister the mistress of the Regent, has certainly no claim to appear in the first rank of French ec-

clesiastics. He and his famous sister Claudine were two adventurers from the neighbourhood of Grenoble, who started in life with the understanding that they took partnership in fortune. The sister was a gay flirt and a ten times gayer nun; but she was in no condition to help her brother (who, like St. Vincent de Paul, played at cards, but without invariably cheating, as Madame de Sevigné says the saint did), until after she had become the mother of d'Alembert, and had commenced that career during which she passed from the arms of the Regent Orleans to those of his minister, the atheistical Cardinal Dubois, and even looked graciously upon John Law, in order to induce the would-be Mississippi duke to embrace the religion of Rome. Prompted by Claudine, Law was received into the Romish Church by her brother, whom she herself had dragged up to greatness; and the achievement gave birth to a quatrain which more than a century ago called up musical echoes in the Rue Quincampoix.

Foin de ton zèle seraphique
Malheureux abbé de Tencin,
Depuis que Law est Catholique,
Tout le royaume est Capucin.

We fear that the Cardinal's admiration of De Tencin arose from the circumstance that the latter was a fierce antagonist of the Jansenists; and perhaps too because Benedict XIV. never forgot the soft impression which Mademoiselle de Tencin had made on *Cardinal Lambertini*.

During the month of January, 1814, Cardinal Pacca was transferred from Fontainebleau to Uzès in Languedoc. Savary assured him that the authorities of Uzès had been written to, to make his residence there as agreeable as possible; but he had scarcely arrived there after a fifteen days' journey than the wicked sous-prefet shewed him a private letter from the duke ordering that magistrate to beset the Cardinal with spies, and to do what he possibly could to *frighten him*. The arch man of law, with a smile, recommended him accordingly to be prudent and circumspect. But he was in too good a temper to turn conspirator, as may be seen from the glee with which he narrates that "three maid servants, dressed with great propriety, got ready

the bed," and adds, with a honest heartiness which does him infinite credit, that he preferred such pretty attendants to persons who "are alike disagreeable to the senses, and in appearance such as one is only *too happy to be rid of as soon as possible.*"

While the Cardinal remained at Uzès, the Allies were gaining victories that were purchasing his liberty, a boon which was acquired all the sooner when Wellington descended into France from the Pyrenees and startled her peasantry with the first tap of an English drum that had sounded in Languedoc since the days of the Black Prince. With the news of the entry of the Allies into Paris, the Cardinal of his own good will assumed his freedom, and on the 22nd April, 1814, he turned his face towards the sunny fields of Italy. Of the record of his travel there is nothing more touching than the incident at Le Luc, where he refused a solicitation to visit Napoleon's sister, the Princess Borghese, but, immediately repenting of his refusal, hastened to show his respect to a fallen lady, and

to comfort her in her season of trouble. The worthy Christian priest no longer remembered the offence of one who in the hour of her beauty, her power, and her pride, destroyed the church which adjoined her palace, for the sufficient reason that the organ kept her awake, and the incense made her head ache! Pauline loved him ever afterwards.

We cannot conclude without noticing, in terms of admiration, the far-seeing judgment passed by the Cardinal on the political system that up to his time, and since his death, has guided the movements of the Papal government. This judgment is conclusive against the policy of an exclusively ecclesiastical administration. To the Cardinals of 1801, Pius owed much of the misfortune that befel him after that period. Of late years we have seen nothing to prove that profit has been made of the experience afforded by history. The Cardinals of Pio Nono demonstrate the contrary; betraying, as they do, partial blindness, narrow views, and miserable lack of energy.

WHO WERE THE "GREGORIANS" ALLUDED TO BY POPE.

MR. URBAN, *March.*

MY attention having been drawn to a question in the *Gent. Mag.* for April 1791, p. 318, as to the origin and character of a society called the Gregorians, and Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum having shewn me two badges and the official sword of a society of that name, I have been induced to make some inquiries on the subject, the result of which I have the pleasure of laying before your readers.

It is somewhat singular that a few years after the insertion of the above inquiry a sermon was preached before the Wakefield Gregorians, by the Rev. R. Munkhouse, minister of St. John's in that town, from which and from the preface to his collected works the character of the Gregorian Society at that time (1798) very clearly appears.

In his preface he says :

P. 23. "Of Freemasonry many and eloquent have been the panegyrists: of Gregorism, not a few. These are sister societies, no less upright and amiable in their principles than venerable for their antiquity."

In the sermon alluded to, which is dedicated to William Frederick Prince of Gloucester, and "Grand" of the ancient and honourable Order of the Gregorians, Mr. Munkhouse acknowledges his ignorance of the origin of the society, but he characterises it as an institution which professes to strengthen the bonds of brotherly affection, to supply the wants and lighten the burthen of adversity, and he complains that it should be so little known. (Vol. ii. p. 55.) In the same sermon, he supposes that the order may have subsisted for many ages, without leaving any authentic evidence of its origin. He closes his address by an exhortation to perseverance in the virtues mentioned above, and warns his hearers against the infringement of temperance and moderation in their entertainment.

From these extracts it seems evident that in the year 1798 there was little in the objects of their institution to distinguish the Gregorians from the Freemasons.

In another sermon, by Mr. Munk-

house, preached before the Gregorians, and dedicated to William Windham, esq. M.P., the same virtues are dwelt upon as the bond of the society; and after its delivery a subscription was made, which had been sanctioned by a chapter of Gregorians held on 22nd March, 1798. The amount collected was 80*l.* 17*s.* which was forwarded to the ministry of the day, as a patriotic donation in furtherance of the means for supporting "the present desperate struggle with an insolent, abandoned, and ferocious foe." Vol. iii. 73.

This ebullition of loyalty was probably called forth by a threatened act for the suppression of seditious societies. The Gregorians were evidently anxious to prove that they were not otherwise than loyal, and ought therefore to be allowed to remain as an existing society. But the Act of 39th George III. cap. 79, favoured only the Freemasons. They were excepted from the operation of the act by sec. 5; but all other secret societies were suppressed.

The effect of that act was to drive other societies to unite with the Freemasons, and after that period we hear no more of Gregorians, Gormagons, Antigallics, &c. Mr. Munkhouse hints at this consequence of the change in the law in another discourse, addressed "to the right worshipful the master and the wardens, officers, and brethren of Allmann's Lodge [of Freemasons]; 16 May, 1799." At the period of the general suppression, it appears that lodges or meetings of the Gregorians existed in London, Norwich, Pontefract, and Wakefield.*

I had thus arrived at a knowledge of the general nature of the association and the termination of its existence, but its origin and early history yet remained to be discovered; and these were the more worthy of investigation, inasmuch as I found that this society had been alluded to, although not in a very complimentary manner, by Pope. In the fourth part of his *Dunciad*, published in 1742, speaking of the

numerous minor secret associations then existing, and assisting in conferring honorary titles and degrees upon the children of dullness, the great poet remarks—

Some deep Freemasons join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place:
Some botanists, or florists at the least,
Or issue members of an annual feast.
Nor pass the meanest unregarded, one
Rose a *Gregorian*, one a Gormagon.

Dunciad, iv. l. 576.

In the united note of Pope and Warburton on this line, the societies mentioned are explained to be "a sort of lay-brothers, two of the innumerable slips from the root of the Freemasons."

But in several masonic songs the Gregorians are ridiculed and refused the full dignity of Freemasonry thus:—

The Grigs, Antigallics, and others they say
Have set up their lodges and mimic our way;
But frogs claim a curse, when they croak from
the fen,

And monkeys a kick, when they imitate men;
In vain, shallow mortals, ye rivals would be
To the man who is owned for a mason, and free.

Thus it appears that whatever their origin they did not arise from within the masonic body, and were considered by masons as rather parasites and imitators, than slips or offshoots of their society.

At this point of the investigation I fortunately fell upon a printed sermon entitled "The Gregorian Account, or the Spiritual Watch; a sermon preached to the Society of the Gregories dwelling in and about the city of London, and assembled in the church of St. Michael Cornhill, June 19th, 1673, by Francis Gregory, D.D.† Rector of Hambleton, in the county of Bucks, one of his sacred Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. London, printed by E. Fletcher for Richard Royston, bookseller to his most sacred Majesty. 1673." 4to.

A preface to the sermon is addressed—

"To my esteemed friends, Capt. Jeremie Gregory, citizen and goldsmith of London, and Mr. Philip Gregory, citizen and mercer, stewards of the Gregories feast the

* In the Gregorian chapter held 22 March, 1798, the fifth resolution runs thus:—"That these, our proceedings, be forthwith notified to our *elder* and much respected brethren of the Norwich and Pontefract chapters, in a full assurance that they will be pleased to express their approbation of them."

† A notice of Dr. Gregory is to be found in Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*, ii. 258, Bliss's ed., in which this sermon is mentioned among his other works.

nineteenth of June, 1673, and to the rest of that loving society."

In the same preface the preacher, in allusion to the circumstances of the meeting, remarks—"When you had designed your publick meeting, it was well contrived to meet in God's house first," which seems to indicate that the meeting referred to was either the first of its kind or the first which had been begun by divine service. The preacher states further, "I am one of your number, and have the honour to wear your arms, and bear your name." to accept their invitation to preach on And on that ground he had been moved that occasion.

" 'For the hearers being Gregories,' he remarks, 'methought it might be handsome if the preacher were so too; and there being a young Gregory to be baptised,* methought it would not be unsuitable, since the godfathers and godmothers were Gregories, that some Gregory or other should wash the infant's face, and (though no Pope nor Papist) sign its forehead too . . . that the whole work of the day might be carried on by persons of the name; and that your church might have furniture of the same denomination for its pews, its pulpit, and its font.' "

There are also prefixed to the sermon some commendatory verses signed "Jer. Gregory," addressed "To the Society of the Gregories, upon the Name and Meeting at St. Michael's Cornhil, the 19th of June 1673."

At the conclusion of his sermon the preacher enforces the duty of watchfulness by the following argument:—

"One argument . . I must press upon myself, and you who are my namesakes too, and that's this; we are obliged to watch by that very name which we bear; I do not mean onely our general Christian name, but our particular surname too . . Let's but remember that our very name doth import and promise vigilance. Let's remember also that there is in our coat of arms a lion, who is not only the most generous but the most watchful creature, and this lion not *dormant*, not *couchant*, but *passant*, and upon his legs too. And methinks, since we bear the lion, that emblem of nobility and vigilance, in our arms, it would be dishonourable for us to

entertain any ignoble dormouse, any dull, sottish, and lethargicall humour in our bosomes: what a discredit would it be to our whole race and family should any person who bears the name of a Gregory be found a mere Endymion, a sluggish drone, a sleepy sot."

The heraldic reference in this extract (as I am reminded by Robert Thompson, esq. author of the History of London Bridge,) is evidently to the armorial ensigns borne by many different families named Gregory, and not to the fanciful device which it appears from the sword and badges in the possession of Mr. Hawkins was subsequently adopted by the Gregorians. The arms referred to are blazoned thus:—Or, two bars azure, in chief a lion passant of the last, ducally crowned gules. "This," says Guilim, "is the coat-armour of John Gregory of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Middlesex, gent. descended from the Gregories of Lasingham in Yorkshire, from whence the predecessors of the said John, about the year 1525, removed to East Stockwith in Lincolnshire, where they continued until thence expelled by the calamities of the wars, through the loyalty of his father Lieutenant-Colonel William Gregory and his two elder brethren William and Gilbert."† As this passage was one of those added to Guilim's work in the fifth edition of 1679, it is far from being improbable that the John Gregory here commemorated was himself one of the Gregories assembled at St. Michael's Cornhill on the 19th June 1673.

Here then it is probable that we are at the origin of the society. The extracts from the sermon of Dr. Gregory which I have given above seem to me to indicate that it was preached at their first public meeting. In Stowe's Survey of London by Styrpe, p. 157, is to be found an account of various societies that met in the city about that time (1680) to counteract by prayer and mutual edification the spreading influence of the contemporary clubs of sceptics, infidels, and deists.

* I have ascertained by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Wrench, the present incumbent of St. Michael's Cornhill, that a child was baptised on the 19th of June, 1673, by the name of "Gregory Gregory."

† A Display of Heraldry, edit. 1724, sect. iii. p. 170.

It is highly probable, from their meeting "in God's house" first, from the baptism of an infant of one of their members, from the exclusively pious character of the sermon, together with the punning allusions to the Greek signification of their name, and the preacher's proud claim to relationship with the great saints and ecclesiastical writers of the name of Gregory, that such was the original character of the Gregorians. That in subsequent times they should, after the death of their

founders, have retained the name while they assumed masonic peculiarities, and became perhaps a mere jovial meeting "as merry as grigs," will both account for the scorn of the full masons and explain the ignorance of succeeding members, who would be led to look rather in that direction for their origin than to fall back upon the name of Gregory itself.

Yours, &c. W. D. HAGGARD.
Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

ROMANESQUE AND POINTED ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE.*

IT is an opinion by no means restricted to a few persons, that Gothic architecture is to be regarded as a purely mediæval art; that in the middle ages it arose and advanced, it flourished and declined; and, having with the middle ages themselves long come to an end, that it now lives but in the records of the past. We are not prepared to adopt this opinion. We cannot consider a Gothic edifice as the illustration of extinct principles, or as the memorial of an art which has passed away. To use the singularly felicitous image of the eloquent author of the "Seven Lamps," † it is indeed most true that "the great dynasty of mediæval architecture has fallen;" still, the fall of a dynasty does not preclude the possibility of its restoration; neither does a restoration involve the necessity of a reappearance in a humbler capacity, and under less auspicious circumstances. The very contrary may be the fact. A prince of a restored line may return to power, with prospects brighter far than any of his predecessors ever experienced. Indeed, if calamity and trial, those stern but sure purifiers of human nature and human life, have done their proper work, in this very prince we look to find the most illustrious of his race; and for the new era, which we date from him, we anticipate a career of brilliancy before unknown.

And so it is, as we believe, with the art of Gothic architecture. It is not itself actually destroyed, because its practical energy has been long lying dormant—because its inspiring, directing, controlling influence for a weary while has been suspended. The decline and degradation of the art subsequently to the fourteenth century would necessarily require a stage of worse than mere debasement before its more exalted spirit could again revive and resume its purest and noblest qualities. Accordingly, while ancient classical architecture enjoyed its period of *renaissance*, and formed strange combinations with its various pseudo-Gothic contemporaries, for a space not far short of four centuries, pure Gothic art has slept, as it were, entranced. But, though in a deep sleep, it all along retained the vital essence. Gothic architecture is Christian architecture, the architecture of the Church; and, therefore, it is indestructible. In common with every device and work of man, it will ever be liable to vicissitude; nevertheless, so long as Christians worship in material edifices, this architecture will prevail over both chance and change. Essentially consistent with the character of the faith itself, and also peculiarly adapted to the requirements of our public worship, Gothic architecture contains within itself the prin-

* An Inquiry into the Chronological Succession of the Styles of Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France: with notices of some of the principal buildings on which it is founded. By Thomas Inkersley. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street, 1850.

† "The Seven Lamps of Architecture." By John Ruskin, esq.

ciple of its own permanence; and yet further, through this same principle it rises above all fear of rivalry.

But, while this great art is itself thus really secure, men may fall into serious errors respecting it. For, if they mistake the suspension of its active functions for their absolute and final extinction, they may vainly endeavour to invent a new style of ecclesiastical architecture; and, on the other hand, through inadequate and injudicious attempts to revive the Gothic, they may protract the period of its prostration. Of these errors, the latter is by far the more likely to prevail. Its utter hopelessness of success must soon lead to the abandonment of the idea of a new style; but the attempt to revive the Gothic style is beset with difficulty and danger; and that, in a degree proportionate to the greatness of the art itself; and also to be measured by the length of time during which, so to speak, it has been in abeyance. We would in an especial manner urge this difficulty and danger upon all who now are seeking the revival of Gothic architecture; not, indeed, with a view to dissuade them from prosecuting their excellent purpose, not to discourage or to check them, but rather in the hope of contributing to their ultimate success, by leading them to form a due estimate of the magnitude and importance of the work before them. We verily believe that the day of the restoration of the great fallen dynasty is near at hand, and we would fain witness its fulfilment. Ours may be called architectural times. Architects now are the professors of an art, which reckons amongst its students a large portion of the community. Gothic architecture is not only a favourite study, but it is even a fashion of the day; it is also much more than either the one or the other; this taste is strictly practical. There prevails a deep and earnest desire to restore the Gothic principle to a state of energetic activity. It is not enough to have mastered the pages of Rickman and of Bloxam, or to be

deeply versed in "The Glossary;" Gothic buildings themselves are carefully examined, measured, drawn. If a new church is to erected, or an old church to be enlarged or restored, the anxiety that it may be "well and properly done" is general; and likewise most people at least desire to be considered competent to judge of its merits. Now all this, if it does nothing more, certainly does indicate the state of public feeling; it shows that any great and determined effort for the restoration of Gothic architecture, on the part of those whose especial province it is to make such effort, would be both cordially welcomed and strenuously supported. And this is a consideration of the utmost importance. It is of the utmost importance, when any great work is in hand, that the master-spirits of the movement and the actual workers should be sure of popular sympathy. Under this impression the authors of the "*Analysis of Gothic Architecture*,"* three years ago wrote as follows:—

"In taking a retrospective view of the history of our ecclesiastical edifices, there is much reason for associating with the past, both present congratulation and future hope; for, it is truly satisfactory to observe the existing recognition of the superior merit of mediæval architecture, *as church architecture*, and the prevalent anxiety to obtain correct views both of its principles and of their practical application; and from the actual existence of such a state of feeling, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that complete revival of the original Gothic spirit, which may even lead to an architectural perfection hitherto unknown. But before advance can become practicable it is indispensable that there be a recovery from retrogression. The first thing to be attained is the mastery of Gothic architecture as it *has been practised*."

This is most true. Observe, however, here is the very point for deepest thought and most anxious carefulness. Our present success and onward progress alike depend entirely upon the manner in which we seek to master

* See "*Analysis of Gothic Architecture*, by Raphael and J. Arthur Brandon, Architects," vol. i. p. 3. Of these talented and accomplished brothers the elder survives to witness, as we trust, the fulfilment of hopes which he himself is contributing in no slight degree to realise. The younger brother, shortly after the completion of his great work, and for us at far too early a day, was summoned to his rest.

the past, and upon the estimate which we form of that past.

Our object is to reanimate a great art and to reproduce it in action. This object we have to achieve through the visible and tangible works of that art. These works are to teach us the principles and to inspire us with the spirit which called them into existence. Our business with these works, therefore, is to study them, not to copy them. Let us beware lest we mistake the faculty of erecting even a faultless Gothic edifice, for the actual revival of Gothic art. Our Gothic buildings, like those of old, must result from certain architectonic principles: we are not to seek these principles from our buildings. In order really to effect the restoration of Gothic architecture, we must first master the true Gothic spirit, and then apply its practical workings: we must first learn what we have to do, and then do it.* Hence it becomes apparent how vast is the difference between studying ancient Gothic edifices and copying them. A copy is at best but the reproduction of an example (it matters not how excellent in itself) of what Gothic architecture was at a certain period of its progressive development. But we cannot reproduce any period of Gothic architecture, and call it *the Gothic style*: neither will the simultaneous reproduction of the peculiar works of several periods reproduce *the style*. On the other hand, in the various works of the Gothic "masters" we study the one comprehensive principle which pervades them all, we trace the diversified workings of the one noble spirit which yet animates them all. And, comprising within the wide range of our research the entire period from the first struggle of the Gothic spirit to shake off the fetters of *romanesqueness* to its final catastrophe, and considering the traces and relics of the art in every country and province as possessing equal claims

upon our attentive investigation, we are led to regard Gothic architecture as a *whole*, as *one* grand style; we discover that our true course is to search out the one spirit of the entire style, through its developments in successive times and in various places.† Thus only is Gothic architecture to be restored, because thus only can it be understood. And, Gothic architecture being thus understood, thus restored, we see at once that our success in restoration actually implies the possession of the faculty for onward progress with this great art. For partiality and prejudice, and every similar weakness, must have melted away before the strength of vision, necessary to pierce the remote depths of the long vista of years through which we had to look back: we may concentrate the powers of the art with an effect denied even to Alan de Walsingham‡ and his compeers: we may combine the pure freshness of invention with the elaborate refinement of matured experience, and so may we aspire towards realising a "hitherto unknown architectural perfection."

We have spoken of the study of Gothic architecture in various countries as well as in different periods of time. Both these forms of study are equally essential. The most perfect mastery of Early English Gothic, Decorated English, and Perpendicular, is altogether incomplete, while the Gothic of France and Belgium, and Germany and Spain, is utterly unknown. Hitherto it has been generally considered sufficient to study the various aspects under which Gothic architecture is found in our own country: and what other consequence could we expect, than that our utmost achievement at present should be to produce some building, or some part of a building, which might have been the work of the twelfth century or of the thirteenth, in England. A thousand such build-

* See "Seven Lamps of Architecture," p. 1.

† "The great principles and essential characteristics of Gothic architecture remained unchanged, from the first establishment to the final suppression of the style; and hence, though the several conditions of Gothic architecture have led to its subdivision into styles, each distinguished by a peculiar name, still these minor styles must, in the first instance, be regarded as mere subdivisions, or rather as the more prominent transition stages of the one great style, the Gothic." See Brandon's Analysis, vol. i. p. 4.

‡ The architect of the Decorated-Gothic "octagon" of Ely Cathedral.

ings or parts of buildings will not bring us a single step nearer to the restoration of Gothic architecture. Let us then widen our sphere of investigation, and pursue our researches from country to country as well as from period to period.

This branch of study will require a new class of works in architectural literature. It is with sincere gratification that we welcome one such work from Mr. Inkersley, in his "Inquiry into the Chronological Succession of the styles of Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France." This volume is exactly calculated both to shew how important to us is the study of foreign architecture, and to give to that study a vigorous impulse. Clear, forcible, and elegant in his style, the author shews in every page his thorough knowledge of his subject; and while his special object is an attempt to elucidate, from actual authorities, the chronology of architecture in France, he has in every instance associated most valuable and interesting notices of the buildings themselves with his inquiry into their several dates. Mr. Inkersley divides his volume into three parts; of which the first comprises, with some judicious introductory remarks, a concise notice of a numerous series of edifices in the Romanesque style, of the transitional epoch, and of the several distinctive periods of the Gothic style in France. Mr. Inkersley calls these the three French Gothic styles. He will, we feel assured, pardon our insisting, as more consistent with the essential unity of the art itself, on the subdivision of Gothic architecture in any country by *periods*, and not into separate styles.* Mr. Inkersley's second part contains the authorities for the dates of the buildings, mentioned in the preceding part: these authorities are given in the precise words of the original documents, most judiciously and carefully arranged; of their value we cannot form too high an estimate. The third part is devoted to detailed descriptions of the more

important of the edifices to which reference had been previously made.

"Of the style denominated in France *Romanesque*," says Mr. Inkersley, "and by us properly called Norman,† (not, of course, as indicative of its origin, but of the people by whom it was introduced into our own country,) the buildings still existing, upon whose date absolute reliance may be placed, have no claim to a higher antiquity than the commencement of the eleventh century. One of the earliest of these is the church of *Ronceray*, in the city of Angers, founded by Foulques Earl of Anjou, and dedicated to the Virgin, in the year 1028." (p. 5.)

Other churches of the same century and of authentic date exist in the cities of Poitiers, Tours, and Rheims, and throughout the province of Normandy; and of these venerable relics several must, without doubt or hesitation, be assigned to a period antecedent to the Norman invasion of England. In Normandy itself the Romanesque appears to have been brought to its highest perfection; and there, on what may be regarded as almost its native soil, it lingered, unmixed with elements of the new and glorious style, which elsewhere were rapidly developing themselves with a vigorous energy absolutely amazing.

"Hence, in Normandy, where the intermediate steps by which the first pointed style attained its complete development are to be traced only by an occasional and indiscriminate mixture of the circular and pointed arch, the mouldings of these, the section of the abacus, and decoration of the capital, undergoing for the most part no transformation, the transitional epoch possesses very feeble interest, and absolutely no claim to a distinct consideration." (p. 12.)

Not so, however, beyond the range of the Norman stronghold of the Romanesque; there, on every side, are to be seen memorials worthy to commemorate the meeting of two such great antagonists.

"On overstepping the boundaries of this province, no matter in what direction,

* See note, p. 480.

† "Doubtless the debased Roman in passing through the hands of the Normans received modifications which, to a certain extent, entitle this people to the praise of invention. To them we appear to be indebted for the lofty square flanking towers of the west front." (Note to p. 5.)

we discern abundant evidence of a mighty change in the spirit of architectural creations. We discover a class of monuments which conduct us by progressive and almost insensible gradations, from the first incomplete perception of a new principle of beauty disclosed in the pointed arch, to a system so full of harmony, of splendour, and of grace, that were we not familiarized with the stupendous works the art was still destined to accomplish, we might well believe her to have attained her utmost limits, and pronounce her incapable of sublimer efforts than these her first essays.

"The buildings referred to are distinguished by the almost universal use of windows, still round-headed, but drawn upwards into lengthened and more graceful proportions; by pointed vaulting in all, and in many of them by a peculiar eight-celled domical ribbed roof; doorways indifferently circular or pointed, enriched with a profusion of statues in the sides, and small sculptures in the arch-mouldings; a characteristic capital of uncommon beauty of design, of fantastic foliage, where this is not displaced by small figures; constant invariable mouldings of pier-arches; west fronts broken into an infinity of minute panels and niches occupied by statuary; a lavish use of cornices in the inside as well as exteriorly, of light and elegant section, supported by corbels of inexhaustible variety and great delicacy of workmanship; an almost entire absence of the ornaments of the first Romanesque era; and in most cases some peculiarity in the plan of the church." (p. 13.)

"The region comprising the old provinces of Anjou, Touraine, Maine, and Poitou," Mr. Inkersley specifies as being peculiarly rich in buildings of this most interesting era. And he adds that

"The abbatial church of Fontevrault is the earliest building in which we remark a partial introduction of the pointed arch. Its foundation, according to the concurrent testimony of contemporary writers, is due to Robert d'Arbrissele, in the last year of the eleventh century, who procured its consecration by the Pope Calixtus II. in 1119." (p. 14.) "In other provinces of the kingdom," subsequently adds Mr. Inkersley, "there are numerous examples

of the same class, which, though differing in some respect from those previously adduced, and possessing in common features peculiar to themselves, yet claim a kindred with the former from the circumstance of a more or less liberal introduction of the pointed arch, the free use of statuary, and its unequivocal character." (p. 16.)

The period of this transition in France ranges from A.D. 1099 to A.D. 1163. The earliest example of true and pure Gothic architecture in France of the Early French Gothic or first Pointed, is the choir of Notre Dame, Paris, of which the first stone was laid A.D. 1163. The cathedrals of Tours, Troyes, Bayeux, Rheims, Amiens, Chartres, Beauvais, Auxerre, Strasbourg, with other churches of the very first importance, also exemplify this beautiful period. This Early French Gothic period extends to about A.D. 1272, and thus in its duration may be regarded as synchronous with our own Early English. It must, however, be kept carefully in remembrance that the era fixed to determine the duration of an architectural period strictly applies to the turning point of that transitional space, which of necessity intervenes between the actual close of one period and the absolute establishment of the distinct characteristics of its successor. During these transitional spaces in Gothic architecture there occur, of precisely the same date, the latest and the earliest pure examples of the two great successive periods; and also the peculiar features of the two are sometimes seen blended together in the same building, or the peculiarities of the declining period appear variously modified, while beside them are those of the coming period, as yet but imperfectly developed.* In France it must be regarded as a period of transition after about A.D. 1250; and even still earlier, in the Sainte Chapelle in Paris, which is believed to have been commenced A.D. 1241, the dawning glories of the decorated Gothic are distinctly apparent.† But before we adduce any other examples of the

* See Brandon's Analysis, p. 4.

† Mr. Inkersley says in his Introduction, "As to the use of the word *Decorated*, employed in the following pages to designate the second pointed style, the term is so generally diffused in England, and possesses the advantage of conveying to ourselves ideas so definite, that its retention in the present inquiry may be justified, at least on the ground of convenience." (p. 4.) And so the Messrs. Brandon have retained the

decorated French Gothic we would direct the reader's attention to the admirable remarks with which our author introduces this, the culminating period of the great art.

"The introduction of *tracery* is allowed by all English antiquaries to constitute an innovation sufficiently striking and important, to call for a distinct classification of those buildings or portions of buildings where it is found to exist. But this is by no means the only novelty which marks the period at which we are arrived in the history of art. Simultaneously with the appearance of tracery we find a characteristic change in the form and section of the abacus; in the necking or astragal of fillets; a peculiar base; a profile of string-courses and set-offs of buttresses not before used; an ornament rarely before met with, namely, crockets; windows and doors surmounted by triangular canopies, whose tympanum is pierced into geometrical designs of the same kind as the windows; the employment of natural foliage for the decoration of capitals and in other situations, as oak-leaves, strawberries, roses, and the vine, an occurrence purely accidental in Early-pointed work; and, finally, the foliation of the lights of windows.

"A change equally worthy of remark, though hitherto less strongly insisted upon, and one indeed which the use of tracery could hardly fail to draw along with it, is the disappearance of the real, independent, voluminous shaft of the former style [period], and the substitution in its place of the slender graduated series of fillets employed in the formation of the tracery. With what pleasure indeed could the eye, after running over the graceful lines of the traceried design of a window, slender as these must necessarily be for their purpose, see them abruptly cut off below, and replaced by a bulky shaft, perfectly consistent with the capacious cylindrical mouldings of the Early-pointed arch, but little harmonizing with the delicacy sought for in those of a Decorated one? The disparity would have been too shocking, and there was little danger of the middle-age architects overlooking it. Thus, the mouldings in the jambs of doorways, in the sides of windows, and other arched openings, are but the unbroken prolongation of those in the summit; for the light garland of oak-leaves woven horizontally round the fillets at the spring

of the arch scarcely operates as an interruption sensible to the eye.

"The building in which we first discover the introduction of some new element of beauty, as *tracery*; the combination of peculiarities in sufficient variety to afford the ground of a forcible contrast with all that has gone before; which was hailed by contemporaries as a novelty, operated a rapid and wide-spread revolution in the art, served as the model of complete edifices, and whose distinctive features were eagerly adopted in the further progress of others previously commenced,—such a building becomes a natural and obvious landmark in the wide field of architectural research. This example we possess in the exquisitely beautiful and well-known structure of the 'Sainte Chapelle' in Paris, usually regarded by the French antiquaries as an exhibition of the beauties of the First Pointed style [period] at the moment of its highest degree of splendour and development, but which more properly opens the new and brilliant career yet remaining to be accomplished ere Pointed architecture attained the period of its corruption and final decay." (p. 24.)

Next follow, as examples of Decorated French-Gothic, parts of Notre Dame, Paris, the triforium and clerestory stages of the choir of Amiens, parts of the cathedral of Tours, the entire edifice of Saint Urbain of Troyes, parts of Beauvais, of Strasbourg, of Rouen, the cathedral of Dijon, the choir of Saint Ouen at Rouen, and many other noble churches and parts of churches, the goodly series closing as late as the concluding years of the fifteenth century, with the pier-arches and the triforium stage of Saint Ouen, and parts of the cathedrals of Tours and Quimper. It appears, therefore, that in France the Decorated Gothic survived even the Lancastrian age of our English Perpendicular. This long duration of the second Gothic period in France, "coupled with the acknowledged paucity of complete buildings of this class," remarks Mr. Inkersley,—

"are facts calculated to excite considerable surprise, and at first sight appear irreconcilable; but much of this apparent contradiction will vanish if we recall for a moment the calamitous circumstances in

"nomenclature introduced by the late Mr. Rickman, as being in itself sufficiently well adapted to its purpose; while at the same time it possesses the very important advantage of being generally recognised and understood." (Analysis, p. 4.)

which the country was placed during this period. With the accession of Philippe de Valois to the throne in 1328, commenced the sanguinary and protracted struggle between the rival crowns of France and England, continued with little interruption to the year 1450. During this contest, signalised by the disastrous defeats of Crecy, of Poitiers, and of Agincourt, history presents but an unvarying recital of provinces laid waste, towns ruined, and their monuments given up to the flames. The soil of France, traversed in turn by the hostile armies of the stranger, and the scarcely less dreaded bands of ferocious mercenaries charged with her defence,—ravaged by pest—desolated by famine—offered a field little favourable to the development of an art which, above all others, needs the fostering influence of peaceful institutions. It can excite no surprise, then, that during this extended space of time architecture remained nearly stationary, and that the funds contributed for religious purposes scarcely sufficed for the achievement of the gigantic works previously commenced (most of which, it must be remembered, remained incomplete), much less permitted the foundation of new edifices. With the deliverance of the territory from its invaders, however, art awoke from her profound lethargy; a new impulse was communicated to the zeal of the wealthy and pious, and ecclesiastical monuments arose on all sides. It is worthy of remark that some of the earliest authenticated dates of churches in the Flamboyant style correspond pretty nearly with the expulsion of the English. Amongst these may be noticed the Chapelle du Saint-Esprit, in Picardy, founded in 1440 by Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, and his wife Isabella. From this epoch the dates of construction are recorded with greater regularity than at any former era; and henceforth we have no difficulty in tracing the progress of Pointed architecture to the period of its final disappearance in the renaissance or revived classical forms.” (p. 32.)

Unlike the distinguishing peculiarity of the third Gothic period with ourselves, in France, as the style drew on towards its decline, its leading lines assumed that flame-like and lambescent tendency which has obtained for the period itself the title of Flamboyant. We have seen how in certain parts of France the characteristics of the Decorated period may be traced so late as 1490: still, on other points of the country, edifices of Flamboyant character were being erected consi-

derably earlier. The church of Caudebec, on the Seine, Mr. Inkersley regards as “perhaps the earliest specimen of buildings of this class, having been commenced in 1426. In the space of thirty years from this date the nave, choir, and the chapels around it were completed.” The cathedral of Nantes is nearly contemporary with the foundation of Caudebec; and various other important churches were either constructed, completed, or advanced during the Flamboyant period. The Flamboyant portions of Evreux Cathedral, which are of great extent and magnificence, were commenced in 1464 by Cardinal Baluc, but not completed until a century later, in the episcopate of Gabriel le Veneur, fifty-ninth bishop of the see. To this eminent prelate most of the chapels along the nave aisles are indebted for their completion, and he also erected from its foundation the western front of his cathedral. “Fortunate in avoiding the contact of the succeeding style, by which so great a number of Flamboyant examples are disfigured, this façade has just claims to be considered the most perfect, beautiful, and consistent specimen of its class.”

The conclusion to which Mr. Inkersley’s inquiries necessarily lead, assigns to France a precedence over our own country in the establishment of Gothic architecture.

“The accuracy of the foregoing dates being assumed,” writes Mr. Inkersley, “it appears undeniable, from a comparison of them with those of buildings of a corresponding class in England, that the use of the Pointed arch in France (no matter whence derived, or by what necessity suggested,) was an anticipation upon its adoption in the former country by a considerable period; that the confirmed First Pointed or Early French style likewise took precedence of the Early English, except, perhaps, in the province of Normandy; that the Geometrical tracery or Decorated style was invented and brought to perfection by our neighbours half a century before our English builders had begun to imitate it; that this style, from the peculiar circumstances before alluded to, maintained its ground long after the appearance of the English Perpendicular style, which had attained its highest degree of splendour at a moment when French Flamboyant was but struggling into existence; whilst the latter, in its turn, still preserved itself pure and unmixed, at a

time when the former had become utterly debased, corrupted, and disfigured." (p. 37.)

Independently of the intrinsic value of their architectural teaching, these dates alone suffice to declare the vast importance of the cathedrals and churches of France to the student of Gothic art. Without any further argument, we hence are supplied with conclusive authority for the assumption, that it is vain for us to aspire to the revival of the Gothic spirit, while we study its workings in our own country only.

We designed to conclude our extracts with a passage from Mr. Inkersley's detailed description of the Cathedral of Amiens, and a transcript of one

of his "authorities for dates," which has reference to the church of Saint Urbain of Troyes. But our space is exhausted, and we can only refer to them. What we have said is sufficient to impress our readers with a sense of the value and interest of Mr. Inkersley's pages: for ourselves we are content to express the unmixed satisfaction with which we have perused, or rather studied, a volume which, in our estimation, is defective in but one important feature; that is, in its being altogether without illustrative engravings. We hope, at no distant period, to see a companion volume to Mr. Parker's last edition of Rickman, in a second edition of Mr. Inkersley's "Inquiry."

AUTHORSHIP OF THE FABRICATED "EARLIEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER."

MR. URBAN,

*British Museum,
April 4, 1850.*

IT is now a little more than ten years ago that I published a small pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to Antonio Panizzi, esq. Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, on the reputed earliest printed Newspaper, the English *Mercurie*, 1588." It was noticed with much indulgence in many of the periodicals at the time, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* among others, and it was generally agreed that I had succeeded in shewing, what indeed was no difficult task, that the "English *Mercurie*" was a spurious production. My attention has lately been recalled to the subject, after it had been long dismissed from my mind, and I have thought it might prove of some interest to put together a few facts which have come under my observation in the long interval which has elapsed.

The letter to Mr. Panizzi was written and published in a hurry. Some circumstances, which it is unnecessary to state, rendered it imperative that the pamphlet should make its appearance within a given time; it did so, but owing to this, some points which it would have been desirable to elucidate were left without sufficient investigation. Of these the most important

was the authorship of the newspaper in question, the spurious "English *Mercurie*."

Not long after the publication of the pamphlet, Sir Henry Ellis, the principal librarian of the Museum, informed me that at his request Mr. Cates, of the reading-room, had looked through the correspondence of Dr. Birch, preserved in the manuscript department of the Museum, in the expectation that, as the *Mercury* was part of the collection bequeathed by him, the handwriting of one of his correspondents would be found to tally with that of the writer. Mr. Cates's search had been successful. In one of the volumes (No. 4325), which contained the letters of the family of Lord Hardwicke, the celebrated chancellor, the looked-for handwriting was discovered. Dr. Birch had been intimate with two of the chancellor's sons; Philip, the eldest, afterwards the second Lord Hardwicke, an author and a member of the cabinet, and Charles, his junior by a year, afterwards raised to the peerage and the chancellorship by the title of Lord Morden, and who, immediately after his acceptance of these honours, died suddenly, and, it was supposed, by his own hand. The volume contained letters by both these brothers, whose handwritings were re-

markably similar to each other, and to that of the writer of the *Mercury*; but it was to Philip Yorke, the eldest, that certain trifling peculiarities in the formation of some of the letters of the alphabet, found in the manuscript of the newspaper, were on minute examination ascertained to belong. The identity is so marked that when once pointed out the question is settled. Soon after this discovery another was made which would of itself have directed suspicion towards the same quarter. My friend and colleague Mr. Holmes, of the Museum, met with a curious entry in a "Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the possession of the Earl of Hardwicke," printed, but not published, in the year 1794 (the same year in which George Chalmers sent forth in his *Life of Ruddiman* the first notice of the *English Mercury*), and of which a copy was presented by the then earl to the national collection. This catalogue, we are told in the prefatory advertisement, drawn up, it is said, by Archdeacon Coxe, "was formed by the late Earl of Hardwicke," that is the second earl in question, who died in 1790. In it the seventy-first volume of the collection is thus described, "*English Mercuries* published by authority in Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Charles the First's times." From this it would appear that there are specimens of the *Mercury* in existence different from any of which an account has hitherto been published, and that the "mystification," whatever its motive, was carried a step or two further than was first supposed.

Mr. Cates had also discovered what I ought not to have overlooked, and possibly might not, had circumstances allowed me more time for examination. He had found in the manuscript of the *English Mercury* two or three verbal corrections in the handwriting of Dr. Birch himself, trifling indeed, but sufficient to shew that the Doctor had not been the intended dupe of the mystification, but one of the parties engaged in carrying it out. This circumstance, taken in connection with his having been concerned with the brothers Yorke in the production of the "*Athenian Letters*," made me wish with some eagerness to have an opportunity of examining the original edition of that

celebrated work, in the hope of adding another link to the chain of evidence. The *Athenian Letters* were first printed in 1741 and 1743, in an edition of twelve copies only, and circulated among the private friends of the authors, with strict injunctions of secrecy. That edition was thus so rare as not to be found in the Museum; and it was not till eight years after the publication of my pamphlet that it was added to the national collection, with the rest of his splendid library, by the munificent bequest of Mr. Grenville. On examining these volumes I found, much as I expected, that the smaller type used for the body of the work was identical with that of No. 54 of the "*English Mercury*," and the larger, used for the Preface, with that of Nos. 50 and 51. It may therefore be concluded with some certainty, that for the "*earliest newspaper*" we are indebted to the press of James Bettenham, of St. John's Lane, and that its date is somewhat later than that of its near neighbour, the "*Gentleman's Magazine*."

The "*Athenian Letters*" themselves bear a sort of family resemblance to the *English Mercury*. We are told in the preface, which was written by Charles Yorke, that a learned Jew, who had frequent access to the imperial library of Fez, in Morocco, left his papers on his decease, in 1688, to the English consul at Tunis. "The consul," it proceeds, "upon turning them over, amongst others, found a fair Spanish manuscript, entitled 'Letters from an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens, during the Peloponnesian War, to the Ministers of State, &c. Translated by Moses ben Meshobab, from a manuscript in the old Persic language, preserved in the Library at Fez.' Surprised at what he saw, he wrote immediately to two or three friends in England, and informed them of the important discovery. It appears that he had then an intention to publish them, but being afterwards called off by different pursuits, they lay neglected to his death. By the will of the gentleman the manuscript was left as a legacy to the English translator, who thought it would be an act of the highest injustice to withhold them any longer from the public view. He chooses indeed to conceal his name, which he hopes the candid reader will

forgive, since it is not done with a design of imposing more safely upon the world, but in order to decline with honour the disagreeable wranglings of controversy."

The story of the discovery of the Athenian Letters was a transparent fiction, intended as a vehicle to introduce the delineation of Athenian history and manners, in which not only much of the ingenious plan of Barthélemy's *Anacharsis* was anticipated, but also much of the felicity of its execution. The authorship of these letters could, whenever made known, only prove a source of honour to the authors. Yet so it was that the first edition of them was, as already stated, confined to twelve copies, the second to a hundred, and that this most ingenious and successful work, which was first printed in 1741, when Philip Yorke was of the age of twenty-one, and Charles of twenty, was never fairly given to the public till the year 1798, after the decease of Philip Yorke, at the age of three-score years and ten.

What was the object of the *English Mercury* it is not easy to settle. It has no pretension to literary beauties; there is nothing whatever in it to found any claim to literary reputation upon. It seems never to have been brought forward by its authors with a view of deceiving the public. The catalogue drawn up by the second Earl, in which it is inserted as if authentic, may never have been intended for publication. Indeed, in the collection of State Papers, published by him in 1778 (a book which historians have hitherto been in the habit of referring to with a confidence altogether unqualified), though he has frequent occasion to allude to the Spanish Armada, he makes no mention whatever of the *English Mercury*. It is not the least singular of the circumstances of this singular affair that it was after a more than fifty years' slumber that the *Mercury* suddenly awoke to a more than fifty years' celebrity.

The circumstance of the Earl of Hardwicke's being the author became matter of general conversation at the Museum soon after Mr. Cates's discovery, and thus in all probability came to the knowledge of Mr. D'Israeli, who mentioned it, and alluded to the "Letter to Mr. Panizzi" in the kindest

and most flattering terms, in the preface to the twelfth edition of his "*Curiosities of Literature*," published in 1841. A passage respecting it is also to be found in Mr. Harris's *Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke*, published in 1847, chiefly founded on manuscript documents preserved at the family seat at Wimpole. It is as follows (vol. iii. p. 412):—"A literary hoax of some celebrity is said to have been perpetrated by the second Earl of Hardwicke, in a pretended newspaper of the reign of Queen Elizabeth called '*The English Mercurie*,' which for some time passed current as a genuine original journal of that period, and which formed the subject of one of Horace Walpole's works, entitled '*Detection of a late Forgery*.'" As soon as this met my eye, I wrote to Mr. Harris to inform him that the only piece with the title mentioned which occurred in the works of Walpole related entirely to a pretended will of his father Sir Robert, and that neither he nor any one else had, so far as I was aware, published the slightest intimation of the *Mercury's* not being genuine up to the appearance of my own "Letter to Mr. Panizzi" in 1839. Mr. Harris, in reply, stated his inability to point out any source or foundation whatever for his statement, and also mentioned that he had not, in the course of his researches at Wimpole, met with anything throwing a light on the authorship of the *Mercury*.

Before dismissing the subject I cannot help expressing my regret that, in spite of the general concurrence of the press in the view that the *Mercury* was spurious, the old story of "the earliest newspaper" has of late years been gradually creeping into fresh circulation. I am afraid that the ladies have taken it under their protection. In *The Art of Needlework*, edited by the Countess of Wilton, but written I have heard by Mrs. Stone, and in the *Lives of the Queens of England* by Miss Agnes Strickland, the *Mercury* still passes current as the most genuine of documents. Miss Strickland mentions indeed (vol. vii. p. 101) that it has "incurred the suspicion of being a forgery of modern times," but remarks "on what grounds I know not."

The general question of the origin of newspapers has, up to the present

moment, remained an obscure one. A distinguished French statesman to whom a copy of my pamphlet was offered on its publication, observed that he was under the impression that a French newspaper was preserved at the Royal Library of Paris of a date much earlier than 1588. I have no doubt that he referred to a statement made by Lally-Tollendal, in his *Life of Queen Elizabeth* in the "Biographie Universelle" (vol. xiii. published in 1815, p. 56), when, on noticing the English Mercury, he remarks that "as far as the publication of an official journal is concerned, France can claim the priority by more than half a century; for in the Royal Library at Paris there is a bulletin of the campaign of Louis the Twelfth in Italy in 1509." He then gives the title of this "bulletin," from which it clearly appears that it is not a political journal, but an isolated piece of news—a kind of publication of which there are hundreds in existence of a date anterior to 1588, and of which there is no doubt that thousands were issued. There is, for instance, in the British Museum a French pamphlet of six printed leaves, containing an account of the surrender of Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella on the "first of January last past" (*le premier jour de janvier dernièrement passé*), in the year 1492; and there are also the three editions of the celebrated letter of Columbus, giving the first account of the discovery of America, all printed at Rome in 1493. Nay, one of the very earliest productions of the German press was an official manifesto of Diether Archbishop of Cologne against Count Adolph of Nassau, very satisfactorily proved to have been printed at Mentz in 1462. There is among the German bibliographers a technical name for this class of printed documents, which are called "Relations."

In fact, in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion with regard to the origin of newspapers, it is requisite, in the first place, to settle with some approach to precision what a newspaper is. Four classes of publications succeeded each other from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, to which the term has by different writers been applied.

1st. Accounts of individual public transactions of recent occurrence.

2nd. Accounts in one publication of several public transactions of recent occurrence, only connected together by having taken place about the same period, so as at one time to form the "news of the day."

3rd. Accounts similar to those of the second class, but issued in a numbered series.

4th. Accounts similar to those of the second class, but issued not only in a numbered series, but at stated intervals.

The notices of the surrender of Granada, and the discovery of America, belong to the first class, and so also do the last dying speeches which are in our own times cried about the streets. These surely are *not* newspapers. The Times and Daily News belong to the fourth class, and these of course are newspapers. The English Mercury was a spurious specimen of the third class, published not at regular intervals, but in a numbered series, and was by general suffrage pronounced a newspaper. The author of a recent work on German journalism, Prutz, who has investigated the subject, as it seems to me, with more learning than judgment, is in regard to the English Mercury of a different opinion from all his predecessors. He admits it to be genuine ("*Geschichte des deutschen Journalismus*," vol. i. p. 142), never having heard, apparently, though his book was published in 1845, that its authenticity had been questioned, but contends that, however genuine, it is not a newspaper. His reasoning appears to me to be faulty. Were a publication to be now set on foot, professedly with the view of supplying a connected history of passing events, not by a series of numbers issued every morning or every Saturday, but issued as often as interesting matter arrived to fill a sheet, sometimes at an interval of one day, sometimes of two, and sometimes of three, no one I think would question its right to be considered a newspaper. Indeed there is something of the kind already in existence in the "*Indian News*," published whenever an overland mail arrives in this country.

If this be admitted,—as in the case

of the English Mercury it always has been hitherto—the argument may be pursued a little further. If the “Indian News” were not numbered, but issued consecutively, so as to form a continuous history of the time, would it cease to be a newspaper? Are not, in fact, all the essentials of a newspaper comprised in the definition of the second class, which it may be as well to repeat,—“Accounts in one publication of several public transactions of recent occurrence, only connected together by having taken place about the same period, so as at one time to form the news of the day?”

Let us take an instance. There is preserved in the British Museum a collection of several volumes of interesting publications issued in Italy between 1640 and 1650, and containing the news of the time. They are of a small folio size, and consist in general of four pages, but sometimes of six, sometimes only of two. There is a series for the month of December, 1644, consisting entirely of the news from Rome. The first line of the first page runs thus:—“Di Roma,” with the date, first of the 3rd, then of the 10th, then the 17th, then the 24th, and, lastly, the 31st of December, showing that a number was published every week, most probably on the arrival of the post from Rome. The place of publication was Florence, and the same publishers who issued this collection of the news from Rome, sent forth in the same month of December, 1644, two other similar gazettes, at similar intervals, one of the news from Genoa, the other of the news from Germany and abroad.

That this interesting series of publications, which is well worthy of a minute examination and a detailed description, is in reality a series of newspapers, will, I believe, be questioned by very few; but each individual number presents no mark by which, if separately met with, it could be known to form part of a set. If the Museum were in possession only of a few numbers instead of more than a shelf of volumes, the description of the “second class” of publication would exactly apply to each.

Now the Museum is in reality in the possession of some isolated pamphlets which answer the same description,

and are of a date anterior to any that has hitherto been assigned for the earliest newspaper.

One of them is a pamphlet of the date of 1526, which was purchased by Mr. Panizzi in 1845 of Mr. Asher the bookseller of Berlin, who acquired it from the collection of M. Ternaux Compans. The title-page states the whole of the contents, “New Zeytung, Die Schlacht des Turkischen Keyzers,” &c. *i. e.* “New Tidings. The battle of the Turkish emperor with Louis King of Hungary on the day of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, 1526. Also the Turkish challenge sent to King Louis before the battle. Also a lamentable epistle that the Hungarians have sent to the King of Poland since the battle. Also some new tidings from Poland. New Tidings of the Pope at Rome, what happened on the 27th of September, 1526.” The word “Zeitung,” here translated “tidings,” is the same that has since taken root in the German language to express “newspaper.” The remainder of the title-page after this list of contents is occupied by a wood-cut of the battle, and on the last page there is another of a Turk’s head, so that the publication has a claim to the title of an “Illustrated News.” The event that it records is of dire importance, the fatal battle of Mohacz, in which the last independent king of Hungary, rashly encountering the Turks with an inferior force, was totally defeated and slain; a day that, after the lapse of more than three hundred years, still controls the destiny of Hungary. If this had formed the sole subject of the pamphlet, it might have been considered a “relation” only, but it will have been observed that, besides some items from Poland which have a reference to the Turkish war, it contains a paragraph from Rome, and this is entirely unconnected with either Turks or Hungarians. In fact the sole bond of union between the first article of intelligence and the last is that they are both “news.”

This character is still more strongly marked in another publication also purchased by the Museum from Mr. Asher, and of which it may be worth while to give the title at length. It runs thus: “Newe Zeytung was sich yetzt erschienen tagen mit des Prin-

zen ankunfft in Engellandt und mit der Schlacht in Italië, auch mit dem grossen Kriege zwischen der Röm. Kays. Maiestat und dem Frantzösischen König zugetragen hat." The wording of the title "new tidings of what has happened in days just past," and the miscellaneous character of its contents, seem to me to stamp this as a kind of publication quite distinct from the "relations." The first three pages contain a letter from Winchester of the 24th of July, 1554, giving an account of the arrival of Philip of Spain and his marriage with Queen Mary in the Cathedral,* then follows a narrative of a battle in Italy, then "news from the imperial camp" at St. Levin, "from the 27th of July to the 17th of August, 1554," and the whole concludes with an account of the arrival of the Emperor in Artois. There is no place of publication mentioned on the German pamphlet. It seems to me exceedingly probable that it was one of a series, and that the publisher was in the habit of issuing one whenever he had any "new tidings" he thought of sufficient consequence.

This, however, is as yet but a conjecture; further investigation may one day convert it into an established fact. Even as the case at present stands, there are, I think, strong grounds for arguing that the publication of 1526 is a newspaper. If a few more of the same kind and of the same date be discovered, the invention of newspapers long anterior to the Spanish Armada will be, it appears to me, placed beyond the reach of dispute.

The most minute researches on the history of newspapers in Germany, are, as already mentioned, those of Prutz, who has collected notices of a large number of the "relations," though much remains to be gleaned. There are, for instance, in Van Heusde's Catalogue of the Library at Utrecht (Utrecht, 1835, folio), the titles of nearly a hundred of them, all as early as the sixteenth century; and the British Museum possesses a considerable quantity, all of recent acquisition.

Prutz has no notice of the two that have been mentioned, and, like all preceding writers, he draws no distinction between the publications of the first class and the second. The view that he takes is, that no publication which does not answer to the definition of what I have termed the fourth class is entitled to the name of a newspaper. There was in the possession of Professor Grellman a publication called an "Aviso," numbered as "14," and published in 1612, which has been considered by many German writers as their earliest newspaper, but Prutz denies that honour to it, on the ground of there being no proof that it was published at stated intervals. In the year 1615 Egenolph Emmel, of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, issued a weekly intelligencer, numbered in a series, and this, according to Prutz, is the proper claimant. Its history has been traced with some minuteness in a separate dissertation by Schwarzkopf, who has also the credit of having published in 1795 the first general essay on newspapers of any value, and to have followed up the subject in a series of articles in the "Allgemeine Litterarische Anzeiger." His zeal for research was great, but he was unhappily crippled by want of materials.

The claims of Italy have yet to be considered. Prutz dismisses them very summarily, because, as he says, the Venetian gazettes of the sixteenth century, said to be preserved at Florence, are in manuscript, and it is essential to the definition of a newspaper that it should be printed. These Venetian gazettes have never, so far as I am aware, been described at all; they may be mere "news-letters," or they may be something closely approaching to the modern newspaper. But I am strongly inclined to believe that something of the second class of Italian origin will turn up in the great libraries of Europe when further research is devoted to the subject. A few years ago even Roscoe spoke with surprise of isolated Italian historical ballads of the times of Julius the Second and Leo the Tenth, and since

* The letter on Queen Mary's marriage is, it may be worth remarking, entirely different from that on the same subject by John Elder, which was published in London in 1555, and has been lately reprinted in the Camden Society's Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary.

then the Museum has purchased them in scores at a time. All the libraries of France ten years ago could not furnish thirty French farces of the sixteenth century, and the Museum now contains sixty-four of them, which were found at a bookseller's shop in Augsburg in a single volume. The existence of the term "gazette" in so many languages furnishes strong grounds for supposing that the popularity of newspapers originated in Italy, and the subject is one that well

deserves to be taken up by some Italian inquirer.

Some other facts of interest in connection with the origin of different kinds of publications have fallen under my notice, and I intended to make mention of them in this letter, but it has already extended to so great a length, that I am afraid to trespass further on your patience, and beg to sign myself at once—

Yours, &c. THOMAS WATTS.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PARLIAMENT AT THE TREATY AT UXBRIDGE.

BY far the most memorable treaty on English ground, made or attempted to be made between a king and his people (Runnymede not excepted), was attempted at Uxbridge in the winter of 1644—5, between the Commissioners from King Charles I. and the Parliament and Scotch Commissioners.

The place of meeting was named by the Parliament at London, and assented to by the King, who was then at Oxford. The Commissioners from the King were lodged at the Crown Inn, on the north side of the town, and the Commissioners from the Parliament at the George Inn, on the south side of the town. The Commissioners on either side were sixteen in number. Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards the great Lord Clarendon, was one of the

King's Commissioners, and Sir Harry Vane the younger, and Whitelocke the memorialist, two of the Parliament Commissioners.

Great preparations were made for the meeting. Clement Kinnersley, Esq. "Chief officer of his Majesty's removing wardrobe," was sent from London to Uxbridge with his waggons full of hangings to prepare the Treaty-house for the reception of the Commissioners; and Jasper Godeman, Esq. had two sums of five hundred pounds each imprested to him for paying the diet, &c. of the Commissioners of the Parliament.

The persons who attended Mr. Kinnersley and Mr. Godeman are mentioned in a list which accompanies the account of the expenses.

A List of all such persons who have attended in severall offices the Com^{rs} att
Uxbridge.

Mr. Frecker, that tooke care in perfecting the Accompts.

John Cope, Clerk of the Kitchen.

Robert Williams, Master Cooke to the Earle of Northumberland.

Thomas Vaughan, Master Cooke to the Earle of Pembroke.

Michael Twitt, Groome of the Great Chamber where the Commiss^{rs} dined.

John Jacks, Butler to the Earl of Northumberland.

John Beard, Butler to the Earl of Pembroke.

John Royse, Baker to the Earl of Northumberland.

Thomas Bell, that looked to the Larder.

Two Under Cookes, Charles Beard and William Sparkes.

Two Labourers in the Kitchen.

Christopher Redman, Usher of the Hall.

Richard Mountaine, Sculryman.

Thomas Evans, Porter of the Gate.

For the Treaty-House.

Two Secretaries.

Mr. Kinnersley of the Wardrobe, and three men.

Two Harbingers.

Thomas Boys, Messenger.

What the expenses were, the following "Abstract" sets forth with clerk-like minuteness—

AN ABSTRACT of all the Expences for Diet, Board-wages, Stables, and other necessities for the Right Hon^{ble} Com^{rs} from the Parliam^t for the Treaty at Uxbridge. From the 29th of Januarij to the 24th of Febr. 1644, being three weekes and five daies.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Kinnersleyes accompt for the preparing of the Treaty-house (towards which was advanced to him a hundred pounds) amounteth to	149	17	6
For Provision of Linnen, Wine, Pewter, Glasses, Westfalien Bacon, tounoges, oyle, vinegar, olives, Anchoves, capres, and other pickell, sallading, Grocery, bottles, torches, and diverse other necessities brought before hand, as appeares by the booke of Accompt .	211	7	6
For the Expenses of the Kitchen, for Butcher's Meat, Poultry, Fish, grocery, hearbes, rootes, and fruit, with all other necessities belonging to the Kitchen; as by the Larder booke appeares .	509	13	4
For the Expenses of the Pantry, for Beere, Ale, Bread, lights, Cheeses, and Cakes, &c. as appeares by the booke of Accompt .	58	9	4
For French fruit, as Prunelles, dried pearces, apples, and plumbes .	8	1	3
For one hhgd. of Canary and two hhgds. of French wine .	31	11	8
For necessary payment, as washing of table linnen, charcoall, billets and faggotts, charges of carriages, &c. .	83	1	5
For Stables, boardwages, and necessities belonging to the Com ^{rs} chambers, as also for coach hire and post charges, as appeares by the particulars in the booke of Accompt .	374	1	11
For an allowance given to the Mistris of the] George at Uxbridge, for herself and her servants	60	0	0
To the Poore	3	0	0
For Mr. Marshall's, Mr. Vine's, and my [Mr. Godeman's] Lodgings .	3	12	6
More paid to Edward Wallford by the allowance from the Commissioners	13	1	5
Suma of all Expenses	£1,505	17	10
Given by the Com ^{rs} for their Lodgings at Uxbridge	31	7	6
	1,537	5	4
Towards which received	1,000	0	0
So there rests due on this account	537	5	4

To this ABSTRACT the following WARRANT is appended :—

The Abstract hereby mentioned of the Accompts of the Com^{rs} at Uxbridge being presented to them by Mr. Goodman, they doe desire that the Auditor attending the Committee for the Revenew may bee appointed to audit the same; and for this purpose haue intreatid some of theire owne nomber, The Earl of Denbigh, Mr. Crewe, and Mr. Prideaux, to speake with the Committee of the Revenew that they will please to give order herein. And in regard they have also received a List of several persons who have bene imploied in offices necessary for the performance of that Service, for which they deserve allowances for their paines, they have further desired the persons above-mentioned to conferr with the Committee of the Revenew thereupon, that with their privy and advice such proporcons of allowance may bee agreed upon as that service doth require, whereby the whole accompt may bee ascertained, and made upp, and the House may be moved for such further supplies of money as upon the Auditing of this Accompt shall bee found necessary to discharge the same.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
SALISBURY.
DENZELL HOLLES.
H. VANE.

PEMBROKE MONTGOMERY.
B. DENBIGHE.
THO. WENMAN.
W. PETREPOINT.
OLI. S^t JOHN.
JOHN PRIDEAUX.

The reader will gather from this "Abstract of Expenses" (hitherto unnoticed) that the Commissioners, as far as eating and drinking went, managed to live, for those times, in what may be called good style. That

the master cooks and butlers of the Earls of Northumberland and Pembroke would cater successfully for their masters and their master's friends there can be but little doubt; but their resources (judging by our own times) seem to have been particularly slender. Their wines were French wines and Canary, drawn direct from the wood, and their fruits "Prunelles," dried pears, apples, and plums. Not an orange to be seen at Uxbridge during three weeks, five days, of the winter of 1644—5! The French fruits, it appears by a draft of the same account, were bought of a Frenchwoman.

But the Commissioners were not well lodged; and the entry at the foot of the account, "Given by the Com^{rs} for their lodgings at Uxbridge, £31 7s. 6d.," is confirmatory of the statement of Whitelocke. "The town," says Whitelocke, "was so exceeding full of company, that it was hard to get any quarter, except for the Commissioners and their retinue; and some of the Commissioners were forced to lie two of them in a chamber, in field-beds, only upon a quilt, in that cold weather (it was January), not coming into bed during all the treaty."

The Treaty-house at Uxbridge, or, as it is sometimes called, the Place-house of the hamlet, is a brick mansion of the time of James I. pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Colne, a clear and winding stream dividing Middlesex from Buckinghamshire. It was built, I believe, by Sir John Bennet; and when the Commissioners met there in 1644—5, is described as "Mr. Carr's house, a very fair house, lately Sir John Bennet's." The Treaty-room was "a fair great chamber" in the middle of the house, "handsomely dressed up," as Lord Clarendon informs us, for the occasion, and, as we have seen, by Mr. Kinnersley of the Great Wardrobe. In the centre of this room was placed a large square table, like that which had

been in use in the Star Chamber. The King's Commissioners had one end and one side of the table, and the Parliament's Commissioners had the other end and the other side of the table. On either side of this great room were other rooms (a fair withdrawing room and inner chamber) for the Commissioners to retire to when they thought fit to consult by themselves, and to return again to the public debate. The house indeed seems to have been admirably adapted for the purposes for which it had been selected, having good stairs at either end of the house, so that the Commissioners never went through each other's quarters, nor met but in the great room. The foreway into the house, it should be added, was appointed for the King's Commissioners to come in at, and the backway for the Parliament's Commissioners.

Such was Sir John Bennet's house in the winter of 1644—5, as described by Clarendon and Whitelocke. The house still remains, and is now an inn, with the sign of the Crown, and is often visited. What was called the Treaty-house (for the fair great chamber has since been thrown into two) was wainscoted with oak, divided into panels, with the common characteristics of the time of James I., and two good James the First's chimney-pieces, reaching to the ceiling, with oak pilasters and compartments, boldly and even richly carved. Two good bay or recessed windows still remain. The best carving is in a bed-room looking on the yard. Such was the house in 1847, or two centuries after the memorable Treaty which will invest Uxbridge with interest long after "the fair house of Sir John Bennet" has tumbled to the ground, and nothing remain but the site and the river Colne—

Which runs, and as it runs for ever will run on.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Kensington, 10th April, 1850.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE MAN OF ROSS.

MR. URBAN,

YOU will probably think the following memorials of one of our heroes of philanthropy not unworthy of a

place in your columns. They have been carefully transcribed from the originals, which are in the possession of Mr. Fenning Parke, the ex-

cellent parish clerk and schoolmaster of Minchinhampton, in the county of Gloucester. In the way of illustration of these letters it is scarcely necessary to say anything of the Man of Ross. The lines of Pope have sent forth his just and well-earned fame throughout all lands. Every body has a general notion of his character; but it is to be wished that some one would put upon record more accurately than (as far as I know) has yet been done, the authentic facts of his benevolent career. Mr. Fosbroke did something towards this desirable object in his "Companion to the Wye Tour," (Ross, 12mo. 1821,) and the following letters will be another acceptable contribution to the same end; but what we want is not an episode in a guide-book, but a substantive biography, a simple narrative told calmly and fairly, but with the earnestness and good sense which ought to distinguish those who delight to exalt into their proper places the true benefactors of mankind.

Kyrle was connected through his grandmother with Waller, Hampden, Cromwell, and the rest of that patriotic band. Some portion of his manly character may have been inherited from that connection, but he partook in none of their political or theological opinions. "Church and King," which was the toast to which he emptied his old silver tankard, was the motto of his life. When he went to Gloucester to be present at the casting of the great bell which yet summons the people of Ross to their house of prayer, he took with him his old family cup. When he had quaffed his toast he threw the relic into the mass of melting metal, an offering at once of patriotism and devotion.

The following letters relate to a little history of a most characteristic kind. We have been told by previous writers that the Man of Ross had a "kinswoman" living with him as a house-keeper, and that her name was Bubb,—a Miss Judith Bubb. Under his guidance this lady became an active assistant in his works of benevolence. She was the administrator of that large relief which the needy, and especially the sick, received at his hand. Those kindly offices which can only be effectually rendered by woman, and the practice of which raises women into ministering angels, were her share in the

charities of the Man of Ross. The following letters admit us into the history of Miss Judith Bubb. She seems to have been respectably connected. The governor Bubb alluded to in the second letter may have been her grandfather. Her father was a captain Bubb, who probably resided at Ross with his wife and their family of two daughters. The captain was "a man of great parts," who lived extravagantly in expectation of further advances in his profession as a soldier. He had an aunt living at Minchinhampton, in the adjoining county of Gloucester, a madam Tooke, who had a son by a former marriage, a Mr. Buck, who seems to have partaken of some of the extravagant habits of his cousin captain Bubb. On one occasion, when the captain was absent from home, cousin Buck visited the captain's wife, and prevailed upon her to lend him 120*l.* on his bond. The lending may have been an act of kindness, but was certainly not one of prudence, for husband and wife wanted the money themselves, and the transaction caused some unkindness between them. The debtor absconded. The money could not be recovered. Poverty came upon the lenders, and in a little while death, which so often dogs the heels of pecuniary trouble, removed them both—the captain and his wife, leaving their two orphan daughters in a low condition, by reason of their parents' debts. How the children were related to the man of Ross does not appear. He states no more than that their father was his friend. On the death of their parents he took the little orphans and brought them up. One married a Mr. Aubrey, and the other, the Miss Judith Bubb of whom I have already made mention, grew up, according to the evidence of the Man of Ross, to be a very good and fine girl and a great scholar. In the following letters their benevolent guardian makes an appeal on their behalf to madam Tooke for payment of the balance due on the unfortunate loan to her son.

LETTER I.

"Madam,—I write to you on behalf of my friend captain Bubb's daughters, who have been under my care ever since their father and mother died. Your nephew, captain Bubb, was a man of great parts, and had good places, he lived very high

in expectation of greater advance, which he had certainly had if death had not taken him off, and so he left his children by reason of his debts but in a low condition. Now your son, Mr. Buck, upon some extraordinary occasion he had, formerly borrowed of madam Bubb, when her husband was at London, a hundred and twenty pounds on his own bond; the lending of which, to my knowledge, caused some unkindnesses between husband and wife, because they wanted it themselves, being not in a condition to lend money; and now the condition of their children is very low, which causes me to petition you in their behalf. Of this 120^{li} your son hath payd 86^{li}, and there is now behind of the bond besides interest 34^{li}, for which I formerly writ to him about, but had no answer, and for some yeares since I understand that he remou'd from Hampton* I know not whither, which causes me now to write to you, his mother (knowing you to be a worthy, conscientious, person of good ability), desiring and hoping that you will take the condition of these poor children into your consideration, so that they may have their money, which will be as great a kindness to them as if 'twere given them; so hoping to have a favourable answer from you, I rest,

"Madam,

"Yo^r humble servant to com'and,

"JOHN KYRLE.

"*Ross, in Herefordshire, this
6th of February, 1701.*

"Your neeces here gives their duty to you. I forgott to let you know that I had the happiness formerly to be known to you, being some time at your hews, when colonel Kyrle was married, where I remember we were well entertained, and since I was with governour Bubb and his lady with your sonn at Hampton."

LETTER II.

"*Ross, this 27th of February,
1702.*

"Madam,—Meeting the bearer hereof, Mr. Philpot, in these parts, I desir'd him to convey this to you, to let you know that I acquainted Mrs. Aubrey, captain Bubb's eldest daughter, with your proposall, which wee consider'd, and find it so low that it comes to little from money so lent from those persons who to my knowledg at the same time wanted it themselves; and 'tis well known that these children must have been in a bad condition had it not been for my self. I know there was a great kindness between governour Bubb and your son, who entertaind him and his lady at Hampton nobly. I was a witness to some of it, being with them two days. Whither he was able to do so or not, your son knew best, but it seems your nephew Bubb must pay for it. I have been told in what countrey your son is now in, and how he practises phisick there, but I shall not seek to get him arested, or to trouble my self with him, seeing I am to treat with your self, a person of worth and goodness; therefore I beseech you to consider the low condition of your poor neeces, and to send a favourable answer to,

"Madam,

"Yo^r humble servant to co'mand,

"JOHN KYRLE.

"Your neece, mis Jude, presents her duty to you, who truly is a very good and a fine girle, and a great scholler."

Addressed,—"To madam Tooke, at or near Hampton, these present, Gloucestershire."

[Seal, with a crest of a hedgehog or porcupine on a wreath.]

MANUAL OF SEPULCHRAL SLABS AND CROSSES.

(With Plates.)

THIS volume,† published by Mr. Parker of Oxford almost contemporaneously with the first part of Mr. Boutell's "Christian Monuments,"‡ as noticed in our Magazine for March last, is devoted exclusively to the "Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle

Ages." It consists of an historical and descriptive essay, with notes, from the pen of the Rev. E. L. Cutts, followed by eighty-seven plates of illustrative examples.

Commencing his sketch with the catacomb-slabs of the Lapidarian Gal-

* *i. e.* Minchinhampton.

† "A Manual for the Study of the Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A."

‡ Gent. Mag. March, 1850, p. 281.

lery at Rome, and passing thence to the ancient crossed stones of Ireland and the small Saxon pillow-stones exhumed at Hartlepool, Mr. Cutts proceeds to notice the collection of drawings of French monuments preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and certain illuminations in various MSS. which exemplify both the forms of mediæval sepulture and the commemorative slabs and stones at that period in general use. Some remarks follow on stone-coffins and their covering-stones. The attention of the reader is also directed to some examples of ancient coffins of wood, and to the few iron sepulchral plates which have been observed in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent; after which we are led on to consider more in detail a numerous series of coffin-lids, coped stones, and flat slabs,* ornamented with crosses and other devices, either sculptured in relief, or expressed by incised lines. The various symbols which have been observed upon these recumbent monuments, upright head-crosses, with the chronology of grave-stones and grave-stone inscriptions, have also each a separate notice: and with a brief description of the appended engravings, in the form of notes, the essay concludes.

The scope of the work, therefore, is sufficiently comprehensive to entitle it to rank as a "Manual,"—one of that peculiar class of books which are expected to combine completeness and conciseness; to convey all that it can be necessary to learn upon any subject, and at the same time to comprise their information within at least a comparatively narrow space. However difficult of accomplishment such a result may at first sight appear, we have abundant evidence of its practicability. "Manuals" and "hand-books" of the greatest merit constitute a remarkable feature in the literature of the day; and, though they cannot annihilate the space which intervenes between the votary and that shrine to which there can be no "royal road," yet do these literary locomotives, for the most part, render the travelling both expeditious and safe. This arises from the same principle of construc-

tion which, in the leviathans of the railway, unites in so remarkable a degree the antagonist results of speed and power. It is a skilful yet most lucid simplicity of arrangement, which is the very life of a "Manual." The materials, the subject matter, must of course be good; but this is not alone sufficient: these good materials must be well put together: each single part, of the best quality in itself, must be exactly adapted to every other part; and, besides, all must be easy of access—all must be available for instant use. There can be no really good "Manual" without a good index. It is the misfortune of Mr. Cutts's volume that it is defective, as it appears to us, both in arrangement and in index. Index, indeed, it has none,—not even a list of illustrations; and the adoption of a nomenclature difficult if not impossible to be adhered to, rendered a really systematic, and therefore a really effective, arrangement of his materials almost beyond the author's control.

"It will be necessary at the outset," says Mr. Cutts, "to state and define the names which it has been found convenient to use in the following pages. Ancient grave-stones have been divided into three classes, incised-cross-slabs, raised-cross-slabs, and head-crosses. By incised-cross-slabs is meant flat recumbent grave-stones, which have a cross or other Christian symbol incised upon them. By raised-cross-slabs is meant recumbent grave-stones, whether flat or coped, which have upon them a cross, or other symbol, in bas-relief. The old name for this class of grave-stones is coffin-stones, or coffin-lids; but this name equally applies to many of the incised slabs, for they too frequently formed the lids of coffins. Moreover, these two classes have many features in common, especially in their designs; this connexion is expressed by giving to both the same generic name, cross-slabs. The name raised-cross-slab is perhaps rather clumsy, but it conveys the idea which is intended, of a stone having a raised cross upon it. Head-crosses are monumental stones, ornamented with crosses or symbols either incised or in relief, placed upright at the head of the grave."

A system of classification based upon

* It appears desirable to restrict the term *slab* to *flat* stones: where the example is *coped*, it may be described as a *coped* stone.

this nomenclature the author himself finds it to be impossible to carry out. Thus, his chapter upon "Symbols" commences in these words: "the following remarks are applicable to both incised and raised-cross-slabs." And again, under the head "Chronology of Grave-stones," he says:—"In this part of the work, as in some others, we may generally consider the designs without reference to their being incised or in relief; for, except in one or two cases which are noticed, the way in which the design is worked will afford no indication of the date of the monument." The true classification of these memorials is, first, from their original position, whether recumbent or upright; and, secondly, from the subject and style of the devices represented upon them, whether such devices be expressed by incised lines or by carving in relief. So rare are the examples of ancient monumental stones originally designed for a vertical position that any subdivision of them would be superfluous. But of recumbent stones of memorial of early date vast numbers yet remain; and these we would accordingly classify as simply *crossed stones or slabs*, in which the cross alone appears; and stones or slabs which, with the great emblem of the Faith, bear some personal or professional device indicative of the person commemorated, or some heraldic insignia. The presence of both symbolical and armorial devices, the introduction of inscriptions, or the combination of two or more crosses, on the same stone, might lead to a species of secondary classification. And so in like manner with stones bearing symbols of the same general character—as ecclesiastical symbols, military symbols, &c. The absence of the cross would form another class; and yet another would result from the introduction of ornamentation without any definite meaning, such as foliage, arabesque patterns, &c. Effigies form a distinct class in works of monumental art; and those examples only are to be regarded as having any connection with crossed slabs and stones, in which an effigy, or a part of an effigy, and also a cross, are both represented as contributing to form the same design.

We merely suggest this system of classification as best suited to form the

basis of a "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses;" any attempt to classify these interesting and valuable memorials after a definite and precise manner is beside our present purpose.

Mr. Cutts has collected a long array of examples of the singular symbolical devices which are frequently found in connection with the cross on monumental stones. His catalogue of these is a most valuable portion of the volume. Of the great Christian symbol itself Mr. Cutts remarks,—

"It is noticeable that the plain cross is very seldom used upon these monuments, but almost always an ornamented cross. The symbolists considered the plain cross to be the cross of shame, and we very rarely find it used in ancient Gothic work; the floriated cross was the cross of glory, and alluded to the triumph of our blessed Lord, and to our future triumph and glory through the cross: it is indeed the cross adorned with garlands. The circle round the cross, which we so often meet with, is intended probably for a nimbus, or glory. Sometimes a smaller circle runs through the limbs of the cross, and may perhaps be intended to represent the crown of thorns; a gable-cross at Louth church, Lincoln, has a crown of thorns thus placed. . . . The amazing variety of pleasing designs which were made from the simple cross, or from the combination of the cross and circle, is a good instance of the fertility of the old designers. In the very great number of cross slabs which exist, the instances of the repetition of the same design are very rare. . . . It may be sometimes rather difficult for an unpractised eye at once to see the cross in some of the complicated designs; but the idea of the cross seems to have been so ever present in the minds of the mediæval Christians, that they at once caught at anything which formed even a remote resemblance to the emblem of our faith; in two intersecting roads they saw the cross, and chose these cross-roads as places peculiarly suitable for the erection of their village and station crosses; the soldier stuck his sword upright in the earth, and its hilt formed the cross before which he prayed." (p. 30.)

The cross *patée*, and particularly when it appears upon a slab in addition to what may be distinguished as peculiarly the *monumental* cross, Mr. Cutts suggests may indicate the deceased to have been a Knight Templar.

Upon the symbol of the shears, Mr. Cutts says,—

"We find two types of shears, one sharp-pointed, the other with square ends. The latter kind is probably that which the clothier used to shear his cloth, *i.e.* to cut the nap; the blunt ends being intended to preserve the cloth from injury; so that we may assign this symbol to the clothier.

"It is possible that the sharp-pointed shears may also be an emblem of the wool-stapler or clothier. On the Dereham slab we find them associated with what looks very like a comb. On early slabs in the catacombs we find the pointed shears not unlike these mediæval ones in shape, and the comb and speculum, or magnifying glass, which was then and still is used for examining the quality of cloth, and an instrument like a cleaver, probably a scraper of some kind. These were undoubtedly symbols of the cloth or wool merchant.

"Yet it is almost certain that the shears were sometimes used as the symbol of a female." (p. 42.)

The chapters on Head-Crosses and on Inscriptions we may pass without any particular observation. The subject is compressed into little more than a single page. On the "Chronology of Grave-stones," which is discussed more at length, we will sum up our author's observations in his own words.

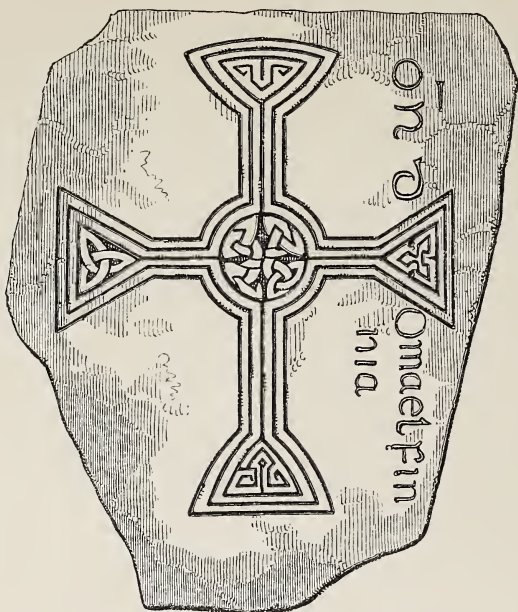
"The shape or size of the stone is no safe guide to its date . . . to determine the date then, we have to guide us only the form of the cross, and the ornamental accessories." But "the shape of the cross is not of so much service in ascertaining the date as might have been expected;" and accordingly, "we are driven to the accidental ornaments of the stone for indications of its date; and here some knowledge of ancient (mediæval?) architecture, and of antiquities generally, becomes indispensably necessary to the student."

These "accidental ornaments" are exemplified from the letters of inscriptions, mitres, pastoral-staves, chalices, shields, mouldings, and miscellaneous ornamentation, such as foliage, &c. To "such accidental features" as these, adds Mr. Cutts,

"we are generally driven; it would be an endless task to go through them all; the above will suffice to indicate the way in which the student must proceed in finding out the dates of these interesting monuments. Yet, after all," he concludes, "every practised antiquary knows well that the date of many an object of antiquity is determined, rather by the general character and composition of the design,

and by resemblances to conventional peculiarities of a particular period, than by any particular feature which can be pointed out to an inexperienced eye." (p. 55.)

In the illustrative portion of this volume the publisher ably sustains his high reputation for liberality, and for the artistic excellence of his numerous engravings. The examples in number amount to almost three hundred, and of these a very large proportion are from the accomplished graver of Mr. O. Jewett. About one-third of the whole number of engravings are reprinted from the *Archæological Journal*, and other recent publications by Mr. Parker; and, notwithstanding their classification, which we cannot deem otherwise than faulty, these excellent engravings derive fresh interest and value from their present collective form. Sixty-six other examples are marked with the initials of Mr. Cutts: for the accuracy of these, "which have been carefully reduced from the stones themselves, or from rubbings," the author tells us in his preface that he is "answerable." "Others are from drawings and reduced rubbings by friends, upon whose correctness the author could depend; some others have been taken from engravings in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*," &c. (Preface.) About sixty of the examples appear to be thus copied from other engravings. The introduction of many of these copies is a serious injury to the reputation of the work, since their occasional obvious inaccuracy is not only in itself highly detrimental, but also tends to throw a suspicion upon such as are really correct. The statement in the first sentence of the book, that "in such a work as this accuracy in the engraved examples is of primary importance, and care has been taken to secure this as far as possible," is one in which every body must concur; but it should not have been followed by such engravings as those of the Norton Disney coffin-stone in Plate LXX. and of the similar memorials in Romsey Abbey, Hants, and the Temple Church, London, severally in Plates XLVII. and LII. Again, it would be difficult to convey a less accurate conception of the coffin-tomb of William Rufus at Winchester than that produced by the engraving in Plate XXXVII.; and in this in-



SLAB OF MAELFINNIA, A.D. 992, CLONMACNOISE, IRELAND.



SMALL CUSHION SLAB, HARTLEPOOL, DURHAM.

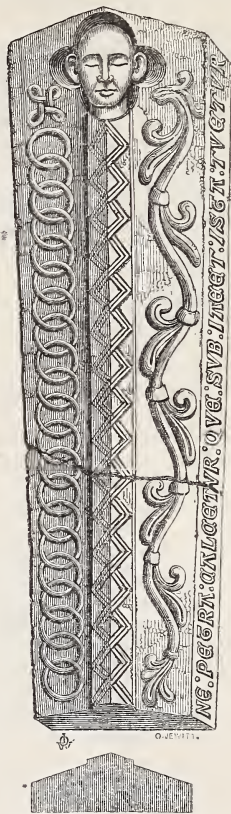
stance the error is rendered more important by the introduction into the "Chronology of Grave-stones" of this example as an illustration of the commencement of the twelfth century.

But we gladly turn to the more agreeable duty of directing attention to engravings which combine accuracy with excellence of execution. Of these we are enabled, through the kindness of the publisher, to offer a favourable report, far more effective than could be expressed in words,—the report of a series of the engravings themselves transferred to our pages. The slab at Clonmacnoise in Ireland is also figured in Petrie's noble work: it is "the tombstone of Maelfinnia, who was probably the abbot Maelfinnia, the son of Spellan, and grandson of Maenach, of Clonmacnoise, and whose death is recorded in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, at the year 992, and in the *Annals of Ulster* and of the *Four Masters* at the year 991. The inscription reads:—A . PRAYER . FOR . MAELFINNIA.* The singular triangular device, "known by medalists as the *triquetra*, and formed by the ingenious interlacing of a single cord or line," appears upon this slab: it is doubtless symbolical of the Holy Trinity, and was in use in Ireland from a very remote period till the close of the tenth century, when it appears to have fallen into disuse.

Some excavations made in the month of July, 1833, in a field at a short distance from the present church at Hartlepool, led to the discovery of several skeletons, whose heads were resting upon small flat engraven stones, as upon pillows. These relics may be considered to indicate the site of the ancient cemetery of the monastery of St. Hilda.† One of them we have introduced from Mr. Cutts's series: it is charged with a plain cross, having above the transverse limb the Greek letters alpha and omega, and below it, in Runic character, the female name HILDITHRYTH. (*Plate I.*)

The slab from Rampton in Cambridgeshire, which is assigned to about A.D. 1330, bears the name of SIRE . NICHOLAS . DE . HUNTINGTON: this stone

now can show but the outline of the fine cross-brass with which it was originally enriched, together with the worn matrices of some letters of its accompanying border-legend. (*Pl. IV.*)

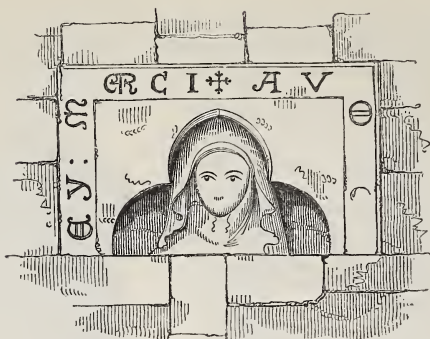


At Llantwit, Glamorganshire.

The three slabs from St. Peter's, in the island of Jersey, and from Papplewick co. Notts. (*Plate II.*) exemplify the singular personal symbols not unfrequently found delineated upon these memorials; the Jersey slab with its horse-shoes, pincers, and hammer, Mr. Cutts considers to denote a farrier. Of the two examples which we have given from Papplewick, the smaller engraving represents a slab of diminutive size, upon which with a plain cross is some symbolical device; "is it," says Mr. Cutts, "a spear-head, or

* See Petrie's *Ireland*, 2nd edition, p. 325. See also *ibid.* p. 323.

† See our *Magazine* for Sept. 1833, p. 219, June 1835, p. 647; the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 479, xxviii. p. 346; and the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. i. p. 127.



Fragment at Washingborough, Lincoln.

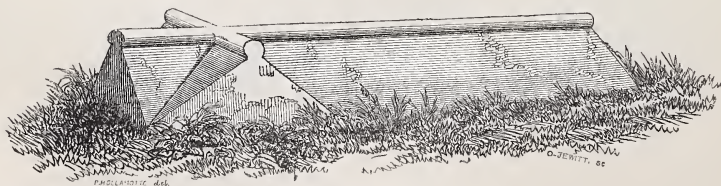
a trowel, or a child's toy?" The other example, with its horn and baudrick, its bow and arrow, evidently denotes a woodman or forest ranger. Mr. Cutts has engraved several other slabs from Papplewick: one bears a device resembling a large knife, or the "instrument like a cleaver, probably a scraper of some kind," observed in some of the catacomb slabs, and considered to be "undoubtedly a symbol of the cloth or wool merchant." Mr. Cutts regards the device upon this slab as a knife; and this, he says, "may perhaps be the symbol of an *ecuyer trenchant*, or the official 'kerver' in some great family, which was a post of honour." Another slab from Papplewick has the initial letters V. B.; and with the monumental cross are associated four small crosses, indicating that the slab had been consecrated as an altar-stone. There is another example of this manner of marking a consecrated stone with five crosses at Aycliffe in Northumberland. This is a double stone, and has two monumental crosses, and consequently but three small crosses are added.

The design upon the remarkable slab in the cloisters at Lincoln (*Plate III.*) is a "Jesse," or pictorial gene-

alogy of Christ. In the present example the figure of our Lord appears in the uppermost central compartment; the figure of David occupies the lowest compartment; while the third principal figure probably was intended to represent the Blessed Virgin.

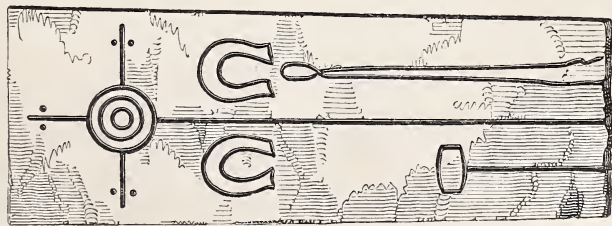
The monumental stone at Fingall in Yorkshire is at once simple, appropriate, and effective; it might be generally introduced into our churchyards with great advantage. The fragment from Washingborough near Lincoln is evidently a part of a stone of great interest belonging to the class of monuments with partial effigies. And again at Llantwit, in Glamorganshire, is another most singular stone of the same class.

Amongst many other examples of great merit and value, which are comprised amongst the engravings in this volume, in addition to its reprints from the *Archæological Journal*, &c. we would particularly specify those in the frontispiece, and in plates I., XV., XVI., XIX., XXXIX., XLVIII., LXVIII., and LXXI. Plate LXVIII., the slab of Sir William de Staunton, A. D. 1326, is indeed a most beautiful engraving.

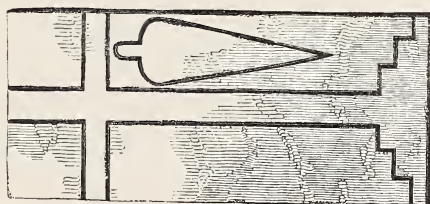


At Fingall, Yorkshire.

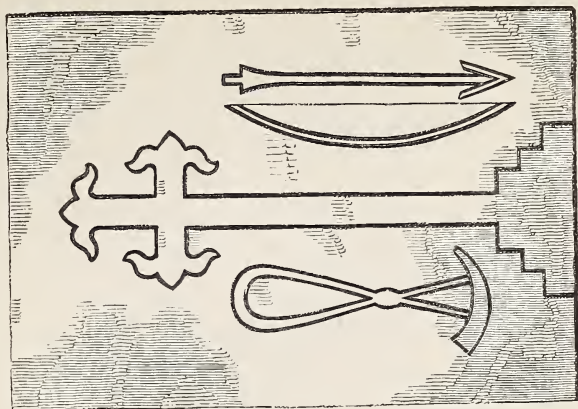
INCISED MONUMENTAL SLABS.



ST. PETER'S, JERSEY.

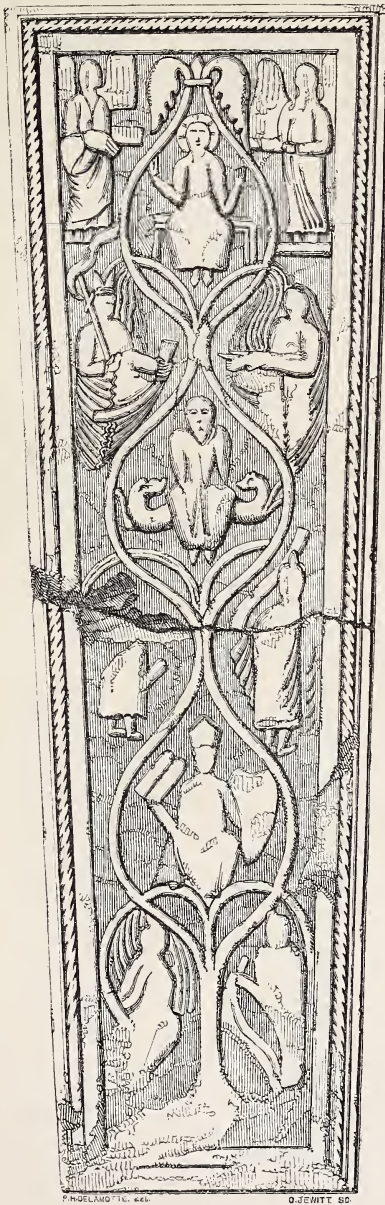


PAPPLEWICK, NOTTS.

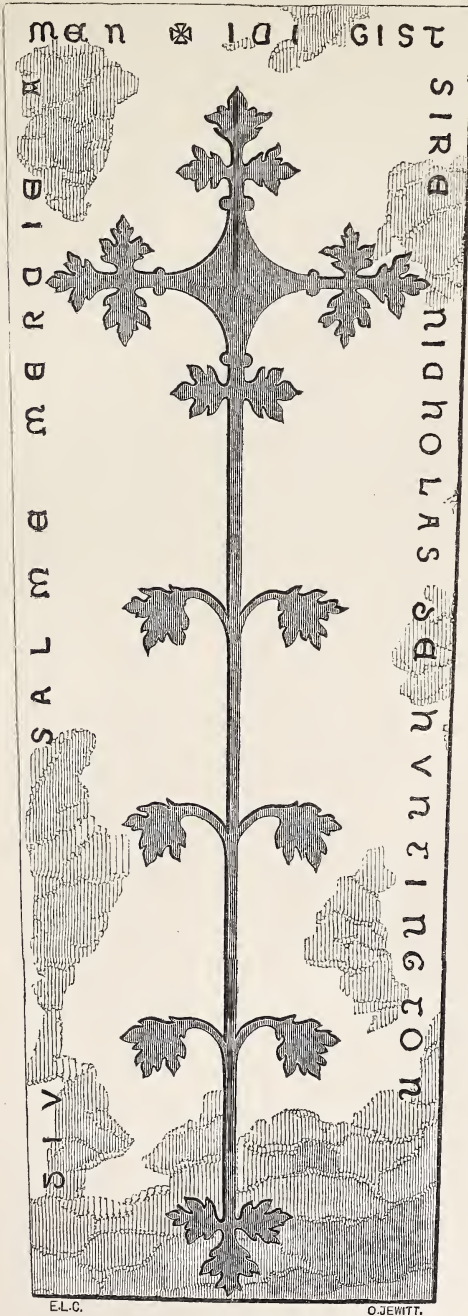


PAPPLEWICK, NOTTS.

From Cutts's "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses."



IN THE CLOISTERS, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



MATRIX OF BRASS, RAMPTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

From Cutts's "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS UPON THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LITERARY MEN were, in the first instance, extremely sanguine that important and beneficial results would be sure to flow from this Commission, not that there was any considerable outcry respecting the condition of the Museum, or any pressure from without which occasioned the appointment of the Commission—on the contrary, its appointment took every body by surprise—but there was growing up amongst the frequenters of our great national institution a feeling of dissatisfaction with the condition of one of its most important departments, and it was reasonably hoped that a good searching investigation would set many things to rights. With the experience which we possess of inquiries before committees and commissioners, especially where literary interests are at stake, such hope was probably excessively foolish. Literature ought long ago to have been convinced that to her all governments and all authorities are alike; that if she would achieve anything, or alter anything, or procure anything, it must be by her own intrinsic power, not with the concurrence or by the aid of men in authority, but against their inertness and apathy, and, perhaps, even in spite of their opposition. In all literary questions, such has so long been our experience, that we ought to have spared ourselves a fresh disappointment,—

But suasive Hope has still a syren tongue.

The particular department of the Museum to which we have alluded as having given cause for dissatisfaction is that of the printed books—that division of the vast establishment in the condition of which the public at large is the most deeply interested. No one will suppose that we undervalue our inestimable collections of MSS., the accumulations of Cotton, Harley, and other famous men. We know well the importance of these matchless stores. They stand, in our estimation, next in value to our great series of national records, as the sure evidences of our history, the strong foundations upon which alone our knowledge of the past can be safely

built. But the use of the MSS. is confined to a comparatively small body of men, who exercise a slow and often a very indirect effect upon our own times, and upon our popular literature. The collection of printed books, on the other hand, the vast depository of the productions of our national genius and learning, is resorted to by a much wider circle of inquirers, and exercises a direct and immediate influence upon our literary daily bread. Its condition is, therefore, of infinite moment to the whole nation. Besides its use to scholars and men of research, it is the forge and workshop of a great deal of the ordinary reading of the people, and, however lightly governments may esteem that department of our literature, few things are of more general importance than its character, and there are few ways in which men in authority may do more good or more harm than by properly using, or by neglecting or abusing, that power of influencing its character which they possess in the reading room of the British Museum.

The dissatisfaction to which we have alluded principally turned upon the condition of the Catalogue which is accessible to the frequenters of the reading room. Without a catalogue, a collection of (it is said) 450,000 volumes is of course utterly useless; “a chaos and not a cosmos,” as Mr. Carlyle has emphatically phrased it, and as every body must allow. Now the frequenters of the British Museum have found for several years past that the catalogue, the instrument by means of which the national library is to be made available, has been gradually getting more and more defective and confused. The labour of finding anything in it has now become so great and so perplexing as often to deter men from encountering a trouble which is frequently fruitless. It has been found also that the catalogue is strangely in arrear. Rumour has told us that within the last few years there have been added to the library, not only the works delivered under the law of copyright, but very large purchases, amounting in single instances to thousands of

volumes—where are they? They are not accessible to the readers. It is difficult to ascertain from the catalogue itself up to what period it may be deemed complete. But probably its state may be inferred from the following circumstances. We have looked through it under the names of twenty authors of celebrity, who have published books within the last four years, and do not find any regular entries under their names since the year 1845. We have also gone through a volume of the catalogue of the average size, and have found only four entries (all of an exceptional character) of books dated after the year 1845, and circumstances lead to the conclusion that all the books for that year are not yet entered. From 1845 it may be inferred that the cataloguing is in arrear. Now during the intervening time the Museum authorities have been acquiring and purchasing largely, perhaps 80,000 volumes have been added to the library. Of what do they consist? Why are they not accessible?

Nor is the catalogue found to be merely confused and in arrear; when consulted, it too often tells a tale which many people consider to be extremely discreditable. The library of the British Museum is our national library, the depository of our national literature, kept up by national grants, and by the copyright tax upon our national authors. If the writings of a British author are wanted, where shall we seek for them?—In the British Museum. If a foreigner wishes to consult any of the scarcer and more recondite books of our early literature, where will he naturally look for them?—In the British Museum. But those who are the best read in the Museum catalogue unanimously declare that the library is conspicuously defective in British literature. Let any man, it is said, go thither, for a critical or editorial purpose, with reference to the works of any British author, and disappointment and a feeling of patriotic shame are sure to be the result.

These are some of the grounds of that smouldering dissatisfaction to which we have alluded, but its public expression was kept down by the knowledge that a great work of cataloguing was going on within the library. One volume of a new catalogue, containing

the letter A, had been published in 1841, and great progress, it was said, had been made with the remainder. There seemed to be a kind of justice in waiting to see the result, and yet the published volume of the new catalogue only added to the dissatisfaction of those who examined it, by its excessive diffuseness, its singular redundancies, the confusion of its cross-references, and its mode of classifying anonymous publications.

All these causes of complaint bore, it will be seen, upon the conduct of Mr. Panizzi, the keeper of the Printed Books. The responsibility might ultimately rest with the Trustees, but the question which frequenters of the British Museum desired to see investigated was, whether Mr. Panizzi was doing his duty, or whether, on the contrary, the interests of the public, and of one of our most important national institutions, were not, for some cause or other, suffering greatly under his hands? There was no desire that these questions should be mooted in any hostile spirit towards Mr. Panizzi. They arose in the minds of calm, unbiassed men; they pressed day by day upon the observation, and interfered with the just requirements of those who sought to use the national library for legitimate purposes; and they were of great if not of instant moment; but it was not desired that they should be investigated in any other than a fair and open way, and with no other objects in view than those which, it may be presumed, constitute the reason why a library is formed at all; namely, that it may be a record of our literature, may be made as useful as possible to literary men, and may conduce, in every available way, to the diffusion of creditable knowledge, and the advancement of popular instruction. All this it was hoped would be effected by the Commission.

But it was a short-lived hope. Strange rumours soon got afloat respecting the origin and composition of the Commission, and a little observation of the proceedings of the Commissioners not merely damped, but destroyed, all anticipation of good. Some of the most active and influential members of the Commission were discovered to be personal and intimate friends of Mr. Panizzi, the very gentleman whose

conduct was one of the principal subjects for inquiry; one of them, it was said, was honoured by a visit from Mr. Panizzi at his seat in Scotland before the business of the Commission was proceeded with; and, previous and subsequent to a meeting of the Commissioners, Mr. Panizzi and some of his friends on the Commission were not unfrequently closeted together. Reports like these soon damaged the character of the Commission. In default of pressure from without—the customary mainspring of all our public movements—the Commission came to be attributed to ambition from within, and, as the proceeding advanced, the dissatisfaction became general. Gentlemen who gave evidence before the highly respectable and (many of them) highly gifted Commissioners, reported that they found them well crammed upon certain points, but obviously, with a few partial exceptions, unacquainted even with the A, B, C, of the practical details of the subjects before them, and full of obvious prejudices; the strongest and clearest being a predilection for Mr. Panizzi's management and catalogue. The moment a witness uttered anything in disparagement of either he was beset on all sides. Puzzling interrogatories, kept ready for use, were poured in upon him. Some honourable or right honourable gentleman on one side of the table had his trap-question ever prepared. The Lord Advocate (Mr. Panizzi's great friend, and one of the prime movers of the Commission) on the other side blandly exercised his wonderful gift of cross-examination. Mr. Panizzi, who was present on these occasions, prompted his friendly advocates in the Commission, handing them written questions, and was afterwards allowed (as it was rumoured, and is now proved), without the presence or the knowledge of the witness, to state or insinuate his reply, which took the shape of scoff, or quibble, or actual matter of fact, as best suited the temper of the Commissioners, or the necessities of Mr. Panizzi's case. Finally—for this is a portion of the subject which we write unwillingly, and close with eagerness long before it is exhausted—when it became known that before any of the Trustees had been examined by the Commissioners,

those gentlemen had taken counsel with Mr. Panizzi upon questions having relation to great contemplated organic changes in the constitution of the governing power of the Museum, we say when this became known, it was not surprising that the Commission came to be regarded, and to be commonly designated, as has been remarked by our excellent contemporary the *Athenæum*, as "Mr. Panizzi's Commission;" a proceeding of which his interests, and not those of the public, were the object.

Let no one suppose that in making these remarks we are insinuating anything like intentional unfairness against the highly respected nobleman who was at the head of the Commission, and his excellent coadjutors. We believe they were misled, and that the sort of semi-literary halo which surrounds many of them, and which was probably one reason for their selection, was a main cause of their error. The questions which we have indicated as forming part of the subject submitted to their consideration, affect the position, the wants, and the mode of working of that laborious class of the community who drink deeply of the perilous draught of downright hard-working authorship. Eminent station in society, and occupations which the world esteems to be of superior value, place these gentlemen high above the ordinary ranks of *litterateurs*, and if occasionally their genius drives them to descend amongst us, they come with a benignity and a condescension which negative all notion of brotherhood, and make us feel how far removed they are from the toils and pains of ordinary authorship. "Still they are authors." Undoubtedly; but they judge the "craft" by notions applicable to their own position, and are in perpetual danger of being misled, as they have been on the present occasion, into fancying that what is suitable by its dignity and grandeur for their lofty station, is equally adapted for the wants and requirements of our more lowly rank. Hence a little shallow but showy sophistry induced them at once to give a blind and partial preference to the useless magnificence of the schemes of Mr. Panizzi, from which prejudice they could not be dislodged by any power which could be brought to

bear upon them by what the Commissioners are pleased to term "that valuable ingredient, common sense."

But the Commission is now at an end. The kind and amiable Earl has broken his staff. His spell is dissolved, his charms are o'erthrown, and, after long and difficult parturition, another blue book is added to the existing family. We turn to it for such brief examination as we are able to bestow upon its ponderosity. We will notice, in the first place, a few of its negative qualities.

1st. It is not complete. An Appendix is referred to over and over again, both in the Report and in the Evidence. It is stated to contain letters and papers of various kinds illustrative and explanatory of the plans of Mr. Panizzi. That Appendix is not printed. To our certain knowledge it ought to contain papers by Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Bolton Corney, Mr. Payne Collier, and Mr. Panizzi. We believe that its contents would be found on the whole strongly adverse to the views of Mr. Panizzi, and that it would support the evidence of some of the staunchest witnesses against his views. Whether it would do so or not, why has it been kept back? Surely it is a suppression of great injustice and discourtesy.

2nd. The Report does not give any account of the present condition of the Catalogue of the printed books from 1839 to the present time. It states that a copy of the general Catalogue by Ellis and Baber, known by the name of the Seven Volume Catalogue, has formed the basis of the reading-room catalogue, and that, "as accessions to the library have come in, they have been catalogued in MS. on interleaved pages." If that passage is intended to mean that the additions have been inserted "as they have come in" up to the present time, we have shown that such an assertion can scarcely be correct; and in point of fact it is contradicted by the evidence of Mr. Panizzi, who nearly two years ago distinctly admitted (No. 4053-4) that there was a great arrear, which had been getting worse and worse "every day and hour within the last two or three years," and that if this matter were not remedied "in the course of two or three years this library will be as bad as any library on the continent:

it will be impossible to find the books, or to keep up the catalogues, or to find anything, which is the state in which many of the libraries on the continent are." Mr. Panizzi gives some excuses which appear to us to be very insufficient for this discreditable state of a public department; but we do not desire to make the subject a matter of complaint against any one; we simply wish to make known, 1st. The great fact of this enormous arrear, the full extent of which we believe to be very far from being as yet ascertained; and 2nd. That this subject was not investigated by the Commissioners, and is altogether unnoticed in their Report, unless the fallacious passage which we have quoted may be taken to convey the notions of the Commissioners. We do not mean to assert or insinuate that this omission of the Commissioners and laxity in the performance of their duty arose out of any culpable desire to shelter the mismanagement (if it be so) of Mr. Panizzi, but the whole tenor of the Report warrants our inferring that anything that had told in his favour would not have been slurred over in this improper and unbusiness-like manner. It is difficult even to guess at the number of volumes which may be in arrear. Nearly two years ago Mr. Panizzi spoke loosely of the arrear as then extending over "the last two or three years;" the instances we have quoted lead to the inference that little has been done since the year 1845, and there is reason to believe that that year was not completely catalogued. Now Mr. Panizzi states (1 May, 1849, 8977) that "during these ten years the library has been increased at the average rate of 20,000 volumes a-year." Probably, as we have said, there are at the least 80,000 volumes not entered in the catalogue, unconsultable, lying useless, and threatening us with the continental consumption so feelingly described by our Librarian.

3rd. We notice the very imperfect way in which the Commissioners have reported upon the alleged deficiency of the library in early English literature. The Commissioners themselves made no inquiry upon the subject. Statements bearing upon it, quite sufficient to excite attention, occur here and there in the evidence, but the theme was never properly prosecuted. Mr. Panizzi spoke plausibly; the Com-

missioners shut their eyes; and the report is kind. Surely it was part of the duty of these functionaries to have thoroughly investigated what sort of a national library we really have; what is its strength and what its deficiencies; what sort of books have been bought with the recent munificent parliamentary grants, and what kind of machinery there is within the library for ascertaining and supplying deficiencies. The little evidence upon the subject is most unsatisfactory. It amounts to little more than general assertions, and proof that a bookseller or two was requested to look out for books not in the Museum. If, instead of asking Mr. Panizzi to be good enough to give them a list of complainers, the Commissioners had called before them some of the learned men who have of late years been employed in the task of editing the collected works of our standard English writers (such men, for example, as the editor of Jewel for the Parker Society), and had asked them what they think of the Museum library, and what aid they had derived from it, the royal delegates would probably have heard some tales that would have made their ears tingle.

Our diminishing space warns us to hurry onwards. We have said enough to prove that the Commissioners omitted many things. We now proceed to a few remarks upon that part of the report which principally concerns literary men. We allude, of course, to its recommendation in reference to the great Panizzi catalogue of all the printed books up to the year 1839. This vast undertaking was begun in the year 1839, in conformity with an elaborate and copious system, which is explained in a series of ninety-one rules prefixed to the published volume, A. According to this *code Panizzi* the titles of all works are to be entered in the words of the author, and are "to exhibit to the reader all that the author meant to convey in the titular description of his work." In practice this has amounted in many cases very nearly to a transcription of the title-page. But two or three examples will explain the thing better than whole pages of statement. The following is the entry of Morell's edition of Ainsworth's Latin dictionary. It occurs under the head of "AINS-

WORTH, ROBERT," and follows an enumeration of several previous editions of the same work.

"Another edition. With great additions and amendments; particularly with a large and copious index of such words as occur in Stephens and Ainsworth of an obsolete, unclassical, doubtful, or modern character . . . Also another index from Vossius, Calepin, Cooper, Littleton, and others. To which are subjoined a third, of the more common Latin words in our ancient laws, the notes and abbreviations used in Latin authors and inscriptions, and a general chronology of eminent persons and memorable things. By T. Morell. London, 1773. 4o."

This is the account of a school-book. The next, from the same page, relates to a guide-book.

"AINSWORTH (WILLIAM).

The Scarborough guide; containing a description of the town, the castle and the environs; Dr. Belcombe's observations on the spaw-waters and sea-bathing; with occasional remarks, anecdotes, and characters. With a map of the vicinity of Scarborough. Third Edition.

York, 1806. 16o."

The next looks from the title like a tradesman's or inventor's puff-book. It occurs under the head of "ACADEMIES, FRANCE. PARIS—*Seine. Société Royale d'Agriculture de Paris.*"

"Reports made upon the patent moveable inodorous conveniences, by the royal and central society of agriculture of France, with a supplement by the comte François de Neufchâteau; the royal medical society of Marseilles; the society for the encouragement of national industry; the medical society of Lyons; the society of emulation of Rouen; and the medical society of Paris. Translated from the French.

London, 1819. 8vo.

These several reports are separately pagged."

Take a novel. The following is entered under the title "ABBOT:"

"The Abbot. By the author of Waverley. [Sir W. Scott.] 3 vol.

Edinburgh, 1820. 12o."

A book of the songs in a pantomime, under the head of "ANDREWS (Miles Peter).

"The songs, recitatives, airs, duets, trios, trios and chorusses, introduced in the pantomime entertainment of the enchanted castle. The words by M. P. A. Esq.

London, 1786. 8o."

We will next take a sermon.

“ALLEN (JOHN WARD).

A sermon preached May 6, 1787, before the mayor and corporation of the city of Rochester, at the parish church of Strood, for the benefit of the Humane Society: to which are added, reflections upon premature death and interment; together with directions for the treatment of persons apparently drowned, as recommended by the Humane Society [by W. Hawes].

Rochester, 1717. 8°.”

And conclude with a work of topography.

“ARMSTRONG (JOHN), Colonel, Chief Engineer in England.

The history of the ancient and present state of the navigation of the port of King's Lyn, and of Cambridge, and the rest of the trading towns in those parts, and of the navigable rivers that have their course through the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level; taken from authentic records and ancient manuscripts, and from observations and surveys carefully made upon the spot; with the method proposed for draining the said fens and amending the harbour of Lyn. The second edition. *London, 1766. fol.*”

Now all this appears to us to be mere diffuseness run mad, a wild ridiculous waste of words, space, time, labour, printing, and paper. This vain outpouring of description, in which there seems so little of the “valuable ingredient” of the Commissioners, is not of course expected to answer any good purpose in the case of common books, but is merely adhered to in conformity to that one of the 91 rules which insists upon a full title in the words of the author.

The “valuable ingredient” seems equally lost sight of in the enumeration, line after line, of “another copy,” “another copy,” sometimes to the extent of even nine, ten, or more of them in a single page. This may be useful information to those who have the care of the library, but is quite needless in a printed catalogue intended for the public.

But of all the departures from the “valuable ingredient,” the widest are to be found in the utter disregard of our common notions in the entry of works published anonymously. The rule in the prefixed code is, that they should be entered under the first substantive of the title-page. This rule

has been rather roughly criticised, and its absurdity shewn pretty plainly, by several of the witnesses. The Commissioners, ever anxious to rush to the defence of Mr. Panizzi, seek to remove the blame from that gentleman to the Trustees. Mr. Panizzi proposed a different rule, and, very unfortunately, the Trustees preferred the first substantive. But what was the suggestion of “Mr. P.,” as the Commissioners, in a strain of kind familiar fondness, designate this Napoleon of librarians? He wished for the first “word;” the congress of Trustees, having the last word on the subject, determined for the first *substantive*,” greatly to Mr. P.’s discomfiture, and, as he says, to his delay. The difference in practice would be this,—“Rejected Addresses” would have been entered by “Mr. P.” under “Rejected,” it stands by order of the trustees under “Addresses;” “A concise and true account of the modern cannibal’s religion,” and “An impartial account of the prophets,” and “An historical account of comprehension and toleration,” would have appeared under “Concise,” “Impartial,” and “Historical,” instead of, as at present, all under “Account.” It seems to us that the difference between the trustees and their librarian is pretty much like that between the two Tweedles, with a shade less of absurdity in the rule of the trustees than in the suggestion of the librarian. The “valuable ingredient” declares both of them to be mere mockeries of the wants of those for whose use a catalogue is to be formed. Men desire to see a book, and seek for it, not because the author has termed it an “Account,” “Treatise,” “Essay,” or anything else, but because it relates to a particular subject, to the heading of which in the catalogue they naturally turn, and under which it ought to be placed.

Of the cross references we really have not space to treat. They run to an extent which it is impossible to describe. We have opened the published volume at “Armstrong, John,” a very moderate example. There does not appear to be any reference to his first published work; probably there is no copy of it in the library; but two lines refer us to the first edition of his “Art of Preserving Health,”

which is entered under "Art." Three lines tell us that his works are included in Bell's *British Poets*, published at such a time; three more that they are in Chalmers's *English Poets*, published at such a time; three more that they are in Johnson's *English Poets*, published at such a time; three more that they are in Park's *British Poets*, published at such a time; with several others. This is not cataloguing; it is indexing; and carried out, as it is, in volume A, through all collections of works,—Somers's tracts, the Harleian Miscellany, collections of voyages and travels, Savile, Twysden, Gale, and all the rest of them,—it runs on page after page to an excess which is wanton and ridiculous in the highest degree.

The progress which has been made in Mr. Panizzi's Catalogue does not appear to be very well ascertained. The Commissioners state that it may be roughly described as half complete, their authority being a gentleman who left the Museum four years ago, and who probably has expressed his hopes or expectations. Such a statement ought not to have satisfied the Commissioners, especially in reference to a work which it is calculated will extend to 500 folio MS. volumes. Of course such a catalogue cannot be printed. The expense forbids it, and the Commissioners properly enough recommend that no idea of printing it should ever be entertained. When it is completed they think will be the proper time for taking into consideration the question of the possible publication of some parts of it.

This then is our position. We have in the reading-room the seven volume catalogue posted up perhaps to 1845. We have also a catalogue of the King's Library. Besides these catalogues, there is going on the compilation of the Panizzi catalogue, which is to supersede the other two. If it should ever be completed it will come down only to 1839. There are at this time in the library probably 200,000 volumes which will not be included in it. If completed at the end of another ten years, there will of course be a very much larger number, and of those now in the library there is an uncatalogued arrear so vast as to threaten the library at no distant day with utter confusion and inaccessibility. All printing is

postponed *ad Græcas calendas*, but our compensation is that Mr. Panizzi's 500 volume catalogue is proceeding and may bless some distant generation, if no harm should befall it in the mean time. This is our present position, and is to be our future course, if the recommendations of the Commissioners are acquiesced in.

But ought they to be acquiesced in? We think they will not be, if there is any spirit amongst literary men, or any proper sense of duty in the House of Commons.

The question of the arrears is an alarming one. The Commissioners overlooked it, but we shall all agree that it ought instantly to be met and dealt with. There should be an inquiry into it, not before a Commission of Mr. Panizzi's friends, and, as soon as possible, the catalogue in the reading-room should be completed up to Saturday night, with the exception only of such books whose insertion would draw thither mere lounging novel-readers. This is so obvious that we shall not say another word in its favour. If the House of Commons vote money to the British Museum without seeing that the arrears are in the way of being got rid of, it will be very far from doing its duty.

And what of the catalogue? Are we not entitled to have a printed catalogue of our national library? Sir Robert Inglis states the answer most emphatically and forcibly.

"I am quite aware," he remarks, "that there are no printed catalogues to some of the greatest collections in the world, for example, that in the Vatican; but I apprehend, that that precedent justifies the exception which we desire to make, and that it is, I will not actually say a right on the part of the people of England, but certainly they are well entitled to claim it, that a collection founded, or at least, if not founded, sustained by annual taxation, should be made as available to them as possible; and waiving any consideration of expense, that in the abstract a collection is made available by a printed catalogue is too clear to require illustration or argument."

The point is subsequently enforced thus clearly by the right honourable Baronet:—

"No foreign country," he states, "has contributed anything like the amount to

its collection that England has done, and, in proportion to the amount expended in the collection, ought to be the facility given to all the people to know what is collected, and thereby to profit by it."

Here we have at once the principle which ought to regulate this matter, and the grounds of it. The nation, not merely the Londoners, but the inhabitants (as has been well indicated in the Athenæum) of Edinburgh and Dublin, Bristol, Norwich, and York, as well as those of the favoured city in which the Museum has been established, contribute to its support, and have a right to know what it contains, and, as far as they can, to take advantage of its stores. Mr. Panizzi's contemplated catalogue alone prevents their doing so by reason of certain peculiarities in its mode of compilation.

The Commissioners recommend it because they deem it full and accurate. But it is the opinion of many eminent men who have been examined upon the point, that the "fullness," which is the main obstacle to printing, is mere unnecessary diffuseness. A catalogue with every necessary particular to enable a reader to find a book, and a bibliographer to recognise it, might be compiled in a very small portion of the space which Mr. Panizzi devotes to his full descriptive titles. Let any one look at the extracts we have given above, and consider whether the following titles would not adequately describe the books referred to:

"*Ainsworth (Robert)*. Another edition, with great additions by T. Morell.

London, 1773. 4s.

"*Ainsworth (William)*. The Scarborough Guide. York, 1806. 16s.

"*Academies, &c.* (if that ridiculous title were persevered in) Reports upon the patent moveable inodorous conveniences by various societies in France.

London, 1819. 8vo.

"*The Abbot*" may well be put under "*Scott (Sir Walter)*."

"*Andrews (Miles Peter)*. The songs, &c. in the Enchanted Castle.

London, 1786. 8vo.

"*Allen (John Ward)*.

Sermon for the benefit of the Humane Society.

Rochester, 1787. 8vo.

"*Armstrong (John)*, Colonel.

History of the navigation of King's

Lyn, Cambridge, and other towns in those parts. London, 1766. fol."

What possible useful purpose is there which such titles would not answer; and such a catalogue would come within a printable compass, not only up to 1839 but up to 1849. Mr. Panizzi's additions are mere waste of labour and money.

Then as to accuracy. It seems to be taken for granted by the Commissioners that because the titles are full they will be accurate. There cannot be a greater mistake. If Mr. Panizzi's catalogue, the result of the singular concentration of power and knowledge which he has under his command, had been examined by any of the witnesses in the same minute manner as he and his assistants have criticised the hurried slips made by Mr. Collier, there would have been little in the result to please any one. Strange blunders have occurred to us unsought. We will not produce them, but we state the fact as one capable of proof, and as leading to that conclusion which might beforehand have been expected, namely, that enlarged diffuseness, and the volunteering of unnecessary information, may sometimes multiply chances of error, instead of securing accuracy. Absolute exemption from blunders cannot be attained, but it may be approached quite as nearly with concise titles as with diffuse ones.

The question is one of great importance, not merely to the present generation of scholars and literary men, but to all persons who are interested in the credit or government of the British Museum. Without a printed catalogue we cannot judge of the deficiencies of the library, or endeavour to supply them. A MS. catalogue, which is consultable only by the favoured few who reside near the British Museum and are at leisure during Museum hours, will cover all kinds of mismanagement, and be subject to a variety of chances. A concise printed catalogue, placed in all the great towns of the three kingdoms, will excite observation and inquiry, produce gifts and legacies, and be the greatest of all possible boons to the increasing body of diligent literary inquirers now scattered all over the empire. Mr. Panizzi's vast scheme is opposed by nine-tenths of the literary men of the day,

but unless they bestir themselves he will succeed. Governments, whatever their politics, will do anything rather than be troubled about a question merely affecting literature. The Report of the Commission, with all its partiality, will be considered by them as a *primâ facie* justification for their adopting its recommendations. Mr. Panizzi has powerful friends, and is profoundly skilled in the art of managing both them and all mankind. The facts stated in the Report represent him as the Fortunate Youth of the Museum family. He went thither in 1831. In 1837 he was raised at one leap from being an extra-assistant keeper to be the Keeper of the Printed Books. Sir Frederic Madden, who had been in the Museum from 1826, and had been an Assistant Keeper from 1828, was at the same time appointed Keeper of the Manuscripts. By some little mystification, an "accident" as one of the Commissioners called it, Mr. Panizzi's appointment was dated the 15th July, and Sir Frederic's the 18th. The result was to place the junior officer over the head of the senior, and to give a gentleman without a family a far larger and better house than a gentleman with one. "I chose [the house]," says Mr. Panizzi, "because I would not lose my [three days] right of seniority," and the trustees acted in the same spirit, for when Sir Frederic represented the matter to them, he was informed that "the 15th is before the 18th." It was a pity that they could not also have told him that 1831 was before 1826. Mr. Panizzi's good fortune still continues. The Commissioners fight for him like dragons, and are as fierce against every body else. They recommend that the offices of his two seniors, the Principal Librarian and the Secretary, should be abolished; that his masters, the Trustees, should be converted into a mere nominal court of appeal; and that there should be

many other changes of a minor character. In the dim future one sees little save Mr. Panizzi, with his glorious 500 volume catalogue, battling against arrears.

One mode of escape from the catalogue question is open. It is easy and comparatively inexpensive. There is the seven volume catalogue; there is the catalogue of the King's library; and there is a printed catalogue of the library of Mr. Grenville. Use them all. Persuade Mr. Panizzi to repeal his *code*, and compile a short finding catalogue of the additions, exclusive of the King's and Mr. Grenville's libraries, from the close of the seven volume catalogue to the end of 1849. With his well-practised staff this would be an easy task to a man of his clearness of intellect and wonderful energy. If he would forget for a while his subtle distinctions and his conjured-up difficulties, his Barbier and Audiffredi, and compile such a catalogue upon the principles of our English "valuable ingredient," it would not perhaps be an undertaking which would bring him fame as a bibliographer, but it would bring him the far higher honour of being a great benefactor to English literature, and we and others who now feel bound to oppose his overwhelming schemes, should be the first to do justice to the obligations we should owe him.

We had prepared some observations on the condition of the department of MSS. as contrasted with that of the printed books, and also on the evidence of Mr. Collier, and his treatment at the hands of the Commission, but we have very far outrun our limits and must omit them. The subject is so important that we shall probably return to it; but in the mean time if the literary men of the present generation do not wish to have the British Museum comparatively useless to them they must appeal to Parliament, and that immediately.

MONUMENT TO THE LADY ALBERT CONYNGHAM

IN MICKLEHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

(With a Plate.)

THE engraving represents a monument, just erected in the chancel of Mickleham church, to the memory of one whose kindness and charity will be long remembered by the humble inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which she for some years resided.

On an urn, in bas-relief, and in white marble, is the simple inscription,—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
HENRIETTA MARIA
THE LADY ALBERT CONYNGHAM
BORN X DEC. MDCCCIX
DIED XXII. APRIL. MDCCCXLI
BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD.

The urn, being symbolical of the rite of cremation, a pagan custom, has generally been too servilely copied from the antique. On this monument the symbol is ornamented with a band, in which the monogram of *Christos* (XP) is placed alternately within a crown of thorns and a crown of laurel, the very significant emblems of our faith, of which examples are seen among the early Christian monuments in the catacombs of Rome. The monument is the work of Mr. F. Archer.

April, 1850.

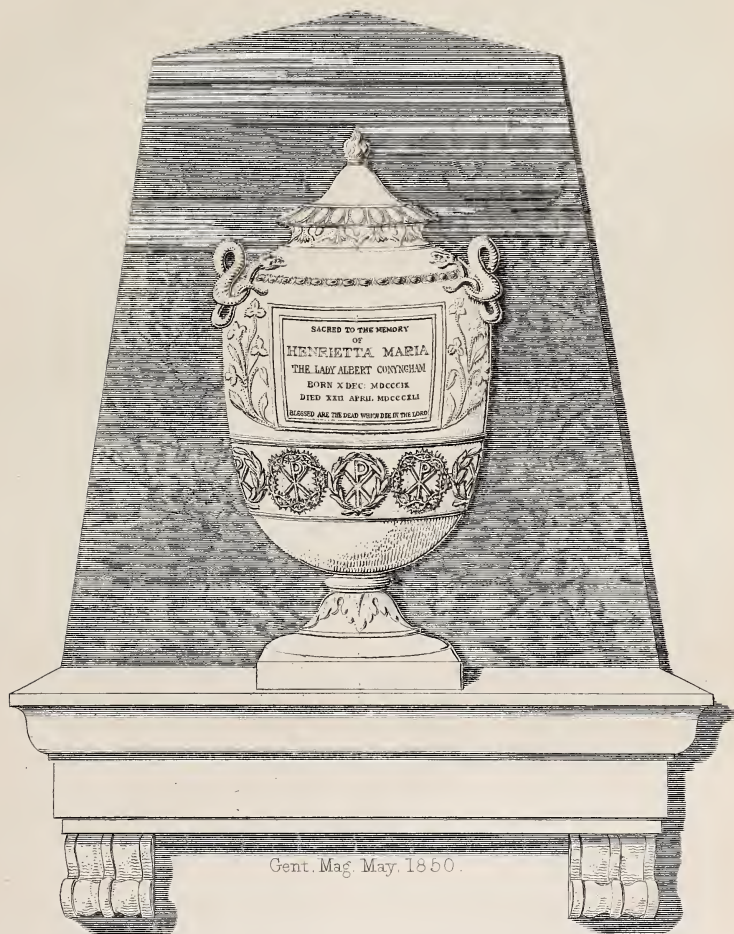
A.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.

OUR readers will be obliged to us for directing their attention to a portrait of Vittoria Colonna, the Marchioness of Pescara, now in London, in the possession of Signor Domenico Campanari, which is asserted to be a production of MICHEL ANGELO. It is of singular interest, not only as a work of art, but also on account of its curious history, which has been made the subject of a book printed in Italian and English, with the Italian title *Ritratto di VITTORIA COLONNA, marchesana di Pescara, dipinto da Michel' Angelo Buonarrotti, illustrato e posseduto da Domenico Campanari, traslatato da Henrietta Bowles.* (Lond. Rolandi, 1850). Some forty years ago or more this portrait was brought from Italy by Lord Berwick, when the Hon. Thomas Noel Hill, and English ambassador at Naples. On the sale of his effects it passed into the possession of Mrs. Hand of Richmond, on whose death it was sold by auction by Christie and Manson, on the 22d Jan. 1848, as the portrait of an abbess by Bronzino. It was bought by Signor Campanari. In the book before us the possessor of the picture first proves that Michael Angelo really did paint a portrait of Vittoria Colonna; and then, having got rid of certain adverse

claimants to the honour of being that portrait, he proceeds with some clever reasoning in favour of his own picture. Amongst proofs from medals and other sources of evidence, he adduces that of Michael Angelo's autograph. One hand of the lady rests upon a book, in which are inscribed portions of two psalms. The author publishes fac-similes of the writing of Michael Angelo, by way of shewing its identity with the inscription on the picture. Without venturing to pronounce *ex cathedra* upon the genuineness of the portrait (which does not lie within our province), we can testify that it is a work of high art. The celebrity of the lady and of the artist, and the rarity of Michel Angelo's portraits (only one other being known), give it an interest which is well sustained by the calm placid countenance and searching eye of the illustrious lady herself.

After we had written this brief notice of the portrait of Vittoria Colonna, we had the pleasure of hearing it alluded to and made the subject of some eloquent observations by the President of the *Society of Antiquaries* at their pleasant anniversary dinner on the 23rd April. Lord Mahon was remarking on that occasion on the intimate union which subsists be-



Gent. Mag. May. 1850.

J. Cleghorn sc.

MONUMENT TO LADY ALBERT CONYNCHAM,
IN MICKLEHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

tween all branches of intellectual study, making them, in their effects upon mankind, one great harmonising and humanising whole; and, without of course deciding anything in reference to the picture in question, he happily adduced the book which had been written in support of it, full of curious details and antiquarian evidence, as an example of the way in which the minute studies of the antiquary could come to the support of the painter, and supply the wanting link to establish the identity of a noble work of art.

On the same occasion, after paying Major Rawlinson, who was present, some well deserved compliments on his Eastern investigations, and on the valuable observations which he had communicated to the Society of Antiquaries respecting the Behistun inscriptions, Lord Mahon remarked on the singularity of its being reserved for a far distant European people to teach the tribes of Asia the meaning of their own ancient inscriptions. Major Rawlinson afterwards stated, in confirmation of this remark, that a copy of his translation into modern Persian of the inscription at Behistun, which overturned all the popular histories of Persia, having been sent to the Shah, he had accepted it in full faith, and by way of doing it honour had ordered that a portion of the rock beneath the original inscription should be cleared away and the Major's interpretation be engraved, under his own direction, on the vacant space. The shortness of the Major's stay had prevented his accomplishing the task at that time, but he hoped to do so on his return to the East.

The dinner of the Society of Antiquaries was distinguished on this occasion by several interesting and eloquent addresses. It has seldom gone off better.

A return has just been laid before the House of Commons of the cost of the first volume of the *Materials for the History of Britain*, begun under the editorship of Mr. Petrie, and completed under that of Mr. Hardy, together with the mode of disposing of the impression. It appears that the work cost 9,742*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; that is, editor's transcripts, &c. 6,670*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* and paper, printing, and binding, 3,071*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*; 750 copies were printed; 58 copies have been given to the members of the late Record Commission, the Keepers of the Records, and various libraries and private persons; 46 copies have been sold at 5*l.* 5*s.* each; and 610 copies remain in hand. Eleven applications have been made for copies, which have been refused. Amongst them is one from ourselves. We applied for a copy, with a view to certain papers in preparation for the Magazine,

upon the present state of Historical Literature in England, in the course of which the plan and character of the work in question will be fully considered. We were answered that "in consequence of the expensive character of the work it had been found necessary to refuse all applications for the gratuitous distribution of it." Upon the refusal in our own case we will make no remark, nor will we draw any comparison between the strength of our claims and those of the two or three gentlemen who have obtained copies. We are glad to find copies given away in any direction. It is better that they should be exposed to view on shelves anywhere, rather than be allowed to rot in warehouses, as will be the case with the great majority of the 610 remaining copies. The expense has been enormous and indefensible (although probably in the first item are included many transcripts intended to be inserted in subsequent volumes); a remunerating sale is out of the question; but the work should be made useful. It is ridiculous to lock it up. We cannot see any reason why copies should not be presented to all public or well-established libraries throughout the kingdom. There would still remain quite copies enough to answer any demand in the way of trade. The people, according to the just reasoning of Sir Robert Inglis in the case of the British Museum, who have paid this 9,742*l.*, have a right to know what is in the book, and it should be made accessible to all inquirers by being sent to the libraries in all large towns. We hope Mr. Hutt, who has procured this return, will urge the government to make the book useful by a liberal distribution of copies.

THE REV. J. V. AUSTIN has sent us, with many kind expressions towards ourselves, the following curious and important extract from the register of baptisms of the parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey in the city of London.

"I think," he remarks, "that in these days of dispute about authority in matters ecclesiastical, the annexed document may prove not only amusing but instructive to your various readers; and should it, by exhibiting the practice of the church in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, have any effect in lowering the pretensions of those who, in my humble judgment, are insisting too loudly on the claims of the pontificate, the rights of the *regale* may perhaps be strengthened by this old-fashioned extract:

"Eliza: Reg: 4^{to}.

"Lytton.

63

"Gerrard Lytton, sonne of Thomas

Lytton, salter, dwellinge in St. Nycholas Willowes, was baptызed here the xxviiith day of June. Because the unwyse minister of St. Nycholas Willowes refused to baptызe the chylde, except the godshippes woulde have recyted to him the belieffe & y^e tenne comandementts, and the catychisme, which is neyther warrantted by lawe, expressed in the booke, nor allowed by the comon consent of all the clergie of this realme; wherefore Gilbert Gerrard esquire, attorney generall to the Queene's Ma^{tie}, and one of her highnes chieffe commissioners concerninge matters spirituall and ecclesiasticall in this realme, being godshipp, refused to yeld and obey to the ffollye of y^e minister att St. Nycholas Willowes, and so commanded the parishe att St. Nycholas Cole Abbey to baptызe itt, upon his warrant from all perill. 1562."

We have been favoured with a sight of a privately printed poem in the style of Beppo, entitled "*The Happy Man's Shirt and Magic Cap. Imitated from the Italian.*" This little brochure has been recently sent by post to a variety of persons, under circumstances calculated to excite curiosity. The story is a good one, and the telling is not without cleverness and point, but it is deficient in the continual sparkle and brilliancy which ought to distinguish this style of poem. The fable, we may remind our readers, turns upon the fortunes of a certain Sultan, who, being possessed of a Magic Cap, becomes acquainted through its means with many perilous secrets of domestic falsehood and treachery. He falls ill. A solemn divan of doctors is held upon his case, and the prescription is, that to ensure a cure the Sultan should put on the shirt of a happy man. Messengers are sent out in all directions to procure the required vestment, and after long search a peasant, who is found dancing merrily and light-hearted, *al fresco*, declares that he is happy. The Sultan's messengers instantly pounce upon him, and the history is thus rapidly brought to a close.

"Give us your shirt," they said, "without resistance;"

"My shirt! I never had one in existence."

The author's conclusion runs thus:—

"This is my moral—true as it is hurtless—
The really happy are the really shirtless."

The author will probably change his opinion (if such be his opinion, and not that of the poet he has imitated,) ere he throws aside his mask, which he need not be afraid to do when he next ventures abroad.

F. S. A. writes to us as follows on the subject of Mr. Hallam's recent communi-

cation to the Society of Antiquaries on the subject of the *conversion of King Lucius*:—"In the course of his paper Mr. Hallam considered and rejected the notion that the Claudia and Pudens mentioned by St. Paul (2 Tim. iv. 21) were the same persons of those names who are the subjects of two of Martial's epigrams (Epig. 13, lib. iv. and Epig. 54, lib. xi.). Mr. Hallam's principal argument was, that these persons, although of the same name, could not have lived at the same time, as assumed by Southey: the second epistle to Timothy being assigned to A.D. 67, whilst the epigrams of Martial appear, with probably few exceptions, to have been written under the emperor Domitian, whose reign extended from about A.D. 81 to A.D. 96. This argument has been noticed," our correspondent continues, "by Archdeacon Williams in his recent publication upon this subject, entitled *Claudia and Pudens. An attempt to show that Claudia mentioned in St. Paul's second epistle to Timothy was a British Princess. Llandovery. Evo.* 1848. The Archdeacon shews that Martial resided at Rome from A.D. 49 to A.D. 86, and that many of his epigrams must have been written long before the publication of the fourth book, which is dedicated to the emperor Domitian. For example he cites Epig. 39, in lib. xi. written in early life; Epig. 35, in lib. xi. written soon after Nero's death, A.D. 69; Epig. 32, lib. vi. written upon the death of Otho, A.D. 70; and adds, that 'many others might be quoted to prove the same point.' The fact seems to be that Martial's epigrams range in point of time over the whole period of his residence at Rome. We know from himself how popular they were long before the publication of that fourth book, and how great a demand there was for them, and what a number of editions he must consequently have set forth." Our correspondent expresses a hope that Mr. Hallam will reconsider the subject, and that Archdeacon Williams will cite the "many other" proofs to which he alludes.

Mr. W. H. Clarke informs us that at a recent conversational meeting of members of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, there was exhibited a curious RELIC OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, which is to be permanently deposited in the Museum of the Andersonian University. It is a curious old oval WATCH, of considerably greater magnitude than the watches of the present day. It is made of pinchbeck, with a case like a hunting watch, but without a glass face. The dial-plate is elaborately en-

* See our report of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, post, p. 517.

graved, and represents apparently some continental town. It bears the maker's name, F. Le Grande. Instead of being wound up by means of a chain, a cord of catgut is used for this purpose. It is said to have been found in Lochleven Castle immediately after Queen Mary's escape from her imprisonment there, and has long been in the possession of an antiquarian gentleman in the neighbourhood

of Edinburgh. The watch is still going, and its mechanism is in good order. "I may add," remarks Mr. Clarke, "that a Memento-Mori watch (in the form of a skull, with figures on it, of silver), presented by Mary Queen of Scots to her Maid of Honour, Mary Seatown, is described in Historical and Literary Curiosities. By Charles John Smith, F.S.A. quarto, London, 1840."

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Memoir of the Life of Richard Winter Hamilton, LL.D. D.D. By William Hendry Stowell, D.D. 8vo.—This book has two claims upon us; first, as the biography of a man of some literary character; and, secondly, as that of a Christian minister, of eminent station, although unconnected with the Church of England. The subject of it was descended from a stock of religious ancestors. His father, and his maternal grandfather the Rev. Richard Winter, were joint ministers of New Court meeting-house. His paternal uncle, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, was for many years incumbent of the united parishes of St. Olave's, Jewry, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane; and many others of his relations occupied prominent positions in the ministry both within and without the Church. The ministry became his determined choice almost from childhood. Even when an idle, stammering boy, full of fun and satire, but strangely backward in letters, he had those obvious predilections which, in the case of men of future eminence, so often indicate their subsequent course. He was born at Pentonville on the 6th July, 1794, and received a very imperfect education at some private academies, and ultimately at the Independent College at Hoxton. His ready utterance and fervid imagination soon drew general attention to him as a young man of uncommon "gifts." At the early age of 20 he was invited to take charge of a chapel at Leeds; in the year following he was ordained to the ministry of that same chapel; and in that town he continued to the day of his death, which took place on the 18th July, 1848.

His first effort in authorship was singularly unfortunate. Immediately after his ordination he was called to attend in the county gaol on an attorney named Joseph Blackburn, convicted of forgery and executed at York in April 1815. Young Hamilton gave an account of his interviews with this person in a sermon, which was published. It was mercilessly

criticised, and throughout life was termed by him, with his distinguishing fondness for a pun, his condemned sermon. No doubt it was full of faults of diction, inexperience, and self-conceit, and the correction he received, although bitter, was probably wholesome. In 1817 he published a sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte, which was followed within the next fifteen years by many other single sermons. In 1833 he published a volume of Sermons; in 1834 a volume of Pastoral Appeals on personal, domestic, and social devotion; in 1838 a collection of Morning and Evening Prayers; in 1841 an 8vo. volume entitled *Nugæ Literariæ*, consisting of lectures, articles in Reviews, and various other compositions both in prose and verse. In 1842 he published a prize essay on "Missions, their Authority, Scope, and Encouragement." In 1844 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. and that of New York the degree of D.D. In the same year he published a prize essay entitled "The Institutes of Popular Education," and in the year following a second volume of Sermons; in 1845 Lectures on the Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments. In 1847 his publications were closed by a volume entitled "Horæ et Vindicæ Sabbaticæ; or, Familiar Disquisitions on the Revealed Sabbath;" and a Memoir of his friend the Rev. John Ely.

Dr. Hamilton was an active and energetic man, and a ready, attractive, and forcible preacher; quick in argument and apt in illustration. But he had great faults. His learning was not of that substantial kind which represses self-conceit; and his being thrust forward at an early age, conjoined with the practice of platform-speaking, gave encouragement to his natural infirmity of joke-making. He was brim-full of drollery and wit even from his youth, and "the ludicrous, somehow or other," remarks the present biographer with most instructive *naïveté*, "is really very taking at religious meetings." Ha-

milton found it so, and seldom scrupled to have recourse to it. If we add that he was a man of strong feelings—"a good hater" are the words which his biographer applies to him—a ready clue will be given to the most prominent features of his character. So long as his wit was vented at the dinner-table of a friend, and upon subjects which were allowable, nobody was more amusing than Hamilton. But the result was far different to a Christian observer when his subject was one of sacred or of political interest. Beyond the range of theological subjects he was comparatively ill-informed (nothing can be weaker than his notes on his excursions to the continent, Scotland, and Ireland); and when shallowness, strong prejudice, and love of fun were combined in an endeavour to run down or run up some favourite cause, it may easily be conceived that the result was very unworthy of a Christian minister. We remark upon this subject the more openly because the biographer has not scrupled to observe upon it himself, and because, also, it is connected with one of the crying vices of the present day. "Platform" and "deputation" speeches are seldom consistent with Christian truth and soberness. The endeavour, especially of the deputation gentry, is generally to put an audience in good humour in order to secure a handsome collection. Every roar of laughter sounds in the ears of Mr. Deputation like the chink of the money in the box did in those of Tetzels, and in order to secure their end too many of them adorn commonplace incidents with tinsel additions, invent or "improve," that is, falsify, natural observations of simple people, or manufacture incidents of pathos, just as may chance to suit the taste or temper of the audience before them. We are sure that the consciences of all persons who have attended such meetings will bear us out in these remarks. The character of our common Christianity suffers from a practice which exists both among Churchmen and Dissenters, but which would not be tolerated for a moment if attention were once properly alive to the observation of its weakness and its wickedness.

Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B. Incumbent of St. John's Church, Hull, with copious Extracts from his Correspondence, by the Rev. John King, M.A. Incumbent of Christ's Church, Hull. Also Sermons by the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B. edited by the Rev. William Knight, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's Church, Hull. 8vo.—Hull occupies a conspicuous station in the ecclesiastical history of the last and the commencement of the present

century. The birth place of Wilberforce, the scene of the labours of Joseph Milner, and of a good deal of the influence of his brother Dean Milner, it became a centre whence proceeded a great deal of that leaven which well nigh leavened our whole Church. When Joseph Milner died the subject of the present memoir, who was his own child in the faith, stepped into the vacant headship of the evangelical party at Hull, and occupied that position for a period of nearly fifty years. He had none of Milner's energy, but he was a persuasive, earnest, preacher, and occupied his station so discreetly as to outlive a considerable deal of very unmerited opposition. He was born at Ipswich, the son of a tradesman in that place, on the 21st December 1761, and married a daughter of Mr. Hey, of Leeds. A maiden aunt having left him some few thousand pounds, he built with it St. John's Church at Hull, which was the principal scene of his ministrations. He died on the 23rd of August 1847, after an incumbency of St. John's of fifty-six years. Besides the persons we have already mentioned, the present volume brings before us Simeon, Farish, Venn, Pratt, Scott, and other eminent men, with all of whom Mr. Dykes acted cordially throughout life. His prominence in the church entitled him to such a record as the one before us, and it is affectionately executed by two of his fellow-labourers. All persons interested in the ecclesiastical movements of the last hundred years will be gratified by its perusal.

A Memoir of Lady Colquhoun. By James Hamilton, F.L.S. 8vo. Nisbet.—Lady Colquhoun was a daughter of the well-known Sir John Sinclair, of Ulster, by his first marriage. She inherited no small portion of that family talent which is so conspicuous in Archdeacon Sinclair and Miss Catherine Sinclair, who are children of Sir John Sinclair, by his second wife. She was born on the 17th April, 1781, married on the 13th June, 1799, to James, afterwards Sir James, the eldest son of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss, and died, the mother of a numerous family, on the 21st October, 1846. She was a woman of eminent piety and zeal, conspicuous for many Christian graces; and her biography is especially to be recommended, as presenting an example of what may be done by the quiet influence of feminine good sense, both in a family and a neighbourhood. Women are not aware of their power in this respect. Lady Colquhoun evangelised both her home and the people round about her. Would that many persons in her station could be taught to study her life, and imitate her example.

A Letter addressed to R. Monckton Milnes, Esq. M.P. on the condition and unsafe state of Ancient Parochial Registers in England and the Colonies. By William Downing Bruce, Esq. K.C.S. F.S.A. 8vo.—A pamphlet upon a subject of considerable importance. There is a difficulty in providing an effectual remedy until we have a General Record Office, but it is quite clear that the state of things commented upon by the author ought not to be allowed to continue. Until the state provides a remedy, the duty of preserving the ancient registers ought to be enforced upon the clergy by episcopal authority.

The East. Sketches of Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land. By the Rev. J. A. Spencer, M.A. 8vo.—Mr. Murray still carries on the war against the cheap reprinters of American publications, and, if we are not mistaken, has had recourse to an ingenious expedient which gives him a little counter-advantage against them. This work, as well as those which he has recently published respecting Mahomet and his successors by Mr. Washington Irving, have been stereotyped in America on printing the editions published in that country, and are now printed in London from the American stereotype plates. The hint is a valuable one, and may be acted upon in reference to the works of writers on both sides of the Atlantic. The proprietor in this way gains time as well as money, both of great value in such a contest, and, clubbing together the impressions in the two countries, ought to be able to publish both at a cheaper rate than at present. The illustrations of this work are good specimens of American lithography.

Mr. Spencer is a clergyman of the American Episcopal Church. He visited Egypt and the Holy Land as an invalid, but was able to take the customary round. He ascended the Nile to Thebes, which he examined minutely; crossed the Desert by the short route; and visited all the solemn spots which tradition has sanctified in the Holy City, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and elsewhere. He is not a learned or a scientific traveller, but he records what he saw minutely, simply, and with a pious feeling. Whoever wishes to have a bird's-eye view of these interesting and venerable places can scarcely find a book more suited to his purpose than Mr. Spencer's.

We are sorry to find that he speaks very disparagingly of the English bishopric established at Jerusalem, but his statements of fact seem scarcely to bear out his conclusions. He describes the church erected for the mission as capable of giving seats to "about 400, perhaps more," and

regrets that he has never seen it more than half full. The services are in Hebrew, German, and English. There is daily an early service in Hebrew at six o'clock a.m. We consider an average attendance of two hundred as not at all discouraging. We should be happy to be assured on other authority that there really is an ordinary congregation of that number.

Revelations of Egyptian Mysteries. History of the Creation, the causes and the progress of the degeneration of nature, the conflagration and manner of the resurrection of the world, as allegorically represented by the Egyptian philosophy; showing the justice of the inculcations of the ancient Egyptian priests and wise men, teaching that Salt was fatally hurtful to human nature. With a discourse on the maintenance and acquisition of Health on principles in accordance with the wisdom of the ancients. By ROBERT HOWARD, practitioner of medicine. 8vo.—The doctors are the most troublesome of mankind. Never a season passes over us without the discovery of some new "death in the pot." Nothing can please them. Pains and penalties are denounced against everything agreeable in life. They keep a sort of Index Expurgatorius, and year by year add something pleasant to the list. Within a few years what losses we can remember. Welsh rabbits are as obsolete as pigtailed; broiled kidneys are well nigh gone; crumpets are ashamed to shew themselves; the manufacture of punch is a lost art; an outcry is being raised against champagne; even Soyer's nectar does not please them; and here is a gentleman who has been grubbing amongst Egyptian antiquities until he believes he has found that all the ills of life come from the use of salt. It was the eating of salt—so he says, very gravely—that "brought death into the world, with all our woe." There is another blow at the delights of existence. Farewell to salt cod and egg sauce on Ash Wednesday! Adieu to red-herrings, and anchovies, olives, and corned beef, and buffalo's hump, and spicy Westphalias, and Bologna sausages! There will be nothing left. Sucking pig will go next. Mr. Howard seems cruel enough for anything. "No man's pie is free from his ambitious finger!" We cannot follow him through his heart-rendering proofs. They are clear enough in his mind, no doubt, but we read with misty eyes and a desponding heart, and can make nothing of them. We believe that it is all a mere indirect attack upon roast pig. Of course salt-water bathing will be put down; the eating of fish must be given up; no more lobster sauce! no more oysters! not even

a prawn! Fancy a Lord Mayor's dinner without its sprats, and a London spring without salmon! Well, let us rally round roast pig, and bear in mind, in words to

which we are referred by the anti-saline Howard, "A cheerful and a good heart will have a care of his meat and diet."—Ecclesiasticus xxx. 25.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

March 20. The Chancellor's gold medals were this day adjudged to—
1. Charles Schreiber, Trinity college;
2. William John Beaumont, Trinity coll.

William Wayte, of King's college, was elected to the vacant Craven scholarship.

April 16. The Vice-Chancellor having announced that a valuable collection of ancient marbles and statuary has been offered to the University by John Disney, esq. of the Hyde, in the county of Essex, with the view of its being placed in one of the public buildings of the University, and being kept together as an archæological collection bearing his name; a grace was passed by the senate, to accept Mr. Disney's munificent offer on the condition above specified; and a letter of thanks directed to be written to Mr. Disney, under the University seal. The Syndicate appointed for the management of the Fitzwilliam Museum is authorised to receive the collection into the Museum; and to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Disney for its removal.

The Professor of Modern History, Sir James Stephen, delivers a lecture every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the present term. The subject is "A Comparison between the Constitutional History of France till the end of the reign of Louis XI., and the Constitutional History

of England till the end of the reign of Edward III."

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

April 23. The Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A., late of Christ Church, having offered to the University a very valuable entomological collection, library of natural history, plates, engravings, and other articles and effects, with a view to their being kept in some suitable building or rooms to be provided for that purpose within the University, and made available as a means of extending and improving a knowledge of the entomological department of natural history, subject to certain conditions in his deed of gift; in a convocation holden this day, Mr. Hope's munificent offer was accepted, subject to the conditions specified in the said deed of gift.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The Irish Primate has lately endowed a chair of Ecclesiastical History in Trinity college, Dublin. The Provost and Senior Fellows having expressed to his Grace their desire that he should himself nominate the first professor, he accordingly named the Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., F.T.C.D. The appointment is for five years.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 11. J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.

Earl Jermyn, one of the Auditors, read the accounts of the Society for the year 1849. The income of the Society arising from subscriptions had been 38*1*l. 8*s*.; from admission fees, 75*1*l. 12*s*.; from the sale of books and prints, 42*1*l. 10*s*. 5*d*.; from the sale of old stock of the Archæologia, &c. 375*1*l.; from dividends, 82*1*l. 4*s*. 9*d*. The chief expenses were, printing and artists, 243*1*l. 11*s*. 8*d*.; salaries, 237*1*l. 13*s*. 9*d*.; house and petty cash expenses, 128*1*l. 9*s*. 2*d*. The sum of 800*1*l. has been purchased in the 3 per cent. consols, raising the Society's investment to 5,970*1*l.

George Milner, esq. F.S.A. exhibited

six silver denarii, of Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina junior, &c. part of a parcel recently turned up by the plough in the parish of Sutton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near the supposed site of the ancient castle of Branceholme.

Capt. Gell, of the Madras Cavalry, communicated a Greek inscription, written on a fragment of a vase found in a tomb near the Egyptian Thebes. It has been thus interpreted by M. Raugubé, the Royal Librarian at Athens: "To Pseumouthes son of Papouthes and to the associates Floros and Plogonius, health. Plogonius and Florus must have of thee the cemetery-tax, 3,000 drachmas, and moreover an account of 12 drachmas of silver. Pleni

son of Charnes has written for them. The 40th Cæsar Pharmouthes." This date is supposed to correspond to A.D. 13.

The Secretary then read the conclusion of Mr. Hallam's "Observations on the story of Lucius the first Christian king of Britain." This memoir commences with reviewing the opinions of the most celebrated writers on our ecclesiastical antiquities. Usher, Stillingfleet, and Collier have received the story of Lucius as an authentic fact; Whitaker and Henry have ventured to doubt; but Dr. Lingard and many other more recent authors have accepted the story, though qualified with the admission of certain difficulties. Mr. Hallam traces one version of the story in Bede, another in Nennius, and a third in the *Liber Landavensis*. Eusebius and Gildas are both silent with respect to it. A gold coin, first engraved by Speed, with the supposed letters L V C, and the authority of which was admitted by Stillingfleet, Mr. Hallam shows, from the original, now in the British Museum, to bear no such letters, and to be Gaulish rather than British. In whatever way examined, the current story of Lucius will not stand the test. There is, however, another form less pretending, but more consonant to probability, in which it has been lately presented. The Rev. Rice Rees, in his *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, 1836, after admitting that "the history of Lucius is involved in uncertainty, and that even the Welsh accounts must be received with caution," inclines to reject the mission to the Pope, as well as the royalty of Lucius, but thinks the tradition recorded in one of the triads not incredible, that Lleufer Mawr, a British chieftain, though subject to Rome, erected a church at Llandaff, which was the first in the isle of Britain. It is remarkable that Mosheim had already hit on a similar solution, except that he took Lucius for a Roman. Finally, Mr. Hallam sums up his argument in the following manner: "It appears then that, according to a tradition prevailing in Wales about the seventh century, and not improbably sustained at that time by writings of an earlier date which have not come down to us, a considerable British nobleman, but subject to Rome, and settled in the Silurian country, embraced the Christian faith towards the latter part of the second century, and, as the tradition proceeds, founded the see of Llandaff, the earliest that existed in Britain. This tradition is in itself sufficiently credible, and no objection from the silence of ecclesiastical or other authors is of much weight against it; it receives some countenance on the other hand from a loosely-worded passage in Tertullian soon after the time. Yet it is not so well

supported by testimony as to be taken into history for an admitted fact. This, however, being generally believed among the Welsh, a story was ingrafted upon it in the seventh century, a time of great ignorance, the aim of which was at once to magnify the importance of this British chief, by metamorphosing him into a sovereign, and to establish an early connexion of the church founded by him with the see of Rome, whose authority had recently been lent to a hostile line of bishops, by whom the British churches were treated as schismatical. The story thus fabricated is that which we read in Nennius, affecting a regard to chronological and historical exactness, but grossly deficient in both. Bede met with the same story in some British writer, and inserted it in his *Ecclesiastical History*, with such alterations as took off somewhat from its manifest inconsistency with known history, though still leaving it in a shape which we must absolutely refuse to admit. Having once been received into so considerable a work, it was copied as a matter of course by our writers of the Anglo-Saxon and later periods, none of whom had any other information than what had thus been furnished to them. The clergy before the Reformation rejoiced to produce an evidence of the paternal care of Rome; while the English of every persuasion saw in it a proof of the early preaching of the Gospel in this island, which, according to the common prejudices of mankind, seemed to flatter our national pride."

Before closing his paper, Mr. Hallam alluded to two other favourite hypotheses of recent ecclesiastical historians: 1. Which brings St. Paul from Italy, without resting by the way, in order to evangelise the natives of Britain. "Such an hypothesis is intrinsically rather improbable, both because the tenor of St Paul's preaching was far more adapted to the learned and reasoning Greeks or Romans than to barbarians; and because so very distant a journey hardly leaves sufficient time, between his release from imprisonment and his death, for that later sojourn in Greece and Asia which the Epistles to Timothy and Titus compel us to believe that he made. Nor does it rest on any testimony before that of Theodoret in the fifth century, which itself is not explicit. For, though there is very early mention of this apostle's having gone into the furthest regions of the West, it is much more natural to construe this of Spain than of Britain, which, though Catullus once calls it a western island, would at Rome be rather counted in the north. And to Spain we know from himself he once intended to go." 2. An hypothesis which identifies the Claudia

whose salutation St. Paul, in almost his last written words, transmits to Timothy, with a British lady of that name, whom Martial has celebrated in two epigrams. This conjecture Mr. Hallam believes to be wholly without foundation. It rests solely on the fact that, while St. Paul names Pudens at the same time with Claudia and two others, as members of the Roman Church, we read in Martial the marriage of two persons bearing those names. The second epistle to Timothy cannot be referred to a later year than A.D. 67,—that of the death of Nero, under whom St. Paul suffered martyrdom. The epigrams of Martial appear, with probably few exceptions, to have been written in the reign of Domitian, extending from A.D. 81 to 96. Now, as we can hardly suppose the Claudia of St. Paul (whose salutation, together with that of Pudens, he sends to Timothy, as from friends known to him during his former residence at Rome, which was some years before) to have been very young, her marriage to the same Pudens so many years afterwards is very improbable, and the presumption, at least, from their names being mentioned together, that they were actually married, falls to the ground. Pudens was evidently the *cognomen* of a family. The name Claudia may excite more curiosity, as it belonged to the imperial house in the time of St. Paul. But the great Claudian house ended with Nero; the second emperor of that name, the conqueror of the Goths, though much more worthy of so high a lineage than the first, was, according to Gibbon, of an obscure and not a Roman family. It cannot derogate from the convert of St. Paul, that we may suppose her to have been a freed-woman of the household of Cæsar, to some Christians among whom the apostle alludes in his epistle to the Philippians. But the British Claudia, the highly accomplished lady who spoke Latin and Greek like a native of those countries, the wife of Pudens, was evidently in a higher station, and Mr. Hallam is inclined to think it fairly probable that she was descended from the great Caracacus.

April 18. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Mr. Wake exhibited a painting on panel of the armorial achievements of the Earl of Huntingdon, bearing the following inscription: "In this achievement is quartered 54 coates, one duke, 15 earles, 11 barons, the rest of worthe howses appertayninge to y^e honorable familie of y^e Hastiges anō 1618." Motto, HONORANTES ME HONORABO. Some remarks on the quarterings were read, communicated by W. King, esq. York Herald.

James Cove Jones, esq. F.S.A. exhib-

bited a small crystal seal, finely engraved, with two ram's heads, and below them three fish (of Greek art), and bearing an inscription in Hebrew characters, Khaten l'Mish bar Sheneb, the seal of Mish son of Sheneb.

Mr. R. Cook exhibited a small Roman steelyard of bronze found outside the city wall at York in April, 1846; also two brass coins of Allectus, one of them struck on a coin of Carausius; and a Saxon gold coin found at York, Nov. 20, 1849.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. exhibited a small bronze head of Antinous found at Oxford.

W. J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a marble bas-relief of two masques from Pompeii; and also a small painting of two frescoes, showing tablets suspended like our modern pictures.

Sir C. G. Young, Garter, exhibited the sword and dagger supposed to be those worn by King James IV. at the field of Flodden, and which were given to the Herald's College by the Duke of Norfolk in the year 1681. The exhibition was accompanied by an historical memoir. Sir C. Young alludes to the letter of William lord Stafford to the Countess of Arundel, written in 1680, which we extracted from Messrs. Netherclift's collection in our Magazine for Jan. last, p. 54, and remarks that the sword alluded to in that letter was not likely to have been given away within a few months afterwards, and therefore was probably a different one to that which, with its correspondent dagger, and the accompanying turquoise ring, was given to the Herald's college in 1681. The general concurrence of historical writers is, that King James was killed by an arrow, and not with a sword, as stated by Lord Stafford. Hall says, "The king had divers deadly wounds, and in especial one with an arrow, and another with a bill, as appeared when he was naked." The turquoise ring had been sent him by the queen of France, charging him to break a lance for her sake.

G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. communicated some extracts from the accounts of the parish of Eltham in the sixteenth century, which were accompanied by some explanatory notes furnished by the late Director, Mr. Gage Rokewode.

April 23. This being St. George's day, the anniversary meeting was held, when the President and other officers were re-elected, together with the following Council:—

Old members, The Viscount Mahon, *President*; Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.; Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P.; J. P. Collier, esq. V.P.; John Bruce, esq. *Treasurer*;

Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F. *Director*; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary*; John Yonge Akerman, esq. *Secretary*; Beriah Botfield, esq.; Charles Roach Smith, esq. *New members*, Edward Blore, esq.; William Durrant Cooper, esq.; John Disney, esq.; Rev. Joseph Hunter; Earl Jermy, M.P.; John Lee, LL.D.; Lord Londesborough; Frederick Ouvry, esq.; Arthur Taylor, esq.; and William John Thoms, esq.

The anniversary dinner afterwards took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, the noble President in the chair.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 5. The Earl of Enniskillen, V.P. in the Chair.

The Secretary read a communication from the Rev. E. Cutts, descriptive of Hever Castle, the birth-place of Anna Boleyn, and the scene of many interesting passages in her eventful life. The place is little altered; and sufficient of the old furniture remains undisturbed to enable the visitor to recall the past without drawing too largely on his imagination. Anna of Cleves resided here after her divorce. The castle was then sold to Sir Edward Waldegrave, afterwards to the Medleys of Sussex, and it is now the property of the Waldo family.

A paper was read from Mr. T. King, giving a detailed account of some incised figures in Goodrich Castle, which show every probability of having been executed by some prisoner confined in one of the towers. One of these figures, habited in the costume of Richard the Second, is accompanied by an inscription which reads thus, MAGIST'R SVM ADAM HASTINGS.

Mr. Birch gave a description of a Roman villa recently excavated near Wakefield lodge, Stony Stratford, on the property of the Duke of Grafton. This villa, which is square, and contains ten or eleven rooms, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the London road, and was accidentally discovered by some labourers while digging for stone. On the east side there is a hypocaust extending under three of the rooms; and there is a pavement, sixty feet in length, composed of rough white tesserae. Although there were many fragments of pottery and household utensils, nothing was found entire; and, from the circumstance of seven skeletons having been exhumed within the walls of the villa, and the general aspect of the ruined remains, Mr. Birch had arrived at the conclusion that the house and its inhabitants had been suddenly destroyed by violence.

Mr. Yates communicated the discovery of very extensive Roman remains which

had been lately made at Pau in the Pyrenees by Mr. D. Ottley.

Some encaustic tiles from Llanthony Abbey were exhibited by Mr. Franks. Their heraldic bearings are red on a yellow ground—the reverse being generally the case.

The Duke of Northumberland exhibited a collection of scarabæi and small images of porcelain and stone, such as are found with Egyptian mummies. They were found on the estates of Mr. Hopkinson at Edgeworth, near Cirencester; and deserve special notice as the only authentic instance of the discovery of Egyptian relics amongst the vestiges of Roman occupation in Britain,—extensive Anglo-Roman remains having been found adjacent to the site.

A letter from Mr. F. Lukis was read, giving particulars of antiquities discovered in the Channel Islands, and of the evidences of their early occupation,—especially in regard to certain fictile remains.

Mr. Empson produced an assemblage of gold ornaments, idols, and other relics found in Mexico, in the Lake of Guatavita, which had been regarded as sacred previously to the conquest by the Spaniards. The aborigines were accustomed to throw into it treasures as offerings to their deities. Immense wealth is supposed to be deposited in that singular lake situated on the heights of a mountain ridge; and a company was formed some years since for the purpose of draining it. Mr. Empson produced also some singular gold plates, stated to have been part of the enrichments of the dress of Montezuma. Also an ovoid box of silver filigree, ornamented with the rose, and supposed to have contained the paschal egg sent by the Pope to Henry the Eighth.—The Cambridge Antiquarian Society contributed various ancient relics recently discovered in Cambridgeshire; and a map of British and Roman roads in that county.—A collection of gold rings (chiefly Roman) was exhibited by the Hon. R. Neville; together with the remarkable Roman glass vessel obtained from a barrow at Thornborough, Bucks.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 27. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P. Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited bronze rings and spiral ornaments of the same metal, and a bronze celt, found during some excavations in Woolmer Forest, Hants; Mr. M. A. Lower, a very beautiful instrument in bronze, formed by the entwining of grotesque animals, and which appears to have been the handle of a knife; Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Gould,

exhibited Roman coins, Venetian enamels, and six Chinese figures, resembling in many respects those found in Ireland.

Mr. Cumming read a paper on the glazed tiles of the Alhambra and the East; showing many points of resemblance between those used in the Moorish buildings of the 13th and 14th centuries and those found in Christian buildings of a later period. He then offered some remarks upon the glazed tiles which have for many ages been in use in China, Burmah, Nepal, Persia, Turkey, &c. All these varieties were illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens.

Mr. Kirkman exhibited a very beautiful fragment of an early carving in ivory, consisting of an assemblage of armed knights, and illustrating some important points, upon which he promised a future paper.

Mr. J. Thompson communicated an account of some recent researches on the hitherto unexplored site of the Abbey of St. Mary near Leicester. A large number of encaustic tiles were found, one of them bearing the arms of the early earls of Leicester (the founders of the Abbey), and another a crowned head. A communication was read from Mr. J. Rooke and the Rev. W. Pattinson, describing an entrenchment near the line of the Roman wall, from Wallsend to Bowness, called Fauldsteads. It consists of two inclosures, supposed to have been originally of Roman construction, but used afterwards as a place of refuge for flocks, &c. from the incursions of the borderers. They also forwarded a drawing of a portion of a Roman altar found in the neighbourhood. Communications were also received from Mr. C. Ade, of Alfriston, detailing the discovery of a Roman road between Lewes and Pevensey Castle, and from Mr. J. G. Lowe, of St. Alban's, describing further researches near the theatre of Verulamium.

April 10. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P. in the chair. Exhibitions were made by Mr. Edwards of a large number of pennies of the last coinage of Henry II. selected from above two thousand found in Bedfordshire; with them were a few of William and Alexander of Scotland; by Mr. Gould, of a portion of about 130 lbs. weight of coins, found at Brest, which consisted entirely of third brass of Gallienus and Salonina; by Mr. Milner, of a drawing of the sculptures on the font of Kirkburn, near Driffield; the upper series relates to baptism and other Christian subjects, but the lower one appears to be an illustration of some ancient romance, perhaps the tale of Reynard the Fox; by Mr. Charles Ainslie, of a large number of arms, consisting principally of daggers and arrow-heads, found in the Thames whilst digging the founda-

tions of the Houses of Parliament, and many early keys and other antiquities found on the site of Eaton-square. Mr. Pettigrew produced a MS. volume, containing a series of warrants, with the sign-manual of Charles II. countersigned by Secretary Pepys, directed to Capt. Faseby, the Commander of the King's yachts Cleveland and Charles, from the year 1673 to 1678. Dr. Bell read a paper on the contents of a parchment roll, 31½ feet long by 12 inches broad, which, from a collation with the fragments published by Hearne (Oxon. 1819), he pronounced to be an entire MS. of Thomas Sprot's Chronicle (who lived about 1276), and probably unique; no perfect copy exists in the Cottonian or Harleian collections, nor is another known to those well versed in our ancient annals. Enlarged drawings of some of the illuminations were exhibited; and from the cross-legged figure of Brute, Dr. Bell proceeded to give some new views concerning this peculiar position of our monumental effigies, illustrating the subject by some curious legal customs observed of old in Germany.

The meeting concluded by the reading of a report from Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, relating to the excavations now in progress at a Roman Villa lately found near Towcester, by workmen employed by the Duke of Grafton, to dig for stone. About two feet below the surface, they came upon a tessellated pavement. The floor, which measures 15ft. by 9ft. 6in. has in its centre an ornamental square about 4ft. across, bordered by a double guilloche of half-inch tesserae, red, brown, white, and blue. In the centre of the square is the head and bust of a human figure crowned. Part of the figure has suffered injury from the roots of a tree. The general floor of the room is formed of light brown and blue inch-tesserae. The foundations of several other rooms have been laid open, including traces of a bath. In the various rooms several skeletons have been discovered, with fragments of earthen vessels of curious manufacture, flue tiles, some fragments of glass vessels, three stones, about 8lbs. each, bearing a resemblance to jack weights; the base of a small stone altar, and five coins, which have been referred to the time of the Roman emperor Carus, the father of Numerian, A.D. 282. The Watling-street runs within a quarter of a mile of the ruins. We understand that the Duke of Grafton has given instructions for prosecuting a careful research into this discovery, and that every possible care is taken of the relics. Towcester was the site of the Roman station *Lactodurum* of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 18. On the House resolving itself into a Committee on the **STAMP DUTIES**, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a resolution for reducing the duties on transfers, mortgages, and leases below 1,000*l.* or 20*l.* annual value, and equalising the per-centage ratio on higher sums, according to the design announced in his budget. The resolution was agreed to.

A resolution, sanctioning the advance of three millions from the Exchequer, for the purpose of Landed Improvements, Drainage, &c. in Great Britain and Ireland, was then proposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who stated that the rate of repayment would be 6½ per cent. per annum, so as to extinguish the whole amount in twenty-two years.

March 19. Mr. *Hutt* moved an address to the Crown, praying Her Majesty to direct negotiations to be opened for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of **AFRICA** to suppress the traffic in slaves. After thirty years' attempts, after the expenditure of 25,000,000*l.* employing one-fourth of the whole British navy afloat, at an expense of 700,000*l.* per annum, we were, he insisted, as far as ever from putting an end to the African slave trade. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 234 to 156.

March 21. Mr. *Locke King* made a proposal to diminish the restrictions on the free transfer of **LANDED PROPERTY**, and to place its distribution, in cases of intestacy, upon the same footing as personal property.—Mr. *Ewart* seconded the motion. On a division it was negatived by 110 against 52.

March 22. The House resolved itself into Committee on the **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT Bill**. On the second clause, enacting that the number of the Legislative Council of New South Wales may be varied, that there shall be a separate Legislative Council for Victoria, and that one-third of the members of each Council shall be appointed by the Crown, Mr. *Mowatt* moved the omission of the words which gave to the Crown a power of nomination. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 165 against 77.

77.—Mr. *Walpole* then moved the omission of the clause, in order to substitute a provision that there should be two Chambers in each of the two colonies, namely, a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly, intending, if this proposition should be adopted, to move other clauses providing for the constitution and composition of the Chambers. This amendment was negatived by 198 against 147.

March 25. Mr. *Trelawny* moved for a Select Committee to inquire to what extent the public are entitled to claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; to inquire where the accumulations of the **DUCHY OF CORNWALL** are invested; who is the heir of personal estate to the Prince of Wales; whether duchy dues from mines are reserved in minerals or money, and whether they are rated to the poor; whether mines are directly worked by duchy officers, &c.; and whether the management of the duchy estate had been satisfactory as regards the public, fair as regards its own tenants, or productive of improvement in the state of the rural population.—The *Solicitor-General* contended that the property of the duchies was of a strictly private character, belonging absolutely to the Crown and the heir apparent, and that Parliament had no right whatever to interfere with it. After some further discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

The **CHIEF JUSTICES' SALARIES Bill** passed through Committee; the clause fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench at 8,000*l.* was carried by 88 to 40, and that relating to the Common Pleas was struck out of the Bill.

The *Solicitor-General* obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide more simple and effectual securities for advances to purchasers of **INCUMBERED ESTATES** in Ireland.

April 8. On the order of the day for Committee of Supply, Captain *Boldero* moved a resolution, that the accommodation provided for **ASSISTANT SURGEONS** on board our ships of war is inadequate and insufficient for securing the full benefit of their professional service.—Admiral *Dundas* said there was not sufficient space in the vessels of war for a different mode

of accommodating assistant surgeons, and he thought an advantage resulted from the mixture of the elder branches of the service with the younger. Upon a division, the question that the Speaker do leave the chair was negatived by 48 to 40, and the resolution was then put and agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when Colonel *Anson* moved the ORDNANCE ESTIMATES, the aggregate amount of which, he stated, was 2,434,417*l.*, being less than that of last year by 198,184*l.*, and a diminution compared with the estimates of the year preceding of 557,726*l.* The Committee then proceeded to vote the NAVY ESTIMATES. Upon the first vote, for the salaries and expenses of the Admiralty Office, Colonel *Sibthorp* proposed to reduce the present establishment of that office by moving that, instead of six Lords of the Admiralty, there be only four; and that the salaries of the Lords, the Secretaries, and other officers in that department, be reduced, so that, in the whole, a saving of 7,100*l.* a year should be effected. After some discussion, Colonel *Sibthorp* consented to restrict his motion to the reduction of two Lords of the Admiralty, which, upon a division, was negatived by 110 to 33.

April 9. Lord *Duncan* moved a resolution affirming the expediency of repealing the WINDOW TAX, as interfering with the health and sanitary condition of the people. When he had brought forward the subject in 1845, he observed, Sir R. Peel had promised to take it into consideration; and in 1848 Lord J. Russell had admitted the force of the arguments against the tax, and regretted that the financial condition of the country at that period did not allow of its repeal. Since then our finances had recovered; the estimates had been greatly reduced; other vexatious burdens had been removed or diminished, and if this tax were not altogether repealed (which would be a great boon to the window-glass trade, now much depressed), it might be so modified as to fall more equally upon the different classes, and exempt houses with less than 12 windows.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the proposal, because, having already made all the reductions that the finances of the country could justify, he could go no further this year. When it was considered that there were three million houses in this country, and that only half a million paid the duty, it was pretty evident that the poorer classes were exempt from this taxation. Upon a division there appeared—For the motion 77, against it 80.

On the second reading of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS Bill, Mr. *Turner* said the

Bill proposed to deal with 24,000 charities of amounts at and under 100*l.* a year; producing an aggregate annual income of 1,000,000*l.* the objects of these charities being as various as it was possible to conceive; and by it charities between 100*l.* and 30*l.* were to be submitted absolutely to a Master, and those from 30*l.* downwards were to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the County Courts. He objected to these tribunals, and thought that a judge of the Court of Chancery, sitting in chambers, or the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, would be a better medium of jurisdiction than either of those proposed by the Bill.—The Bill was read a second time.

April 10. Sir *George Grey* opposed the second reading of the COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION Bill, on the ground that it would alter the whole character, and greatly increase the salaries and emoluments of the officers, of these Courts.—The *Attorney-General* was satisfied that this Bill would entirely destroy a system which now worked well. Every argument urged in its favour was directed to the general extension of the jurisdiction of the inferior courts. It would give these inferior courts jurisdiction in complicated questions of mercantile law, of contract, in actions of assault and battery, and it would indirectly sweep away every other local court.—Mr. *Aglionby* and Mr. *Hume* spoke shortly in support of the Bill; and, the House having divided, the second reading was carried by 144 against 67.

Mr. *Ewart*, in moving that the House should go into committee upon the PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS Bill, stated the alterations he had made in the Bill in order to obviate objections, and hoped he had, by these concessions, appeased the animosity of Colonel *Sibthorp*. The gallant member, however, persisted in his amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months, which, on a division, was negatived by 99 against 64.

April 12. Lord *J. Russell* moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the amount and nature of all SALARIES paid out of the public exchequer for official, judicial, and diplomatic services. He contended for the propriety of securing such an amount of remuneration to officers of high national trust as would enable them to be held by persons of moderate private fortune. He then detailed a variety of reductions which the Ministry had already accomplished in various departments, declaring that they had not been remiss in the work of economy, and that the public establishments might fairly challenge comparison in their administrative mechanism and cost with those of

the Bank, the India House, or any other large house of business.—Mr. *Disraeli* moved an amendment, that the committee was unnecessary and unprecedented. There was no reason why the Government should not bring in a Bill at once to complete all proper and available reductions. If the committee were agreed to, the Commons would resign to a few selected members, and for an indefinite time, the performance of their most important functions. The House divided—For the committee, 250; against it, 159. Mr. *Horsman* moved a second amendment, to include in the inquiry the incomes of ecclesiastical dignitaries. The House again divided—For the amendment, 95; against it, 208.

April 15. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the House go into committee on the STAMP DUTIES Bill.—Mr. *Goulburn* said the principle of a graduated scale had never been before adopted in the Stamp Duties, by reason of its unfair and oppressive operation; and he pointed out its injurious effects in the case of mortgages, while bills of exchange were not to be subjected to the graduated duty. He considered the scheme to be an error in judgment, which would have one or two consequences—either there would be a general evasion of the duty above 1,000*l.* or the exactions would prove most injurious to the country.—The House having gone into committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that he had proposed the measure as a relief in all cases where the amount was small, and to indemnify the revenue in the application throughout of the *ad valorem* principle (not a graduated scale) by the higher rate of duty upon larger sums. He proposed to reduce the duty upon bonds and mortgages from half to a quarter per cent. or from 10*s.* to 5*s.* A division having taken place upon a motion by Sir H. Willoughby, to reduce the duty upon bonds from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*, the numbers were—For the motion 164, against it 135; leaving the Government in a minority of 29.

Sir G. *Grey*, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the INTERMENT OF THE DEAD in and near the metropolis, briefly explained its nature and object, stating that it was founded upon the report of the Board of Health. The Board had recommended that, for the carrying into effect the provisions of the Bill, a board or commission should be appointed; but there were obvious objections to the appointment of a new commission, and the Government had thought the Board of Health itself, with the addition of a paid member, would afford the best machinery. Leave given.

April 16. Mr. *Milner Gibson* introduced a series of resolutions, declaring the expediency of removing the Excise duty on PAPER, the stamp duty on newspapers, the advertisement duty, and the Customs' duties on foreign books. Only part of the revenue from newspapers, estimated in the whole at 350,000*l.* would be sacrificed by the repeal of the stamp, as a large amount of reimbursement would accrue in the shape of postage. The hon. member having moved the first resolution, that for repealing the paper duty, it was seconded by Mr. *Cowan*.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave up the plea, upon its abstract merits, in behalf of the paper duty, but opposed any present repeal upon financial considerations. Lord J. *Russell* entertained no fear of the political consequences that might follow the abolition of newspaper stamps, but, considering how small a part the stamp bore in the total cost of providing news, he could not believe that they formed an impost deserving especial selection for remission. Compared with other countries, where newspapers, sold for a halfpenny, propagated principles that rendered all government impossible, and a multitude of schoolmasters who taught doctrines to make religion odious, the press and condition of England were eminently felicitous. The House divided:—Ayes, 89; Noes, 190. The remaining resolutions were then put and negatived without a division.

Mr. *Slaney* moved for a select committee on SAVINGS BANKS. The accumulation of capital by the higher classes was estimated at sixty millions yearly, a sum which he thought would be doubled if the industrious part of the population were encouraged to economy, and placed within reach of safe and profitable investment. The motion was agreed to.

April 17. On the motion that the EDUCATION Bill should be read a second time, Mr. *Stafford* moved that the second reading be taken on that day six months. Secular education, separate from religious teaching, was opposed by the members of almost every sect, and was not recognised in the great educational establishments already existing in England, and was especially opposed by the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. He denounced the measure because it infringed on the civil and religious liberties of the subject.—Lord *Arundel and Surrey* seconded the amendment. As a member of the Roman Catholic body, he joined in reprobating a principle which left religion out of sight in conferring instruction. The bill, he declared, was an emanation of the athe-

istic school.—Lord *Ashley* supported the amendment, as did Lord *J. Russell*.—Debate adjourned to the 2d of May.

April 18. The committee upon the LARCENY SUMMARY JURISDICTION Bill was opposed by Mr. *M'Cullagh*, who moved that the Bill be committed that day six months.—Sir *G. Strickland*, in seconding the amendment, lamented the attempts made to do away with what he had been always taught to believe was the dearest birthright of Englishmen—the trial by jury—which this Bill would practically abolish in half the criminal trials in England. He urged the unconstitutional and tyrannical character of the Bill, which, in effect, gave to two magistrates in petty sessions a power of flogging without limit, that would extend to life and death.—The House, upon a division, negatived the amendment by 133 against 76, and then went into committee, where Mr. *Law* moved the omission of all that portion of the Bill which gave two justices in petty sessions summary jurisdiction in cases of adults, where the larceny did not exceed the value of one shilling, in order that it might be embodied in a distinct Bill. Upon a division, this motion was adopted

by 102 against 50.—The other portion, which extends the summary jurisdiction to juvenile offenders under sixteen years, was then debated as a separate Bill, and, after two close divisions, a proviso, moved by Sir *G. Strickland*, depriving the justices of the power of inflicting whipping up to the age of sixteen, was carried by 170 against 89. The Bill, as amended, was then agreed to and reported.

April 19. In Committee on the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES Bill, Sir *W. Molesworth* proposed an addition, conferring upon Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales a double system of representative machinery, consisting of a Legislative Chamber and a House of Assembly. This amendment, if carried, he promised to follow up with another, making both branches of the colonial legislature elective. The committee divided—For the amendment, 150; against, 218; majority, 68.

On a motion of Mr. *Anstey*, to prohibit the Government nominees sitting among the elected representatives in the colonial legislature, a second division took place, when the amendment was rejected by 159 to 27. The clause was then agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

The Pope returned to Rome on Saturday the 13th April. He was accompanied, on his entrance, by General Baraguay d'Hilliers on one side of his carriage, and Prince Barberini on the other. He was well received by the people, and in the evening the city was illuminated. The Pope has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, with the exception of seventy, who are to be named.

GREECE.

The differences between England and Greece are nearly brought to an amicable termination. Both the English and Greek Governments have shown a disposition to act in conformity with the opinion of the French mediator. On the one hand, the instructions sent by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Wyse, the British Minister at Athens, were to the effect that he should conform entirely to the decision of the Baron Gros; and he directed that as soon as the Greek Government should have acted upon and carried out the conditions laid down by Baron Gros, as an equitable termination of the affair, Sir William Parker should give up the Greek vessels captured by the English squadron. On the other hand,

Baron Gros has almost completely terminated his examination of the pretensions put forward by England, and has reduced them to a very considerable extent. The indemnity claimed by M. Pacifico has been reduced from twelve hundred thousand francs to seventeen thousand francs. The question of the claims of the British subjects of the Ionian Islands has also been settled.

INDIA.

A very uneasy feeling continues to prevail throughout the Punjab. On the 2nd of February about 1,000 men of the Affreedie tribes attacked a camp of sappers employed in making a road through the hills between Peshawur and Kohat; twelve were killed, six wounded, and the camp plundered. To avenge this, a strong force under Colonel Bradshaw, with the Commander-in-Chief and Sir C. Campbell in company, marched from Peshawur on the 9th, notice having been previously given that the villages of the offenders would be destroyed and that murder would be always thus avenged. The force returned on the 14th, having been completely successful. There was a good deal of skirmishing on the 10th and 11th, and also in returning

through the passes on the 13th. Ensign W. H. Sitwell, 31st Native Infantry, was killed; Lieutenant T. W. Hilliard, 23rd Native Infantry, and four Europeans, severely wounded.

The Sikhim affair is ended. The Rajah's possessions on this side of the great Runjeet river have been annexed, and he will be punished by the loss of 2,200*l.* of annual revenue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the 12th of February the welcome message from Earl Grey arrived, that he had revoked his former decree consigning convicts to that colony, and that orders would be immediately given for the re-

moval of the Neptune to Van Diemen's land. The military convicts which might arrive there were to be sent to England, if the colonists opposed their landing. This happy intelligence soon spread far and wide, and a special meeting of the Anti-Convict Association was held in the Town-hall on the 14th of February, when resolutions were passed expressive of gratitude to Almighty God for the "happy deliverance of the colony from the convict scourge,"—that the usual intercourse with the government departments should be at once resumed; and that all signs of mourning in the shops and stores should henceforth cease.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

St. Paul's Churchyard.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have had a meeting on the subject of the proposed improvement of the carriageway, by removing the present wall and iron railings, and thereby throwing open the cathedral to the approach of persons on foot. This will be done at the expense of the corporation of the City, under the superintendence of Mr. Cockerell. Power was given many years ago by Parliament to effect this improvement, and the only wonder is, that it should have been allowed so long to remain without being carried into effect.

At *Skinner's-hall*, Dowgate-hill, the drawing-room, a richly-fitted apartment, lined wholly with odorous cedar, fully carved and enriched, has been restored under the direction of the company's architect, Mr. George Moore, F.R.S. The mouldings and carved members are gilded, so that it lights up well at night. Mr. Moore has also rebuilt the dining-hall, a noble apartment, where at least 150 persons may dine, with a recess for the side-board at the dais end and an Ionic gallery for the "minstrels" at the other. It is Italian in style, is mainly lighted from the roof, and the ceiling is coffered and fully enriched. On the walls above the wainscoting are panels to receive frescoes, but at present void.

March 29. On the morning of Good Friday the parish church of St. Anne's *Limehouse* was destroyed by fire, which appears to have been occasioned by the ignition of some portion of the timbers of the roof, which were in contact with the casing of the fire flue. The church was built by Nicholas Hawksmoor in the reign of Queen Anne, and presented one of the

most perfect interiors of that period. It possessed a magnificent organ, built by Richard Bridge, in 1741, and an altar window of painted glass, representing our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount. The pews, both in the gallery and the body of the church, were of oak, and the ceiling beautifully ornamented. The organ stood until the pipes gradually melted, from the intense heat to which they were subjected. The altar window soon fell a prey to the flames, and all the monuments and hatchments contained on the walls—of which there was an immense number—are utterly destroyed, save one, to the memory of a lady named Blyth, on the left hand of the altar, which has escaped with only partial injury. When the body of the church took fire the flames speedily communicated through the organ loft with the belfry. The woodwork in this portion of the edifice having been consumed, the bells, one of which is of very large size, fell through, and were only prevented from reaching the ground by a very strong stone arch beneath the bell tower. The flag-staff, ornamenting the summit of the steeple, fell at a quarter past 9 o'clock, at which moment, varying only a few seconds in each case, the four dials of the turret clock ceased to act, the works having been consumed. The tower and the side walls of the chancel, although damaged and partly calcined, are in such a condition that they may be used in the restoration; and the churchwardens had (very recently) effected an insurance for 5,000*l.*

The parish church of St. Alphage, *Greenwich*, has just received a new east window of stained glass, executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The centre group represents the crucifixion of our

Lord, and is surrounded by a medallion border of fourteen subjects, five of which, forming the upper compartment, consist of the emblems of the Saviour and the four Evangelists, the remaining nine representing the principal events of the Redeemer's life, namely: 1. the Nativity; 2. the Baptism in Jordan; 3. the Testimony of John, when, looking upon Jesus, he said "Behold the Lamb of God;" 4. the Marriage in Cana; 5. the Restoring of Sight to the Blind; 6. Raising the Daughter of Jairus to Life; 7. the Last Supper; 8. the Agony in the Garden; and 9. the Redeemer bearing the Cross. This handsome addition to an edifice already rich in interior decoration has been mainly accomplished by a public subscription of the inhabitants, obtained through the laudable and untiring exertion of the vicar's warden for the past year, Mr. Edward Lambert.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

April 4. A fire broke out in the village of *Cottenham*, near Cambridge, which in a few hours laid waste eighteen farms and as many cottages, burning also the Methodist Chapel. The damage is estimated at 18,000*l.* There is little doubt it originated with an incendiary.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

April 12. As the workmen on the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway were sinking for ballast gravel on a part of the estate of Mr. T. G. Parry, at *Highnam*, near Gloucester, they disinterred twelve skeletons, all apparently the remains of full grown men. Some were lying somewhat confusedly, as if the bodies to which they once belonged had been carelessly consigned to the grave, but others, and one in particular, had evidently been respectfully interred, and the coffins, formed of blocks of Painswick stone, had been built round them. It is conjectured that they were the bodies of some of the officers and soldiers who fell at the siege of Gloucester during the civil war.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Sixteen human skeletons, of apparently full-grown persons, have lately been discovered in a field belonging to Mr. William Nigar, of *Upton*, in the parish of Long Sutton, by a man employed in cutting a ditch. They appeared to have been buried in nearly a straight line, ranging from north to south, and they were laid in cavities about three feet in depth, cut in solid rock, at irregular distances from each other. It is but a few years since that several human bones were discovered

in a field about two hundred yards from this spot.

WALES.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made arrangements for the house and demesne of *Llandaff Court*, so that the diocese will now have a resident bishop, after a lapse of upwards of 400 years, the last residence, then called the Bishop's Castle, having been destroyed by Owen Glendower. The non-residence of the bishop for so long a time has been partly attributable to the practice, now done away with, of holding the bishopric of Llandaff with the deanery of St. Paul's.

SCOTLAND.

John Knox's house at *Edinburgh*, after narrowly escaping destruction (having been condemned as dangerous), has been restored to its original condition. The removal of the comparatively modern bow-windows revealed the original framework of ornamental stone ones beneath, composed of pilasters, cornices, and vases, in the style of the Renaissance, and which give entirely new features to the building, that had been hidden for a long series of years. The lower story has its doors and windows of stone restored to their pristine sharpness, and the *fore-stair* is reconstructed after the old model, so that the entire effect of the building is now similar to what it must have been when the fiery reformer inhabited it.

IRELAND.

Several sales have taken place in the Encumbered Estates Commission Court, and the results are satisfactory and encouraging. The prices realised for most of the lots are fully equal to the rates of purchase that prevailed thirty or forty years ago. The Firegrove estate, of 616 statute acres, situate near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, has been purchased by an English gentleman, Mr. Edward Thompson, who paid for this small fee-farm estate 7,500*l.* or eighteen years' purchase, considered a very fair price. There is a residence and offices, with a small well-wooded demesne, and the estate lies in a well-circumstanced part of the country. This is the first purchase, by an Englishman, in the Encumbered Estates Court.

A new church has been opened at *Sandymount*, one of the marine suburbs of Dublin, which has been erected entirely at the expense of Mr. Sidney Herbert, to whom the property about there all belongs. The church cost in its erection upwards of 7,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 29. 12th Foot, Major J. M. Perceval to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Brooke to be Major.—43d Foot, Major-Gen. J. Fergusson, C.B. from 62d Foot, to be Colonel.—62d Foot, Major-Gen. W. Smelt, C.B. to be Colonel.

April 5. 9th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Fullerton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. Little to be Major.

April 12. Unattached, Capt. J. Ward, from 91st Foot, to be Major.—Staff, Major-Gen. G. Brown, C.B. to be Adjutant-General to the Forces; brevet Col. G. A. Wetherall, C.B. to be Deputy Adjutant General.

April 16. Jacobus Johannes Le Sueur, esq. now Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Swellendam, at the Cape of Good Hope, to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Worcester, in that colony; and Richard Southey, esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Swellendam.—James Davys, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

April 17. Edmund Hook Wilson Bellairs, esq. re-appointed Exon in Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Dickson.

April 18. 42d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B. from 93d Foot, to be Colonel.—78th Foot, Major H. W. Stisted to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; Capt. H. Hamilton to be Major.—93d Foot, Major-Gen. W. Wemyss to be Colonel.—Ayrshire Militia, Major Sir T. M. Cuninghame, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. S. M'Alister to be Major.

April 19. The Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to Her Majesty.

April 26. 10th Foot, Major T. Miller to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major H. E. Longden to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander John Macdougall (1846), of the Asia, 84, flag-ship in the Pacific, to the rank of Captain, and appointed to the Amphitrite, 25; Lieut. Geoffrey T. P. Hornby (1844), (flag Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. Phipps Hornby, C.B. Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific,) to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Asia; Lieut. John Tyssen (1832), and Lieut. Henry Bernard (1841), to the rank of Commander.—Commander James N. Strange to command Archer.

March 27. Rear-Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour, C.B. K.C.H. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir J. Marshall, C.B. K.C.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captain H. Jenkinson to be a retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

April 9. Capt. Armar L. Corry (1821), additional to the Victory, flag-ship at Portsmouth, for service in the Packet Office at Southampton.

April 10. To be Captain, James Willcox.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Totnes.—Lord Seymour.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. H. P. Hamilton, Deanery of Salisbury.
Rev. H. E. Abney, V. of St. Alkmund, Derby,
Derby Deanery-Rural.

Rev. J. Archibald, Avenbury V. Herefordsh.
Rev. A. A. Aylward, Featherstone V. Yorksh.
Hon. and Rev. L. Barrington, Watton R. Herts.
Rev. R. H. Baxter, Sealham V. Durham.
Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Sutton-Coldfield R. Warwickshire.

Rev. W. T. N. Billopp, St. James the Apostle P.C. Halstead, Essex.

Rev. P. U. Brown, St. Lawrence R. Norwich.

Rev. E. Bulmer, Holmer V. w. Huntingdon P.C. Herefordshire.

Rev. C. Burney, Halstead V. Essex.

Rev. H. Butler, Llandysilio R. Montgomerysh.

Rev. D. W. Cameron, Incumbency of Episcopal Ch. Girvan, N.B.

Rev. A. S. Canney, St. Andrew P.C. Lambeth.

Rev. C. E. Carles, Warwick County Gaol.

Rev. E. H. Carr, Millbrook R. Beds.

Rev. J. Carter, Allonby P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. H. F. Cheshire, St. Mark P.C. Wyke, Surrey.

Rev. H. Cogan, Up-Waltham R. Sussex.

Rev. B. T. H. Cole, Somerley Canonry, in the Cathedral of Chichester.

Rev. H. N. W. Comyn, Wallcott P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Corfield, Llanfoist R. Montgomerysh.

Rev. J. M. Cox, Church Knowle R. Dorset.

Rev. R. Dawkins, Bettws V. Montgomerysh.

Rev. T. Dix, Thwaite All Saints R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Eldridge, Desford R. Leicestershire.

Rev. P. C. Ellis, Llanvaes P.C. w. Penmon P.C. Anglesey.

Rev. D. Evans, Llangathen V. Carmarthensh.

Rev. D. Evans, Morriston P.C. Glamorgansh.

Rev. E. Evans, Eglwys-Newydd P.C. C'dig'ns.

Rev. J. F. Fagge, Aston-Cantlow V. Warwicksh.

Rev. S. Fenton, St. Maries P.C. Wavertree, Lancashire.

Rev. W. Gill, Kirk-Malew V. Isle of Man.

Rev. R. H. Goodacre, Cauldon P.C. and Waterfall R. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Griffith, Llanynys V. w. Cyfylliog C. Denbighshire.

Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, Thompson P.C. Norf.

Rev. C. H. Hosken, Cubert V. Cornwall. [Not Hoskyns, as printed in p. 428 ante.]

Rev. J. A. Jetter, St. Luke P.C. Ironbridge, Salop.

Rev. J. G. Joyce, Burford V. w. Fulbrook P.C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. H. C. Knox, Lechlade V. Gloucestersh.

Rev. F. Lear, Bishopston R. and V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Leatherdale, Bracon-Ash R. Norfolk.

Rev. D. Lewis, Bursledon P.C. Hants.

Rev. D. P. Lewis, Buttington P.C. Montgomeryshire.

Rev. H. Lindsay, jun. Idehill P.C. Kent.

Rev. W. Lloyd, Whitchurch V. Pembrokesh.

Rev. J. S. Moore, Stoke Edith R. w. West Hide P.C. Herefordshire.

Rev. H. Parsons, Much Dewchurch V. Herefordshire.

Rev. J. B. Phillips, Newchurch-in-Rossendale P.C. Whalley, Lancashire.

Rev. G. G. F. Pigott, Abington-in-the-Clay R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. Porter, Lympton R. Devon.

Rev. C. E. Pritchard, St. Cross, or Holywell, P.C. Oxford.

Rev. J. M. Randall, Langham-Bishop's V. Norf.

Rev. G. C. Rashleigh, Hound P.C. w. Hamble-Rice D.C. Hants.

Rev. S. P. Roberson, Rowton P.C. Salop.

Rev. J. Shelley, Bradley P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. R. C. Smith, North-Tamerton P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. H. R. Smythe, Beckbury R. Salop.

Rev. J. Stock, St. George P.C. Chorley, Lanc.

Rev. F. Tate, Berkeley Chapel, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

Rev. E. Thompson, D.D. to Kingston V. w. Brilley V. Huntington R. w. Michael-Church R. Herefordshire.

Rev. W. S. Thomson, Fobbing R. Essex.

Rev. J. H. Townsend, East Down R. Devon.

Rev. C. Turner, St. Peter-Mancroft P.C. Norw.

Rev. W. Wilkinson, Hambledon R. Surrey.

Rev. D. Williams, Llanvachreth R. w. Llanenghenedi C. Lanvigeal C. Anglesey.

Rev. T. Williams, Flint P.C.

Rev. W. B. Williams, Bradford-Peverell R. Dorset.

Rev. R. Williamson, D.D. Pershore St. Andrew V. w. Pinvin C. Holy Cross C. w. Bricklehampton C. Besford C. w. Desford C. Worcestershire.

Rev. A. Wodehouse, Deanery-Rural of Basingstoke, dio. Salisbury.

To Lectureships.

Rev. G. M. Slatter, Exeter Cathedral on Saints' Days, &c. 1850-1.

Rev. H. B. Wilson, Bampton, University of Oxford, 1851.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. G. H. Arkwright, Sheriff of Derbyshire.

Rev. J. P. Bartlett, Sheriff of Kent.

Rev. G. Black, Mountjoy Penitentiary, Dublin.

Rev. G. A. Cuxson, Bucks County Gaol.

Rev. J. E. Daniel, County Gaol, Ipswich.

Rev. — Dennis, Milit. Prison, Forton, Gosport.

Rev. T. Fenton, Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man.

Rev. J. O. James, P.C. Llangoe, Anglesey, County Gaol, Beaumaris.

Rev. J. Jones, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire.

Rev. E. Lane (R. of St. Mary, Manchester), Earl of Airlie.

Rev. W. B. Lawrence, Lawford's Gate House of Correction, Bristol.

Rev. M. E. Lloyd, Sheriff of Radnorshire.

Rev. W. Lloyd, Sheriff of Cardiganshire.

Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, Peterborough Union.

Rev. J. Moody, Stamford Union.

Rev. T. Moore, West Derby Union, Lanc.

Rev. W. Otter, Sheriff of Notts.

Rev. J. Pratt (R. of Campsey-Ash), Sheriff of Norfolk.

Rev. D. Rees, Sheriff of Monmouthshire.

Rev. J. Royds, Sheriff of Lancashire.

Rev. R. Simpson, Brideswell, Bristol.

Rev. T. Williams, Sheriff of Breconshire.

Rev. W. W. Williams, Sheriff of Anglesey.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

W. H. Beever, B.A. Head Mastership, Cowbridge School, Glamorganshire.

Rev. W. E. Buckley, Professorship of Classical Literature, East India College, Haileybury.

Rev. S. Butcher, D.D. Lord Primate's Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, Trinity College, Dublin.

T. Cox, M.A. Assistant Upper Dept. Preston Grammar School, Lancashire.

Rev. G. Fereman, Chaplain and Tutor, All Souls' College, Oxford.

E. H. Perowne, B.A. Fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. Sargent, C. of St. George, Douglas, Lancashire, Diocesan Inspector of Schools.

Rev. J. Sedgwick, Senior Classical Mastership, Ordinance School, Carshalton, Surrey.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Captain Douglas W. P. Labalmondie to be Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, in the place of Captain Hay, who has succeeded Sir Charles Rowan as joint Commissioner with Mr. Mayne.

J. W. Gordon, A.R.A. to be President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Arts.

BIRTHS.

March 6. At Rolleston, Staffordshire, the wife of H. Townsend, esq. a dau.—11. At Willington hall, Cheshire, the wife of Col. Tomkinson, a son.—15. At Louth hall, Lady Louth, relict of Lord Louth, a dau.—16. At Fenham, Northumberland, Mrs. Matthew R. Bigge, a dau.—19. At Downes, the wife of James Wentworth Buller, esq. a son.—22. At Brighton, the wife of Col. Kemys Tynte, M.P. a son.—25. At Upper Harley st. London, Lady Laura Palmer, a dau.—28. At Brighton, Lady Westphal, a dau.

April 2. At Ewell, the wife of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, a son.—At Moy hall, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a son.—5. At Westbourne terrace, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.—At Darnall hall, Sheffield, Mrs. R. J. Gainsford, a dau.—At the Rectory, Melbury Abbas, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Thomas Glyn, a son.—6. At Stoke house, near Chichester, Lady Roper, a son.—At Mount Boone, the wife of Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart. a dau.—In Chapel st. Grosvenor place, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, a son.—7. At Eaton sq. the wife of Capt. Gladstone, R.N. of twin daughters.—At Walton, the wife of Capt. Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Bart. R.N. a dau.—8. At Woodheyas hall, Cheshire, the wife of Major Wainman, a son.—At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a dau.—At Halesowen vicarage, the wife of Archdeacon Hone, a dau.—13. At Montagu-sq. Viscountess Hood, wife of Geo. Hall, esq. a dau.—15. At Belgrave sq. Viscountess Downe, a son.—18. At Shillingee park, Sussex, the Countess of Winterton, a dau.—At Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Brackenbury, a son.—In Wilton place, the wife of R. Westmacott, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 6. At Taranaki, New Zealand, the Rev. Frederick Thatcher, of Auckland, N.Z., to Caroline, second dau. of Job Wright, esq. of Friern Watch, Friern Barnet, Middlesex.

22. At Berhampore, Spencer Charles Dudley Ryder, Lieut. 14th N.I. youngest son of the late Bishop of Lichfield, to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Money.

Jan. 1. At Cape Town, Capt. P. P. Faddy, Royal Art. only son of Lieut.-Col. Faddy, Royal Art. to Albina-Harriet, relict of Martin West, esq. Governor of the Natal District, Cape of Good Hope, dau. of Gen. and niece of Adm. Sir Charles Sullivan, R.N.

8. At Montreal, Robert John Pilkington, esq. R. Mil. Draughtsman, only son of the late Major-Gen. Pilkington, R.E. to Jane, eldest dau. of Andrew Shaw, esq.

11. At Dum Dum, Calcutta, Lieut. J. C. Griffith, Bengal Art. son of S. Y. Griffith, esq. of the Queen's Hotel, to Ellen, dau. of Henry Vanhee, esq. late of the White Lion Hotel, Bath.

12. At Agra, Henry Otway Mayne, esq. Nizam's Cavalry, eldest son of C. O. Mayne, esq. of the Manor house, Stanmore, to Mary-Ewer, youngest dau. of T. J. Turner, esq. B.C.S., Senior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

26. At St. Helena, Edmund Palmer, esq. Royal Art. second son of the late Capt. Edmund Palmer, R.N. to Hannah-Laura, youngest dau. of the late Col. Archibald Ross, and niece of his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.—At Umballa, in India, Jonas Travers, esq. 3rd Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Col. Robert Travers, of Timoleayne house, Cork, to Rosamond-Shirley-St. Leger, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B.

28. At Leamington Priors, George, second son of the late Sir Thos. Dick *Lauder*, Bart. of Fountain hall, to Antoinette-Amelia-Barclay, eldest dau. of the late James Macpherson, esq.

29. At Uttoxeter, the Rev. Christopher *Smyth*, Vicar of Little Houghton, Northamptonsh. to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late T. Sneyd *Kynnersley*, esq. of Loxley park. — At Pewsey, Wilts, the Rev. B. B. N. *Astley* to Susan L. dau. of the Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouvier. — At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, F. B. *Pearson*, esq. to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James H. Hill, esq. of Berry hill, Notts, and Mansfield St. London, and widow of Granville Sharp, esq. — At Harpsden, the Rev. J. Rogers *Cotter*, jun. of Westham, Essex, to Philadelphia-Louisa, youngest dau. of Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden court, Oxfordshire. — The Rev. Henry *Robinson*, of Thomastown, to Jean-Harriette, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ferns. — At Moreton, Staff. the Rev. Wm. Stevens *Burd*, P.C. of Preston-Gubbals, Salop, to Sarah-Charlotte, only dau. of the late H. Green, esq. — At Folkestone, J. B. *Wilkinson*, esq. of St. John's coll. Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, M.A. of St. Omer, to Julia, third dau. of the late W. Stockdale, esq.

30. At Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, the Rev. James John *Chichester*, B.A. son of the late Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. to Jane-Barbara, second dau. of the late John West, esq. — At Bath, John Walker *Thring*, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Devonport, to Jane-Perceval, third dau. of the late Rev. Samuel White, D.D. Incumbent of Hampstead. — At Brighton, George *Croxtan*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Hives, esq. of Gledhow grove, Yorkshire. — At Walcot, Thomas *Barrett*, esq. Bath, to Anna-Eliza, eldest dau. of Henry Bridges Bridges *Smiht*, esq. of Upland house, Bathwick.

31. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Frederick *Cashe*, of Norton, Durham, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Tuam. — At Paris, the Baron de *Loewenfels*, to Elizabeth-Sophia, youngest dau. of Charles Rivers, esq. of Pimlico. — At St. Martin's, James *Jeffery*, R.N. to Maria-Adean, second dau. of the late Lieut. Medley, R.N. — At St. James's Westminster, Nathaniel *Stainton*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister, eldest son of John Stainton, esq. to Agnes, younger dau. of William Prout, M.D. F.R.S. — At All Souls' Langham place, Richard Thomas *Combe*, esq. of Earnhill, Som. to E. Delicia, dau. of Col. Michell, R.A. C.B. of Langham pl. — At Hampton, Middx. James Gunston *Chillingworth*, esq. of Radnor house, Twickenham, to Mary-Ann Jackson, eldest dau. of Francis Jackson Kent, esq. of Castle house, Hampton.

Lately. At Minster, Sheppy, Wm. Alfred Garner *Wright*, esq. Quartermaster of the Pembroke division, second son of Col. John Wright, K.H. to Elizabeth-Adelaide, second dau. of Thomas Baldock, esq. Storekeeper of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Sheerness. — At Plymouth, Frederick Wardell *Ruxton*, esq. of the 16th Regt. son of the late John Ruxton, esq. of Broad oak, Brencley, Kent, to Isabel, relict of the Rev. Arthur Henry Glasse.

Feb. 1. At East Teignmouth, W. R. Hall *Jordan*, esq. of East Teignmouth, to Mary-Sandford, relict of Edward Jacob, esq. — At Madeira, Alexander *Oliveira*, esq. to Henrietta, dau. of Henry Veitch, esq. her Majesty's Agent and Consul-Gen. at that island.

2. At Landkey, Samuel *Kingdon*, esq. to Julia, only dau. of the late J. Budd, esq. of Willesley house. — At St. John's Oxford sq. Hyde park, Richard G. *Dax*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Hannah-Maria,

eldest dau. of B. Syddall, esq. Shakspeare house, near Manchester. — At Brompton, Robert Bowman *Tennent*, esq. to Emma, third dau. of Henry Wilkinson, esq. — At Cuckfield, Sussex, Frederick, youngest son of John *Campion*, esq. Islington, to Rosanne-Jane, only dau. of Mr. W. Smith, of Bolnore house, Cuckfield.

5. At Pennington, the Rev. Stephen Henry *Gaisford*, M.A. of Bramham, co. of York, to Margaret-Agnes, dau. of the late Joseph Parker, esq. of Ulverston.

7. At Nice, the Rev. W. R. *Ogle*, son of the late John Ogle, esq. of Meeson hall, Shropshire, to Julia, eldest dau. of the late Major Tallmidge, of New York. — At Bath, the Rev. S. Arthur *Voules*, B.A. Oxford, and Rector of Beer Croombe, in the co. of Somerset, to Elizabeth-Frances-Charlotte, dau. of the late Patrick Kirwan, esq. of Cregg, co. of Galway. — At Evesham, the Rev. Edw. *Austin*, M.A. only son of James D. Austin, esq. M.D. Demerara, to Elizabeth-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Clark, esq. Lanesfield, Evesham. — At Goring, Sussex, Reginald-Augustus, eldest son of Augustus *Warren*, esq. of Russell sq. to Ann-Eliza, only dau. of William Oliver, esq. of Courtlands. — At Disserth, Radnorshire, Thomas Price *Bligh*, esq. Kilmeny, near Builth, nephew to the late Thomas Price, esq. Builth, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Robt. Williams, esq. Coedmaur. — At Dublin, John *Russell*, esq. third son of the late Thomas Russell, esq. of Croydon, Surrey, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late James Russell, esq. J.P. of Dunlemy house, co. of Donegal. — At Leamington, William Villiers *Fowke*, esq. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. George Fowke, to Ellen Hume, only dau. of Lieut. John T. Kelsall, R.N. of Florence. — At Brighton, the Rev. Alfred *Peache*, of Mangotsfield, second son of J. C. Peache, esq. of Wimbledon, to Julia-Augusta, second dau. of the late S. F. Cox, esq. of Sandford park, Oxf. — At All Souls' Langham pl. James Lewis Walker *Venables*, eldest son of the Rev. James Venables, Vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset, and Prebendary of Sarum, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq. of Portland pl. and Colney house, Herts. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Charles *Buxton*, esq. youngest son of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart. to Emily-Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Holland, esq. M.D.

9. At Ilfracombe, North Devon, Douglas Munro *Fyfe*, esq. son of the late Capt. Fyfe, formerly resident of Tranjore, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Thorp, Rector of Burton Overy, Leicester. — At Caversham, John Park *Sweetland*, esq. second son of John Sweetland, esq. of Hermosa, Devon, to Henrietta, second dau. of Wilson Yeates, esq. of the Grove, Oxfordshire.

11. At Kilgerran, Pembrokeshire, Edward *Bearcroft*, esq. of Mere hall, Worcestershire, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late John Colby, esq. of Fynone, Pembrokeshire. — At St. Mary's Bryanstone sq. the Earl of *Beauchamp*, to the Hon. Catherine, third dau. of the Baroness Braye and of Henry Otway, esq. of Stanford hall, Leicestershire, and of Castle Otway in Ireland, and widow of Henry Murray, esq. youngest son of Lord George Murray. — At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Henry *Ray*, only son of John Ray, esq. of Heanor hall, Derbyshire, to Alicia-Elizabeth-Judith, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart. of Belvidere house, Dublin, and Kenilworth house, Cheltenham. — At Paddington, Chas. *Goring*, esq. only son of Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart. of Highbury, Sussex, to Margaret-Anna, second dau. of the late Jones Pantou, jun. esq. of Plas-Gwyn, Anglesey. — At Leamington, Richard Henry *Ramus*, esq. of Cheltenham, to Charlotte-Eliza, only dau. of the late William

Scott, esq. and granddau. of the late Alexander Scott, esq. of Falla, Roxburghshire. — At Adrianople, Baron Alexander Phillip *Monti*, Col. in the service of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, to Sarah-Maria, eldest dau. of William Willshire, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Adrianople. — At Madras, Captain George *Baldock*, 28th Regt. N.I. to Annie, youngest dau. of the late John Edmonds, esq. formerly of the 45th Regt.

12. At St. George's Hanover sq. Georgiana, dau. of the late R. P. Page, esq. of Bedford sq. and New Orleans, to Mons. Victor *Mottey*, of Marchiennes, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, &c. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, George, youngest son of H. P. *Bone*, esq. of Percy st. Bedford sq. to Rebekah, youngest dau. of the late James Davies, esq. of Gracechurch st. and Clapham road. — At St. Petersburg, Bernard *Whishaw*, esq. to Isabel-Maria, dau. of Robt. Cattley, esq. of St. Petersburg. — At East Stonehouse, William Edward *Henn-Gennys*, esq. Lieut. R.N. third son of the late Edmund Henn-Gennys, esq. and brother of Edmund B. Henn-Gennys, esq. of Whitleigh, to Josephine, only dau. of the late Col. Brown, of the H.E.I.C. — At Christ Church, St. Pancras, George *Fuller*, esq. B.A. of Dublin, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late John Elkins, esq. of Newman st. and Bayswater. — At Upton-upon-Severn, George *Tennant*, esq. late Major 85th Light Inf. to Mary, only surviving dau. of the late W. Symonds, esq. Elsdon. — At Great Malvern, F. *Parr*, esq. late Capt. 54th Regt. second son of the late Thos. Parr, esq. of Lythwood hall, Salop, to Clara, youngest dau. of J. O. Bridge, esq. of Peachfield. — At Wotton, Surrey, Arthur-Edw. second son of the late Lord Arthur *Somerset*, to Frances, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen. — At Paddington, Maj. *Stanton*, of the H.E.I.C. Art. to Emily, widow of the Rev. Benjamin John Harrison, and second dau. of the late Richard Hall, esq. of Copped hall, Totteridge, Herts. — At Paddington, F. H. Newland *Glossop*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Ann-Fish, eldest dau. of H. Pownall, esq. of Spring grove, Hounslow. — At Windsor, Henry *Greene*, esq. son of Major Greene, late 61st Regt. of Glenair, co. Wicklow, to Mary-Jane, dau. of the Rev. J. B. McCrea, grandniece of the late Viscount Gort. — At Hampton Wick, the Rev. Anthony Le-froy *Courtenay*, M.A. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarras. — At Shrewsbury, Thomas *Buttler*, esq. of Wilcot, Shropshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Buttler, esq. — At Eccles, Richard, eldest son of B. W. *Barton*, esq. of Springwood, Lanc. and Caldly Manor, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Benj. Heywood, Bart.

13. At Marylebone, Richard-Skinner, second son of the late George *Henning*, esq. M.D. of East Brent, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Mr. Clifford, of Tonbridge Wells.

14. At Hereford, Captain *Harris*, R.N. to Selina, fifth dau. of the late Edward Beavan, esq. — At Eastchurch, Sheppy, the Rev. J. *Raven*, M.A. of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late G. Cooper, esq. of Preston. — At All Saints', Norwood, John H. *Rowland*, esq. of Norwood, to Emma, dau. of the late Edw. Johnson, esq. of the House of Commons, and Baker st. — At Kingswood, Henry M' *Ephor Shera*, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, Dublin, Head Master of Kingswood school, to Margaret-Mary, youngest dau. of the late William Brain, esq. of Kingswood lodge, Gloucestershire.

15. At Calcutta, John Robert, second son of Henry Baynes *Ward*, of Debourne lodge, Cowes, Isle of Wight, esq. and grandson of the late George Ward, of Northwood park, Cowes,

esq. to Eliza-Catherine, only dau. of the late Major Hawkins, 38th B.N.I.

16. At Camberwell, John Chas. Cullimore *Hopkins*, of Mountneys house, Glouc. son of Charles Hopkins, esq. of Alderley, to Emma, third dau. of William Rolls, esq. relict of John Buckingham, esq.

18. At Waltham, Frederick *Banbury*, esq. third son of William Banbury, esq. of Warlies park, Essex, to Cecilia-Laura, fourth dau. of William Cox, esq. of Cheshunt cottage, Herts. — At Stoke Damerel, S. P. *Jarvis*, esq. Lieut. 82d Regt. to Elizabeth-Renee-Hillgar, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Wilson, R.N. Trafalgar place, Stoke.

19. At Riverstown, Alexander M' *Kinstry*, esq. Capt. 17th Regt. to Jane-Henrietta, third dau. of Brooke Cooper, esq. of Coopershill, co. of Sligo. — At Stoke next Clare, the Rev. C. W. *Everett*, Rector of Faccombe-cum-Tangle, in Hampshire, to Amelia-Fraser, eldest dau. of J. H. Jardine, esq. of Stoke. — In Glasgow, Basil Rowand *Ronald*, esq. to Agnes, only dau. of James Ronald, esq. H.E.I.C.S. — Charles-William, eldest son of Sir George *Strickland*, Bart. to Georgiana-Selina-Septima, dau. of Sir Wm. Milner, Bart. of Nun Appleton.

20. At Leamington, Capt. W. R. *Raikes*, to Mary-Louisa, second dau. of Charles Walter, esq. formerly of Buckenhill, Heref. — At West park, Hampshire, William Houston *Stewart*, Comm. R.N. eldest son of Capt. Houston Stewart, R.N. C.B. to Catherine-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Eyre Coote, esq. of West park.

21. At Stoke, J. J. Harrington *Groves*, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Bradford, Wilts, son of the late Capt. Groves, R.N. and grandson of the late Dr. Harrington of Bath, to Elizabeth-Amelia, fourth dau. of Major Fleming, of Mulgrave pl. Plymouth. — At Alresford, Hants, Henry *Duberly*, esq. 8th Hussars, son of the late Sir James Duberly, of Gaines hall, co. of Huntingdon, to Frances-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Wadham Locke, esq. M.P. of Rowdeford house, Wilts. — At Paddington, Capt. Robert Townley *Parker*, 53d Regt. second son of R. T. Parker, esq. of Cuerdon hall, Lanc. to Judith-Caroline-Augusta, third dau. of the late Jones Panton, jun. esq. of Plas-Gwynn, Anglesey. — At Torquay, the Rev. John Charles *Ryle*, Rector of Hilmingham, Suffolk, to Jessy-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Walker, esq. of Craufordton, Dumfries-shire. — At St. John's wood, London, the Rev. Augustus *Aylward*, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Frewen, esq. of Brickwall house, Northiam, Sussex.

25. At Edinburgh, John Archibald *Callender*, Civ. Eng. F.R.Sc.C.A. of Testbourne Eling, Hants, to Giliam, youngest dau. of Robert Laurie, esq. of Edinburgh.

26. At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Richard-Odell, son of the Rev. John *Dene*, Rector of Horwood, Devon, to Leonora-Jane, second dau. of Henry Butterworth, esq. of Upper Tooting. — At Beckenham, the Rev. Duncan *Travers*, M.A. Incumbent of Thorpe-Hesley, eldest son of Capt. Sir Eaton Travers, R.N. to Julia, fifth dau. of Lancelot Holland, esq. of Langley farm, Beckenham. — David *Webster*, esq. only son of David Webster, esq. Manager of the Provincial Bank, Londonderry, to Helen H. Thould, second dau. of William Ellis, esq. Comm. R.N.

27. At Lower Moville, John *Smyth*, esq. second son of the late John Achison Smyth, esq. of Ardmore, Londonderry, to Agnes-Halford, fifth dau. of the Rev. J. G. Maddison, of Bath. — At Bath, Richard *King*, esq. Newcastle, Staff. youngest son of Thomas King, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Anne, younger dau. of the late Thomas Crosby Treslove, one of her Majesty's Counsel.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

March 31. At Ensham hall, Oxfordshire, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Parker, fifth Earl of Macclesfield, co. Chester, and Viscount Parker (1721), and Baron Parker of Ewelme, co. Oxford (1716), High Steward of Henley, and D.C.L.

He was the younger son of Thomas third Earl of Macclesfield, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. and was born on the 9th of June 1763. When a young man, he for some years held a commission in the Foot Guards; but the greater part of his life was spent in the quiet sphere of an elegant English gentleman. When arrived at the advanced age of 79, he succeeded his brother in the peerage on the 20th March 1842.

His Lordship twice married; first, March 16, 1796, the eldest daughter of Lewis Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, Merionethshire; after whose death in 1803, he married secondly, March 19, 1807, Eliza, youngest daughter of William Breton Wolstenholme, esq. of Holly hill, Sussex. The latter lady survives him.

By his first wife he had issue five daughters: 1. Mary-Maria, who died unmarried in 1820; 2. Lady Amelia-Eliza, married in 1817 to William Montgomery, esq. of Grey Abbey, Downshire, eldest son of the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, by the Hon. Georgiana Ward, daughter of the first Viscount Bangor; 3. Lady Matilda-Anne, married in 1825 to Arthur Hill Montgomery, esq. of Tyrella, co. Down, third son of the same parties; 4. Lady Ellen-Catharine, married in 1829, to John William Fane, esq. eldest son of John Fane, esq. of Wormsley, co. Oxford, and died in 1844, leaving issue his son and heir apparent; and 5. Lady Louisa Parker. By his second marriage the Earl had issue one son and two daughters, 6. the Right Hon. Laura-Cecilia Countess of Antrim, married in 1836 to the present Earl of Antrim; 7. Thomas-Augustus Wolstenholme now Earl of Macclesfield; and 8. Lady Lavinia-Agnes, married in 1836 to the Hon. John Thomas Dutton, second son of Lord Sherborne.

The present Earl was born in 1811. He married first, in 1839, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford; and secondly, in 1842, Lady Mary-Frances Grosvenor, second daughter of the Marquess of Westminster; and by the latter has two sons and two daughters.

GENERAL LORD AYLMER, G.C.B.

Feb. 23. In Eaton-square, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Matthew Whitworth-Aylmer, fifth Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, co. Meath (1718), and the ninth Baronet (of the kingdom of Ireland 1662), G.C.B. a General in the army, and Colonel of the 18th Foot.

Lord Aylmer was the eldest son of Henry the fourth Lord, by Catharine, second daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister to Charles Earl Whitworth; at whose death, in 1825, Lord Aylmer assumed the name of Whitworth before his own, and received the royal permission to quarter the arms of that family.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Oct. 22, 1785; after which his mother was re-married, in 1787, to Howell Price, esq. Her ladyship died in 1805.

Lord Aylmer entered the army as an Ensign in the 49th Foot in 1787. He served nine months in Barbados, at the expiration of which period he came to England on sick leave for six months; and afterwards returned to the West Indies, and served two years and a half, eleven months of which he was at St. Domingo. His lordship was present at the first and second attacks upon Tiberoun; at the storming of Fort l'Acul, near Leagone, where he was wounded; at the affair of Bombard, near Cape Nicola Mole; and at the reduction of Port-au-Prince. In 1791 Lord Aylmer received a lieutenancy in his regiment; and the 8th Aug. 1794, a company. In Oct. 1794, his lordship reached England on sick leave for six months. In 1797 he served as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Leland. In May, 1798, he was present at the descent near Ostend, and was taken prisoner, with the whole of the grenadier company of the 49th regiment under his command; and he remained in a French prison six months. In 1799 he was present in the action at the Helder; the attack on the British lines the 10th of September; and the battles of the 19th of September and 2nd of October. After his return from Holland, he served as Aide-de-camp to Major-General Lord Charles Somerset, until his promotion to a majority in the 85th Foot the 9th Oct. 1800. In 1801 he served for seven months in Jamaica. The 25th of March 1802, he received the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 85th, and upon the reduction of the 2nd battalion of that regiment in October following he was placed on half-pay. The 9th

June, 1803, his lordship exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. In 1805 he served under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Hanover; he was afterwards at the siege of Copenhagen; and in 1807 was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-general to the Kent district. In Jan. 1809, he proceeded as Assistant-Adjutant-general to Portugal, with the expedition under the command of Major-Gen. Sherbrook. On their arrival, the general and staff officers, and the troops composing the expedition, were incorporated with the army serving in that country. On the 25th of July, 1810, he received the brevet rank of Colonel, on being appointed Aide-de-camp to the King. In Jan. 1812, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-general to the army in the Peninsula.

On the 4th June, 1813, he received the rank of Major-General, and was soon afterwards appointed by the Duke of Wellington to command a brigade of infantry, with which he continued to serve until the conclusion of the war. He was present at the passage of the Douro, in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Vittoria, at the affairs of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec. 1813, near Bayonne, the siege of Bayonne, and other actions of minor importance in the Peninsula. On the conclusion of the war, his lordship was appointed Major-General on the staff in Ireland, and subsequently Adjutant-General, in which latter situation he continued for some years. He attained the full rank of General, May 27, 1825; was appointed Colonel of the 56th Foot, Oct. 29, 1827; and of the 18th, July 23, 1832. He was nominated K.C.B. on the enlargement of the order of the Bath in Jan. 1815, and G.C.B. in Sept. 1836.

In 1828 Lord Aylmer was appointed Governor-General of Canada. His government lasted nearly five years; and previously to his departure from Quebec, which took place on the 17th Sept. 1833, the citizens presented a farewell address signed by 4,000 persons, expressing their regret at the termination of his lordship's residence among them.

Lord Aylmer married, Aug. 4, 1801, Louisa-Anne, second daughter of Sir John Call, Bart.; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. The peerage devolves on his only surviving brother Frederick-William, a Vice-Admiral R.N. and C.B. who is unmarried. The next heir presumptive is Captain Henry Aylmer of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Admiral John Aylmer.

In consequence of the awfully sudden death of this gallant nobleman, there was a *post mortem* examination, when it was clearly ascertained that death resulted

from the rupture of one of the principal arteries of the heart. His mortal remains were consigned to the tomb in the cemetery at Norwood.

GEN. THE HON. SIR H. R. PAKENHAM.

March 7. At Langford Lodge, co. Antrim, in his 69th year, the Hon. Sir Hercules Robert Pakenham, Lieut.-Gen. in the army, Colonel of the 43d Foot, and K.C.B. and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Antrim; uncle to the Earl of Longford, and brother-in-law to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

He was born on the 29th Sept. 1781, the third son of Edward-Michael second Lord Longford, by the Hon. Catharine, second daughter of the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, by Elizabeth Viscountess Langford. To his elder brother, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B. who was killed in action near New Orleans in 1815, a monument was erected at the public expense in St. Paul's cathedral.

He entered the army in July 1803, as Ensign in the 40th Foot; became Lieut. in the 95th Foot, March 1804; Captain, Aug. 1805; Major 7th West Indian regiment, August, 1810; Lieut.-Colonel 26th Foot, April, 1812; Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel 2d Foot Guards, 1814; Colonel, May, 1825; Major-General, May, 1837; Lieut.-General, Nov. 1846. He served at the siege and capture of Copenhagen, in the year 1807; also in the Peninsula campaigns of 1808-9-10-11 and 12, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera (where he was wounded), Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, and two sieges and storm of Badajoz, where he was severely wounded at the assault. He received a silver medal and two clasps for Roleia and Vimiera; a gold cross for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz; was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1838. When holding the rank of Colonel, he was one of the Aide-de-camps to the King.

He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 43d Foot in Sept. 1844.

His last active employment was as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth and Commander-in-chief of the South-Western district, in which he was succeeded by Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence.

Sir Hercules married, in Nov. 1817, the Hon. Emily Stapleton fourth daughter of Thomas Lord Le Despencer, and sister to the Countess of Roden, the Viscountess Middleton and Lady Farnham; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and six daughters: 1. Emily, married in 1837 to Sir Edmund Samuel Hayes, Bart. M.P. for Donegal; 2. Ed-

ward-William, Capt. Grenadier Guards; 3. Elizabeth-Catharine; 4. Arthur-Hercules; 5. Thomas-Henry, Lieut. 30th Foot; 6. Mary-Frances-Hester; 7. Robert-Maxwell; 8. Edmund-Powerscourt; and 9. Charles-Wellesley, born in 1840.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

March 28. In Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, of inflammatory sore throat, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B. Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 42d Royal Highland Regiment.

Sir John Macdonald entered the army as Ensign in the 89th Foot in 1795; he served with that regiment in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and was present at the battles of Ross, Vinegar Hill, and other actions.

In 1799 and 1800 he was at the siege of La Valetta and capture of Malta. He served in Egypt in the three following years, and was present in the action on the landing on the 8th of March, and also in the two other general actions, fought on the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. In 1807 he was employed as Military Secretary to Lord Cathcart, whilst his Lordship commanded the King's German Legion as a distinct army in Swedish Pomerania, as well as during the subsequent attack upon and capture of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet. In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition, and had charge of the Adjutant-General's department of the reserve, commanded by Sir John Hope. The following year he was employed as Deputy Adjutant-General to the force allotted to the defence of Cadiz, under Lieut.-General Graham, and was present at the battle of Barrosa. In 1813 and 1814 he was employed in charge of the left wing of the Peninsular army, and in that capacity was present in the actions of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Dec. 1813, upon the Nive, and in the affairs which attended the closing of the blockade of Bayonne, and at the action brought on by the general sortie from that fortress. He received a medal for his services in Egypt, and the gold medal and one clasp for Barrosa and the Nive. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1814; was nominated C.B. in that year, K.C.B. in 1831, and G.C.B. in 1847.

The talent and capacity of which he gave decided proof as Military Secretary to Lord Cathcart, and in the Adjutant-General's department in active service, led to his being appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in 1818; and on the death of Sir John Henry Torrens in 1828 he was selected to fill the arduous and responsible appointment, the duties of

which he discharged so ably and satisfactorily until his death.

Sir John Macdonald was, through life, eminently distinguished for judgment and discretion. He was remarkably sagacious and clear-headed, and had a strong sense of justice. He was devotedly attached to his profession; and he largely contributed to keep up the gentleman-like spirit and feeling which have always characterised the British army beyond any other army in the world. He composed with singular justness of expression and facility; and, if we are not misinformed, most of the best-written documents which have issued from the Horse Guards during the last twenty years, were from his pen. His courtesy, his liberal hospitality, and his urbane demeanour towards all who had occasion to communicate with him in his official capacity, will be long remembered in the army; and it will be no easy task to name a successor who will prove so universally popular.

He became Major-General in 1825; obtained the Colonelcy of the 67th regiment in 1828; was advanced to Lieut.-General in 1838; and was appointed Colonel of the 42nd Royal Highlanders at the death of Sir George Murray, in 1844.

His body was interred on Thursday, April 4, in the family vault at Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral was strictly private, the attendants comprising only the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, viz. Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G.C.B., Major-General Brown, A.G., Major-General Macdonald and Mr. W. Macdonald Hume, brothers to the deceased; Mr. Macdonald, son to the deceased; Mr. Errington, son-in-law to the deceased; Colonel Sullivan, of the Horse Guards; Mr. Norman Macdonald, jun. &c.

SIR W. P. L. PHILIPPS, BART.

Feb. 17. At Haverfordwest, after a long illness, aged 62, Sir William Philipps Laugharne Philipps, the 9th Bart. of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke (1621); and formerly of Orlandon, in the same county.

He was the second son of John Philipps Laugharne, esq. of Orlandon, by the daughter of Joseph Allen, esq.

His elder brother, Sir Rowland-Henry Philipps, succeeded to the title of Baronet in 1823, on the death of Sir William the seventh Baronet, who had been created a peer by the title of Baron Milford in 1776, but died without issue, bequeathing the estate of Picton to a nearer relative, Mr. Richard Grant, who assumed the name of Philipps, and, having been created a Baronet in 1828, and a Peer in 1847, is the present Lord Milford, of Picton Castle.

On the death of Sir Rowland-Henry in

1832, the title devolved on the gentleman now deceased, who had married, in 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of George White, esq. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue: Godwin, born in 1840, who has succeeded to the title, and other children.

SIR JAMES GIBSON CRAIG, BART.

Feb. —. At Riccarton, near Edinburgh, aged 85, Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh.

This gentleman was the second son of William Gibson, esq. merchant, of Edinburgh, by Mary-Cecilia, daughter of James Balfour, esq. of Pilrig, in the same county. He assumed the additional name and arms of Craig pursuant to a deed of entail made by Robert Craig, esq. of Riccarton, in 1818, and act and warrant of the lords of council in Scotland 1823. He passed as a writer to the signet in 1786, and was the leading partner of the firm of Messrs. Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie, writers to the signet in Edinburgh. He took a prominent part in all the great political struggles of Scotland from 1792 downwards, and was on terms of intimacy with Fox and most of the leaders of the old Whig school. As an acknowledgment of the services which he rendered to that party, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1831 by the government of Earl Grey.

Sir James was twice married; first, in 1796, to Anne, youngest daughter of James Thomson, esq. merchant, of Edinburgh; and secondly, in 1841, to Jane, second daughter of Sir John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, and widow of Colonel Pennington, of the Bengal artillery. By the former lady he had issue two sons and five daughters: 1. Sir William, who has succeeded to the title; 2. James Thomson Craig, esq. a clerk of the signet; 3. Mary-Cecilia, married to William Kaye, of the Middle Temple, barrister at law; 4. Margaret-Christian; 5. Anne, married to John Hay Mackenzie, esq. of Cromarty; 6. Cecilia-Helen; 7. Joanna; 8. Helen, married in 1834 to Biggs Andrews, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law; 9. Jemima-Campbell.

The present Baronet is an advocate at the Scottish bar; was formerly M.P. for the county, and now for the city, of Edinburgh. He is married and has issue.

* He figures prominently in the sarcastic ballad against the Whigs written by Sir Alexander Boswell in 1822, and which gave rise to the duel between the writer of it and Mr. Stuart of Duncarn, in which the former was shot. See our number for December 1849, p. 659.

REAR-ADM. SIR GORDON BREMER.

Feb. 14. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and a magistrate for Devonshire.

This distinguished naval commander was born Sept. 1786, the only son of Lieut. James Bremer, R.N. (who was lost in the *Halsewell*, East Indiaman, off the coast of Dorset, in the Jan. preceding his birth), by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Capt. James Norman, R.N. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer in 1794, on board the *Sandwich*, flag-ship, at the Nore, of Rear-Admiral Lutwidge, from which he was discharged in June 1795; became, Oct. 8, 1797, a student of the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth; and re-embarked April 8, 1802, as midshipman on board the *Endymion*, 40, Capt. P. C. Durham. He afterwards, until July, 1805, served in the *Isis* 50, flag-ship, in succession, of Vice-Adm. Sir James Gambier and Rear-Adm. Edward Thornborough, on the Newfoundland and North Sea stations; Windsor Castle 98, and *Defiance* 74, both commanded by Capt. Durham, under whom he latterly saw much boat service in the Bay of Biscay; and Prince George 98, Capt. G. Losack. He was then (having but a short time passed his examination) appointed sub-Lieutenant of the *Rapid* gun-brig, and on the 3rd Aug. 1805, was made full Lieutenant into the *Captain* 74, Capt. Stephens, part of the Hon. W. Cornwallis's force in his ensuing pursuit of the French fleet into Brest. On the 9th May, 1806, he was appointed to the *Diana* 38, Capt. J. T. Malings, on the Mediterranean station, whence he afterwards proceeded to Davis's Straits; Oct. 6, 1806, to the *Imogene* 16, Capt. T. Garth, in the Mediterranean; and May 28, 1807, to the *Psyche*, 36, Capt. Wm. Woodridge, stationed in the East Indies, where he was advanced on the 13th Oct. following to the command of the *Rattlesnake* 18. Returning to England early in 1810, Capt. Bremer, on the 13th Aug. 1812, joined the *Bermuda*, of 10 guns; in which sloop, when in company with the *Dwarf* and *Pioneer*, he captured, on the 11th Sept. 1812, off Boulogne, *Le Bon Genie*, of 16 guns and 60 men; and on the 1st Jan. 1813, he assumed the command of the *Royalist* 18. While in that vessel he captured four large American schooners, and aided in the capture of two others; was also present, and bore a very conspicuous part, at the gallant defence of Castro, when besieged in May 1813 by a French army of at least 10,000 men. On the 21st Oct. following he co-operated with the *Scylla* 18, at the capture of the

French frigate *Le Weser* of 40 guns and 340 men, after a severely contested action, and a loss to the Royalist of two killed and nine wounded; and in April, 1814, participated in the operations at the entrance of the Gironde, under Rear-Adm. V. Penrose. He was nominated C.B. on the 4th June, 1815. He was appointed, in Aug. 1815, to the *Lee*, on the Irish station; and in May 1816, to the *Comus* 28, in which he was wrecked on a reef of rocks off Newfoundland.

In Feb. 1824, he was sent to establish a colony in Melville Island, Australia, whence he afterwards proceeded to India, and there joined in the closing scenes of the Burmese war. On the 25th Feb. 1836, he was created a K.C.H.; and on the 12th July, 1837, appointed to the *Alligator*, 28 guns. After again visiting New Holland, and founding the settlement of Port Essington as it at present exists, he once more arrived in India, where, on the death of Sir F. L. Maitland, in Dec. 1839, he became Commander-in-Chief, and continued to discharge the duties of that important post until Oct. 1841, latterly with his broad pendant in the *Wellesley* 72. He left Singapore in 1840, on the mission of triumph and glory in China, until the capture of Chusan, in 1841. Her Majesty testified her gracious approbation of his valour in conflict and his discretion as her plenipotentiary in council by conferring on him the dignity of K.C.B., and he also received the thanks of Parliament.

In April 1846 he was appointed to the command of the Channel squadron, with his flag on board the *Queen* 110; and in November following he became Commodore-Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, from which office he retired, on the 13th Nov. 1848, and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 15th Sept. 1849. He was in the receipt of a good-service pension.

Sir Gordon Bremer married, March 27, 1811, Harriet, widow of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, and daughter and heir of Thomas Wheeler, esq. of Waterford, an officer in the Royal Marines. By that lady, who died in 1846, he had issue two sons and four daughters. Of the former, the elder, Edward-Gordon, is a Commander R.N.; of the daughters the eldest is married to Capt. Augustus Leopold Kuper, R.N., C.B., and the second to Capt. Henry Sabine Browne, of the 85th Light Infantry.

GENERAL R. D. BLAKE.

Lately. At his residence in Sussex, in his 75th year, General Robert Dudley Blake.

He was the second son of the late Sir Francis Blake, of Twisel Castle, co. Durham, and Tilmouth House, Northumberland, the second Baronet, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Douglas, esq. chief of the British settlement of Bussorah; and was the heir presumptive to his brother the present Sir Francis Blake.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Northumberland fencible infantry, Feb. 28, 1795; a Colonel in the army, April 29, 1802; Colonel of the 8th battalion of reserve, July 9, 1803; Major-General, Oct. 25, 1809, Lieut.-General, June 4, 1814; and General, Jan. 10, 1837.

He has died deeply lamented as an upright, honest man, a kind husband, and a sincere friend.

LIEUT.-GENERAL NICOL, C.B.

Jan. 6. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lieut.-General Charles Nicol, C.B. Colonel of the 66th regiment of Foot.

His commissions as Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain, were all dated in 1795. He was appointed to a company in the 66th foot in 1799, and promoted to a majority in the same regiment in 1806. Having joined the army in the Peninsula, he became a Lieut.-Colonel in 1811, and in 1813 commanded the 66th at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelles, and Nive. For his services on the last occasion he received the gold medal, and the silver one was also conferred upon him for the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelles. Afterwards Lieut.-Colonel Nicol proceeded to India, and in the Nepal war of 1814, 1815, and 1816, commanded a division of the army under Sir David Ochterlony's command. In 1831 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath; in 1837 was promoted to Major-General, and in 1846 to Lieut.-General. In 1846 he was appointed to the Colonely of his former regiment, the 66th Foot.

MAJOR-GENERAL FAUNCE, C.B.

March 1. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 74, Major-General Alured Dods-worth Faunce, C.B. He entered the army through the nomination of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, as an Ensign in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, in which corps the whole of his distinguished military career was passed. He joined at Quebec, and passed two years in Canada. In 1799 he went to Holland, and was present in the actions of the 2nd and 6th October. In 1805 and 1806 he served with the army in Hanover; in 1807 at the siege and capture of Copenhagen; afterwards under Sir John Moore at Gottenburgh, and subsequently in Spain and Portugal throughout the operations there in 1808 and part

of 1809 ; in the latter year Captain Faunce proceeded with the army to the Scheldt. From 1810 to 1813 he again served in the Peninsula, and was present at the storming and capture of Badajoz (where he was wounded), also at the battle of Salamanca and the investment of Bayonne early in 1814. Soon afterwards he proceeded to North America, and served there in the American war, including the battle of Blodensburgh, the capture of Washington, the action near Baltimore, and the operations before New Orleans ; and in Jan. 1815, Lieut.-Colonel Faunce was severely wounded. In that year he was nominated a Companion of the Bath ; he had also received the gold medal for his services at Salamanca, and the silver one for Corunna and Badajoz.

Early in 1832, having then served in the regiment since 1795, and commanded it for ten years, Colonel Faunce retired from the command, and was selected to be the Inspecting Field Officer at Bristol, which appointment he continued to hold until 1841, when he became a general officer. He also then relinquished the appointment of one of the aides-de-camp to the Queen. In 1843 he was placed on the list of officers for distinguished services.

VERY REV. THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.

April 4. At his vicarage, Madeley, Herefordshire, in his 54th year, the Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., Dean of Hereford, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, Rector of New Radnor, and Vicar of Madeley, and F.S.A.

Dr. Merewether was of a Wiltshire family, and, if we are not mistaken, a brother of Mr. Serjeant Merewether. He was ordained deacon in the year 1819, and priest in 1820, by the Bishop of Salisbury, on the curacy of Gillingham, Dorset.

Previously to leaving that place, the inhabitants memorialised the vicar, Archdeacon Fisher, requesting him to secure Mr. Merewether's services still as curate, and on his leaving they presented him with a piece of plate of two hundred guineas value.

In 1823 he obtained the curacy of Hampton, Middlesex, and was mainly instrumental in rebuilding the parish church, and building a chapel of ease at Hampton Wick. In the year 1828 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of New Radnor ; and in 1832, on the promotion of Dr. Grey to the bishopric, he succeeded him in the Deanery of Hereford. At Hampton he had attracted the notice of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, then resident at Oatlands ; and on the 13th Jan. 1833 King William the Fourth appointed him one of the Deputy Clerks of

the Closet. His Majesty's patronage, however, did not stop here ; he demanded of Lord Melbourne, who at that time was in office, that his *protégé* should be installed in the first bishopric that fell vacant ; but that minister, in consequence, as is supposed, of some political obligations to another clergyman, requested as a favour of the Dean of Hereford that he would for the present forego his claim. This was at once acceded to, but there was no subsequent recognition of it. In 1836 he was instituted to the vicarage of Madeley, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

His opposition to the election of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford is fresh in the recollection of the public. A long letter of the Dean, defending his conduct, dated on the 31st Dec. 1847, was published in the Times newspaper.

The Dean of Hereford was much attached to the study of antiquities. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1836, and he made several communications to the Society respecting the discoveries made from time to time during the repairs of his cathedral. These are printed in the *Archæologia*. He was also an active member of the Archæological Institute, and was often very useful at their annual meetings, from his fluent and agreeable manner of addressing a public assembly.

The establishment of the Philosophical Society and of the Mechanics' Institution at Hereford was mainly owing to his instrumentality.

The following eulogy on the late Dean has been published in a Hereford paper :

"In Dr. Merewether the Church has lost a most faithful and zealous advocate of its primitive doctrines, which he was ever ready to maintain, from a conscientious persuasion that it was his bounden duty to do so, whatever might have been his reluctance, on account of any circumstances attending upon such a discharge of duty.

"To his care, abilities, and diligence, the city of Hereford is indebted for the establishment of societies which have successfully promoted both the diffusion of useful and interesting knowledge, and also the enjoyment of most innocent and refined recreation. But it is more particularly with our venerable cathedral that his name, as became his high office, will ever be connected. Possessing a deep knowledge of Sacred Architecture, and having at heart the restoration of that fine building, he was ever, whilst his health and strength remained, unwearied in his zeal and attention to the progress of this (as it may be called) great national work ; having also visited several other cathedrals in

order to form a better idea of what might be most proper in the repairs going on in his own, and having published a very interesting work with illustrated plates, showing what was the former state of his cathedral, and what architectural improvements had either been made or were anticipated. The cares and anxieties which, from many sources, pressed upon him proved too heavy for a constitution which, it appears, had been declining for some years past."

VERY REV. THE DEAN OF SALISBURY.

March 23. At the Deanery, Salisbury, the Very Rev. Francis Lear, D.D. Dean of Salisbury, and Rector of Bishopstone, Wilts.

Dr. Lear was born at Downton, in Wiltshire, the son of the Rev. Thomas Lear, Fellow of Winchester, and for nearly fifty years Vicar of Downton, (a brief notice of whom was given in our Magazine upon his death in 1828,) by Ethelinda, daughter of Major Shuckburgh Hewett.

He was a member of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he received the degree of M.A. May 12, 1813. He was tutor to the children of the late Earl of Pembroke, (or at least to the present Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,) and was presented by the Earl to the rectory of Chilmark in 1824. In 1834 he was preferred to the prebend of Netheravon, in the cathedral church of Salisbury; in 1837 to the archdeaconry of Sarum; and in 1846 he was promoted to the deanery, through the same powerful patronage. In 1842 he exchanged the rectory of Chilmark for that of Bishopstone, which is also in the gift of the Pembroke family.

The following graceful and touching tribute to his memory is from a funeral sermon (just published) preached by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in the cathedral, on Easter-day last:—"It were long to speak of the various qualities in our departed brother which enhance the loss we now deplore. I may but glance at some of those which my own intercourse with him more conspicuously brought before me. How widely, in the first place, was he influential for good in that post which he filled as archdeacon in this portion of my diocese. In the nine years during which I knew him in that office, there was no duty which was not discharged beyond my expectations—no instance in which the results of good did not exceed my hopes. And this, because our brother was, in the first place, while health and strength permitted, eminently in his own person a man of action. He took a vigorous and hopeful view of the prospect before him, and entered with active zeal

upon the duties which it entailed. Witness our schools, and parsonage houses, and churches, in so many cases built or restored at his instigation—in not a few instances by his personal instrumentality. Witness the impulse he gave to the missionary operations of our church, when he went from parish to parish through the whole archdeaconry setting on foot a new organisation, and giving an example which has happily found many followers. Witness the meetings at which we have listened with instruction and delight to the accents of his voice—of that voice which ever brought forth something fresh and genuine—something which raised the tone of the discussion to a higher level—something which spoke to the heart because it proceeded from the heart, and because of him, if of any man, might it be truly said that, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." But not only was he thus active in the discharge of duties in his own person, but he was yet more eminently calculated to influence and stimulate others in the same course. He had a very persuasive power with men of every class, from the great simplicity, gentleness, and fairness of his character—the patience and candour with which he listened to all objections, and the single-minded earnestness with which he pursued the end in view. He had, too, a great faculty of bringing together men differing from each other in opinion and feeling, for all men loved him, and he fully appreciated in every man whatever there was of good. He, almost more than any man I have ever known, loved to look at points of agreement with each, rather than of difference; and hence, wherever his influence extended, it shewed itself remarkably in binding together discordant elements, and uniting in a common purpose those who might perhaps have been suspicious of each other, had they not alike had confidence in him."

His funeral was solemnised by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fisher. Archdeacons Macdonald and Hony, several of the prebendaries and other members of the cathedral establishment, and a numerous body of the neighbouring clergy, were also present.

It is proposed to commemorate the Dean by a memorial window in the cathedral, for which a public subscription has been commenced.

REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH.

Feb. 2. At Watton, Hertfordshire, in his 64th year, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of that parish.

Mr. Bickersteth was born at Norwich on the 19th of March 1786, the third son

of Henry Bickersteth, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of John Batty, esq. His eldest brother is the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire; Henry, the second, is now Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls; and Robert, the fourth and youngest, is an eminent surgeon in Liverpool. The original destination of Mr. Edward Bickersteth was the profession of the law, to which he was articulated in the office of Messrs. Bleasdale and Holm, of London, solicitors. He subsequently established himself at Norwich as an attorney, and having married the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bignold, esq. he resided there until 1815, when an overwhelming desire to enter the ministry, induced him to apply to Bishop Bathurst for ordination. Mr. Bickersteth had, at that time, published his "Help to the Study of the Scriptures," and some other useful works on divinity. His admittance to the church was cordially acceded to by the bishop, and he preached his first sermon in the church of St. Gregory in Norwich, in December that year. The Church Missionary Society immediately sought his aid as assistant secretary, and he removed from Norwich to the society's house in London; and also, at the same time, became assistant minister at Wheler chapel in Spitalfields. He continued in London until the year 1830, when Abel Smith, esq. of Watton, in Hertfordshire, presented him to the valuable living of Watton, in which large parish he laboured with great zeal, fulfilling all the duties of a faithful and devoted minister of Jesus Christ. For various religious societies connected with the Church, he laboured with singular assiduity and zeal, particularly on the committees of the Church Missionary Society, the Jews Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, the Irish Society, and indeed every association calculated to advance the spiritual condition of his fellow-beings at home or abroad.

This faithful servant of God was summoned to his rest, after an illness (congestion of the brain) of about a month, which from the first but too plainly denoted its fatal issue, and that his work (as he himself repeatedly expressed) was done.

Mr. Bickersteth leaves an only son, the Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, curate of Banningham in Norfolk, and married to his cousin, Rosa, the daughter of Samuel Bignold, esq. of Norwich; and five daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. T. R. Birks, Rector of Kelshall, Herts.

Mr. Bickersteth was the author of a large number of small books. They consist of several manuals of prayers; Treatises on Baptism, on the Lord's Supper, and

on Prayer; a Harmony of the four Gospels; an Exposition of the Epistles of John and Jude; the Christian Fathers of the First and Second Centuries; and others.

REV. T. S. GRIMSHAWE.

Feb. 17. At the Vicarage, Biddenham, Beds., in his 73d year, the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, A.M. F.S.A. and M.R.S.L. Vicar of Biddenham (from 1808), and late Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire (1809).

This gentleman was a native of Preston, in Lancashire, and eldest son of the late John Grimshawe, esq. many years senior alderman and several times mayor of the borough.

"A clergyman, for many years distinguished by his pious zeal and activity in the Jewish and Church Missionary cause, he was the esteemed friend of the Rev. Charles Simeon, Edward Bickersteth, and Dr. Marsh. His characteristic interest in the conversion of the Jews impelled him, at the age of 60 years, to visit Palestine; and his subsequent addresses at the public meetings of his favourite societies derived a peculiar charm from his graphic, earnest recital of the incidents which accompanied his tour. He was universally loved, respected, and esteemed, not only by his own parishioners, amongst whom he laboured with unceasing zeal and affection, but by every one who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him. But it was in the deep interest and untiring efforts manifested in behalf of those societies having for their object the propagation of the Gospel, and the spread of Evangelical truth, that Mr. Grimshawe especially signalized himself. His favourite society was that for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews; and it is well known how he laboured for the peace of Israel, and for making known to that remarkable people those saving truths which were his stay and support through life, and his comfort and consolation when about to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death."

He was the author of—

The Life of the Rev. Legh Richmond.

The Life and Works of William Cowper, esq. In 8 volumes. 1835-6. This work was reviewed in our vol. III. p. 568, vol. IV. 339—345, 601—603, and its literary defects plainly pointed out: but, though immediately followed by the more aspiring criticisms of Southey, it is said to be now in its third edition. Mr. Grimshawe undertook the task, regarding the object of his labours as "The Poet of Christianity:" and his edition has probably been supported by purchasers who have wished to

view their favourite with the same partial and confiding admiration.

The following notice of Mr. Grimshawe was read at the last meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society :

"At a recent meeting of this society, we had to deplore the loss of one of our earliest patrons, John Barker, esq. of Aleppo, formerly the Consul-General of Syria,* and we have on this occasion to regret the decease of one of our learned members, the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, an accomplished scholar, who was respected by every person who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a gentleman of much literary attainment, and of pure classic taste. Possessing much refinement of mind, he attached a high degree of importance to ancient history, and to those branches of knowledge, and of science, which proceed from those countries to which the attention of this society is more particularly directed. And a few years ago, with much spirit, at the age of about seventy years, he undertook a voyage to Egypt, and ascended the Nile to Thebes, and subsequently visited Jerusalem, and the adjacent parts of the Holy Land; and he was accustomed to speak of the chronological and architectural wonders, and of the objects of natural history, which he had seen in his travels, with delight and enthusiasm. He was a man of great brilliancy of thought, and liberal in his opinions on matters relating to the ordinary subjects of life; and of enlightened views, of elegant manners, and most courteous in his demeanour. A large circle of relations and friends and neighbours now lament his decease. He has occasionally regretted that his residence in the country prevented him from having the pleasure of attending the meetings of this society, and of participating in the animating and interesting discussions which take place amongst its learned members."

C. W. BIGGE, Esq.

Dec. 8. At Linden, Northumberland, aged 77, Charles William Bigge, esq. M.A. a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries and the Natural History Society, and President of the Mechanics' Institute.

This most useful and highly popular country gentleman was the eldest son and

heir of Thomas Charles Bigge, esq. Sheriff of Northumberland in 1771, who died in 1794, by Jemima, daughter of William Ord, esq. of Fenham; and was born at Benton House, near Newcastle, Oct. 28, 1773. He was educated at Westminster school, and was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he received the degree of M.A. in 1795. In the same year he entered the Temple, and studied law under Mr. Abbott, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, but was not called to the bar. In 1793 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the second battalion of Northumberland militia. In 1800 he visited the continent, and passed two years in Germany and Italy. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1802. On the resignation by the late Thomas Clennell, esq. of Harbottle, of the chair of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Mr. Bigge was chosen to fill that high office, in Jan. 1829; and on his retirement from the presidency, from ill health, in Jan. 1840, he was presented by his brother magistrates (as a testimonial of the high esteem which they entertained of his character, and in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered to the county,) with a copy of the statutes of the realm, published in 1800 by command of George III. in twelve folio volumes, handsomely bound in Russia leather.

In 1834, the yeomanry and others of the middle class in Northumberland, as a mark of their sense of the benefit which Mr. Bigge conferred upon the public in his magisterial character, invited him to a public dinner at Morpeth; Mr. Orde of Nunnykirk was in the chair, and about 1000 gentlemen present. And a desire, emanating from the same class of society, to possess a memorial of "the good old English gentleman," led in 1836 to an engraving by William Ward, from an original portrait of Mr. Bigge, by Colvin Smith.

Mr. Bigge was also chairman of the Morpeth union, which office he resigned in March, 1841.

In 1838 a baronetcy was offered to him, in recognition of his many public services; but, with characteristic modesty, the honour was declined.

Though never tempted, as he might have successfully done, to offer himself as a candidate for senatorial honours, Mr. Bigge took an active part in political contests, and from the moral weight of his character, sound judgment, and comprehensive mind, was considered the leader of the Whig party of his county. He was always selected at the elections for North Northumberland to nominate Lord Howick (now Earl Grey). He was also

* See the memoir of Mr. Barker in our Magazine for February.

chairman of the Central Committee for the election of William Ord, esq. (the present Member for Newcastle), and the late T. W. Beaumont, esq. in the warm contest which those gentlemen waged in coalition against Matthew Bell, esq. M.P. for the representation of South Northumberland, in 1832.

Yet, however consistently and sincerely Mr. Bigge gave his support to the extension of civil and religious liberty, and however warmly he felt on all questions affecting the interests of the people, it is not alone in his character of a consistent politician that his memory will be revered. He was beloved still more in the closer and more immediate relations of domestic life. He was dear to all from the influence of his social virtues; his power over the human affections was derived from an authority independent of any collateral aid; it sprang from a combination of intrinsic qualities—not from external accidents; it rested on the sacredness of his word, on the sincerity of his heart, on the dignity of his soul, on the humility of his mind, on the charity of his spirit, on the amiability of his disposition, on the benevolence of his whole nature.

It is nearly forty years since Mr. Bigge removed from his former residence at Burton to Linden, a house which he built in the parish of Long Horsley, in the year 1811. Upon the Morpeth and Wooler turnpike, adjoining the river Coquet on the south, and within a ring-fence of some eight or nine miles, lies the Linden estate. The mansion commands a view of the sylvan scenery of Felton park, and of the beautiful vale of the Coquet to the sea, together with a considerable expanse of country to the east. It was built at great expense by its late lamented lord in 1812. Linden House (so called by the deceased from a rivulet which has its source in the grounds) is a structure more remarkable for the solidity and strength of its parts, and fitness and uniformity of design, than for grandeur of execution. It wears an air of tranquil superiority, security, and comfort, while all around displays an accuracy and refinement of taste. At a near approach it is hid by deep, thriving plantations, fenced by neatly trimmed thorn hedges. The landscape from the south and east embodies in its foreground a pleasing diversity of park scenery, the clumps of trees being skilfully disposed. The walks through the woods and grounds are laid out in fascinating variety. The shrubberies and plots contain the rarest of the *fawni*, with an occasional exotic budding in all the pride of naturalization.

Effects are met with that equally instruct and delight.

But the hand of order has not been confined to the beautifying of the immediate vicinity of the mansion. The entire estate has felt the regenerating touch of its late owner. Mr. Bigge was amongst the first of our landlords to appreciate the benefits of furrow-draining. He therefore erected a tile-kiln, and had, before his death, seen a great portion of his estate deriving the advantages of improved systems of husbandry.

A constant resident amongst his tenantry, and rejoicing in the welfare of all around him—a paragon of method and regularity—and a teacher by example, he taught Georgics at every turn of his domain, as Plato taught Philosophy in the grove at Athens. Those who remember the condition of Linden estate many years ago, when it was purchased of the Earl of Carlisle by Mr. Bigge, and who know it now, would not feel surprised if they were informed how many tens of thousands of pounds have in that time been expended upon it.

In the exercise of his charities no man was more unostentatious than Mr. Bigge. Of a truth it may be said of him; “He did good by stealth, and blush’d to find it fame.” Never did he turn away from the stern realities of the destitute; and the manner in which he would relieve the troubled heart blessed both the giver and receiver.

Mr. Bigge, in his recreations, delighted most in the chase; and from a similarity of inclination he was on intimate terms with the late Sir M. W. Ridley and Ralph Lambton, esq. He was warm and amiable in his hospitalities; but, as order appeared to be a part of himself, he was never led to excess.

In 1802 (the year in which he served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland), he married Alice, only daughter of Christopher Wilkinson, esq. of Newcastle, by whom he had a large family. He survived Mrs. Bigge nearly two years. In his family bereavements he was severely tried, and at a period of his life when his corporeal sufferings were complicated and poignant. For ten years prior to his death he never was one day wholly free from pain; but the strength of his mind never forsook him; and his fortitude and patience throughout the ordeal of approaching dissolution gave proof that he had disciplined his heart for the enjoyment of another and a higher state of existence.

His eldest son, Charles John Bigge, esq. banker in Newcastle, and first chief magistrate of Newcastle under the Municipal Corporations Act, died in 1846,

having married, in 1833, Lewis-Marianne, daughter of Prideaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell House. His younger sons were, 2. William, who died young, and was buried at Fulham, near London; 3. Henry-Lancelot, of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, who died at Assam; 4. Edward-Thomas, Fellow of Merton college, Oxford, Vicar of Eglington, and (the first) Archdeacon of Lindisfarne; he died April 3, 1844 (see our vol. XXI. p. 661); 5. William-Matthew, Lieut.-Colonel of the 70th Foot; 6. the Rev. John Frederick Bigge, Vicar of Ovingham, Northumberland; he married in 1843 Caroline-Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Ellison, esq. Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Newcastle; 7. Arthur, Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, and barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple; 8. Matthew-Robert, a Director of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank at Newcastle, who married in 1848 Mildreda-Eliza, youngest daughter of Colonel Bell of Fenham-hall, she died the 17th March, 1850; 9. the Rev. George-Richard, Curate of Huntshill, Somersetshire. Also four daughters, Mary, who died young; Charlotte-Eliza, married to David Smith, esq. of Edinburgh; Julia-Katharine, married in 1840 to the Rev. H. J. Malby, youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Durham, and died at Eglington Vicarage the 27th April, 1843; and Jemima, who died in 1835.

HENRY WILLOUGHBY, Esq.

Lately. At Apsley hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 70, Henry Willoughby, esq. of Birdsall and Settrington, co. York, cousin and heir presumptive to Lord Middleton.

He was the son of the Rev. James Willoughby, Rector of Guiseley, Yorkshire, who was grandson of the first Lord Middleton.

He was formerly M.P. for Newark, having been returned in 1826 after a contest which terminated as follows:—

H. Willoughby, esq.	647
Lt.-Gen. Clinton,	595
S. E. Bristow, esq.	296

And again, in 1830, at the head of the poll, defeating Mr. Sergeant Wilde—

H. Willoughby, esq.	775
M. T. Sadler, esq.	746
Thomas Wilde, esq.	652

Mr. Willoughby resigned his seat in Feb. 1831, having supported the Conservative party.

He married in 1815 Charlotte, daughter of the Ven. John Eyre, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and by that lady, who died in 1845, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Charlotte-Henrietta, married

in 1839 to the late Henry Willoughby Legard, esq. and died in 1844; 2. Henry Willoughby, esq. who married in 1843 Julia-Louisa, only daughter of Alexander Bosville, esq. of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, Yorkshire, and has issue; 3. Francis-Digby, deceased; 4. Rev. Charles James Willoughby, who married in 1845 Charlotte-Payne, eldest daughter of Henry John Hyde Seymour, esq. and has issue; 5. Emma, married on the 11th April (since her father's death) to the Rev. Richard Beverley Machell, Vicar of Barrow-on-Humber; 6. Harriet-Cassandra; and 7. Percival-George, born in 1827.

JOHN MIREHOUSE, Esq.

Feb. 18. At his seat, Brownslade, Pembrokeshire, aged 61, John Mirehouse, esq. Common Sergeant of the City of London, a Deputy Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and of the city of London.

He was the eldest son of John Mirehouse, esq. of Brownslade, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1806, by Mary, sister to Sir John Edwards, Bart. of Greenfields, co. Montgomery.

He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1812, as 13th Optime, M.A. 1817: and he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 13th May, 1817.

In 1823 he was appointed one of the Common Pleaders of the city of London; and in 1833 he was elected Common Sergeant.

Mr. Mirehouse was the author of a work on Advowsons, 1824, and of another on the Law of Tithes.

In moving in the Court of Aldermen an address of condolence to his widow, Mr. Alderman Thompson said, "It was not necessary to speak at any length, amongst those who had known Mr. Mirehouse so well, of the qualifications he possessed in so eminent a degree. His frankness and candour were acknowledged by all who knew him, and it was impossible to be for a moment associated with him, without feeling the force of such powerful recommendations to esteem." Sir Peter Laurie seconded the resolution. "It was," he said, "impossible that any man could be more honourable or more independent than the late Common-Sergeant. Not one syllable had Mr. Mirehouse ever uttered which held connection with mental reservation. The two courts of the corporation incurred by the death of their invaluable friend a most serious loss, which they would long have reason to deplore." Further testimony to the merits of the deceased was expressed by Aldermen Hooper, W. Hunter, Farebrother, and Humphrey, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

In a Court of Common Council Mr. J. Wood stated, that he had been lately in communication with the Common-Sergeant at the Central Criminal Court, and upon that occasion the learned judge spoke of the large amount of duties he had to perform as being likely to prove fatal to his health. Mr. Wood then spoke of the laborious exertions of Mr. Mirehouse, and of his high qualities as a public and private man, and he concluded by moving a vote of condolence to the widow and family. Mr. R. Taylor concurred in the admiration expressed by Mr. Wood of their late law officer, than whom there could not be, he said, a more honourable, generous, frank, and kind-hearted man. Mr. Wire said, "he had frequently had opportunities of witnessing the public conduct and the private qualities of the Common-Sergeant, and he had never known any man who had performed the duties of his office with more zeal, independence, and honour. As for the private virtues of the deceased, it was enough to say that he was beloved by all his friends, and almost idolized in the bosom of his family. The testimony thus borne to an excellent character proceeded from one who had opposed the election of the person praised, and had been since that election in the habit of seeing him filling the high office of an able, impartial, and humane judge." A vote of condolence was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Mirehouse married, in Oct. 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. John Fisher, D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and three daughters.

SIR THOMAS MARRABLE.

March 19. At his official residence in St. James's Palace, aged 63, Sir Thomas Marrable, Knt. Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth.

He was the second son of Mr. John Marrable, a bookseller and wine merchant in Canterbury, and was formerly in the privy purse and private secretary's department, under the patronage of Sir John M'Mahon, private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to the Prince Regent. Sir John, at his death in 1817, not only bequeathed to him as "a dear and esteemed friend" the sum of 2000*l.*, but added the following words,—“And, with my last prayers for the glory and happiness of the best-hearted man in the world, the Prince Regent, I bequeath him the said Thomas Marrable as an invaluable servant.”

Subsequently to the making of this will, (which was dated April 26, 1816,) Mr. Marrable had been appointed one of the Commissioners for Hackney Coaches, on

the 29th March 1817. He was appointed Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth in 183—; and received the honour of knighthood on the 6th March 1840, after thirty-four years' service at the court.

He married, in 1817, the daughter of William Breach, esq. of Sloane street.

CAPTAIN R. BASSET.

Nov. 8. At Beaupré, Glamorganshire, in his 52nd year, Richard Basset, esq. Captain in the Royal Artillery, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was born on the 6th Dec. 1797, the elder son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Basset, some time Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor,* by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Cruikshanks, esq. of the co. Aberdeen. He entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1815; was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant Nov. 24, 1826; 2nd Captain, Jan. 10, 1837; and Adjutant of the 2nd battalion on the 22nd of the same month.

During the contest in Spain between the Queen and Don Carlos in 1836 and 1837, Captain Basset was employed in raising the siege of Bilbao; took part in the field actions of the 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th March, assisted at the assault of the town of Hernani, and was present at the capitulation of Fontarabia.

We believe the circumstances under which Captain Basset succeeded to the estate of Beaupré were of a very unexpected nature. His father, as we have already stated, was one of the poor knights of Windsor; the third son of a Lieut.-Colonel; who was the son of Major Basset of Sir John Brull's regiment; the younger son of Sir Richard Basset, of Beaupré, who was knighted in 1681. (The genealogy of the family may be seen in Burke's Landed Gentry.)

The estate of Beaupré had passed by sale to the family of Jones. Not very long before the death of his father, Captain Basset was visiting Wales, and accidentally fell under the notice of Mr. Jones, then the owner of the property. That gentleman was so pleased with his new ac-

* Lieut.-Colonel Basset died Jan. 7, 1842, aged 84, and is briefly noticed in our vol. xvii. p. 224. A tablet in the Cloisters at Windsor bears the following inscription:—

“In memory of Lt.-Colonel Basset, of Beaupré, who died the 7th January, 1842, aged 84 years. And Elizabeth, his wife, who died the 4th of December, 1835. This tablet is erected to the best of parents by their affectionate children.”

quaintance, that, having no immediate heir, he came to the determination that he could not do better than restore the estate of Beaupré to the race of its ancient possessors. He died very soon after, and Lieut.-Colonel Basset became lord of Beaupré for a single day, and then transferred it to his son.

Captain Basset married, Oct. 24, 1843, Ann-Maria, youngest daughter of John Homfray, esq. of Llandaff House.

LIEUT. J. R. FORREST, R.N.

Feb. 16. At Glasgow, Lieut. James Rocheid Forrest, R.N. her Majesty's Emigration agent for the Clyde.

He entered the Navy in Nov. 1806 on board the *Cruizer 18*, in which he served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and on the Baltic station until Nov. 1813. During that period he was present at the capture of 69 armed and other vessels, and carried 10 prizes into British ports. After subsequently serving in the *Penguin 18*, *Granicus 36*, and *Elizabeth 74*, on the Home, North American, and Mediterranean stations, he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Jasper 10*, Oct. 31, 1814, but placed on half-pay five months after.

In July 1834 he was appointed her Majesty's Agent for Emigration at Leith, which office he held for nearly ten years, and in May 1844 was promoted to be the principal Agent for Emigration in Scotland.

In discharging efficiently the varied and onerous duties of this important public office, and, at the same time, conciliating every one he came in contact with, few men have so completely succeeded as the deceased. To a gentlemanly deportment, and habits of close attention to business, he added a genuine warmth of heart; nor was a high estimation of his whole character felt, as in many other cases, after repeated intercourse with him—it was felt at once. Thoroughly conversant with nautical details, the loss of his services at the Pilot Board and Board of Examinators of masters and officers of the merchant marine (of both of which he was a member) will long be felt. He was ever foremost in every good work having for its object the elevation of the seaman's character, and he fondly hoped—whatever might be his opinion of the merits of Mr. Labouchere's Merchant Seamen's Bill in other respects—soon to see, in its practical application, a great improvement in their social condition. His death is an irreparable loss to an amiable family, of whom he was the attached husband and head.

JOHN PETER DEERING, ESQ. R.A.

March 2. John Peter Deering, esq. R.A., of the Lee, near Missenden, in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Deering, whose name at that time was Gandy, began life under the patronage of the Dilettanti Society; undertaking (1811-13), at the expense of that body, an architectural mission to Greece, —for which he was well fitted by taste and education, and which obtained for him the friendship of Lord Elgin. By that nobleman he was afterwards employed to build his seat in Scotland, called Broom Hall. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1814; when he contributed a careful drawing of "The Mystic Temple of Ceres, at Eleusis, in Attica," shewing the double wall of the sacred inclosure; a result of his Dilettanti mission. His first original design was one for a Waterloo Tower, 280 feet high; in which he received assistance from the late Mr. Wilkins, R.A.,—but which was never erected. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1827:—in which year he changed his name from Gandy to Deering, to entitle him to a large estate in Buckinghamshire, bequeathed to him by Henry Deering, esq.* He was elected a Royal Academician in 1838; and, content with academic honour, never again became a contributor to the annual exhibitions of the Academy. He sat as Member of Parliament for Aylesbury shortly after the introduction of the Reform Bill:—and passed his latter years in improving his estates, and designing lodges for gentlemen's seats. In 1840 he was High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. The chapel on the east side of North Audley Street, London, is one of the best examples of Mr. Deering's abilities as an architect:—he also designed Exeter Hall, in the Strand; the Phoenix Insurance Office, at Charing Cross; he designed the University Club-house † in Suffolk-street, in conjunction with Mr. Wilkins; and some of the better portions of University College, London, have been attributed to him. He was fond of his art; and if he had been a poorer man might have become more highly distinguished in it.—*From the Athenæum and other sources.*

* Mr. Deering had acquired the estate in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Plaistowe, esq. a family seated for some generations at the Lee.

† The Club "have very handsomely admitted Mr. J. P. Gandy as a member, in compliment for the skill and zeal he manifested in his professional capacity." Britton's Public Buildings of London, 1826.

THOMAS FARMER DUKES, ESQ. F.S.A.

Feb. 4. At his residence, Windsor-place, Shrewsbury, aged 79, Thomas Farmer Dukes, esq.

Mr. Dukes was born at Bridgnorth. He was educated for the legal profession, and became a partner in an influential firm in Shrewsbury, where he practised for many years, but retired from business a few years ago.

On the 6th of August, 1814, he was elected a member of the corporation of Shrewsbury, and on the 30th Sept. 1828, an alderman. In 1831 he filled the office of mayor.

He devoted much of his leisure time to antiquarian research, and exercised great diligence in transcribing ancient deeds, charters, and other documents relating to his native county, and of which he possessed a large collection; in this, as being his chief amusement, his painstaking was remarkable, as well as in preserving and making drawings of churches, monastic remains, and other objects of interest connected with Shropshire.

In 1836 he commenced the task of revising and editing for the press a quarto volume, entitled "*Antiquities of Shropshire*," chiefly compiled by Edward Lloyd, esq. of Trenwydd, in the parish of Whittington, near Oswestry, Salop, and to which MS. some additions had been made by Mr. W. Mytton in the latter part of his life, particularly from 1730 to 1735. With the original information Mr. Dukes embodied much additional matter, derived chiefly from documents and records supplied to him by several of the nobility, clergy, &c. and also from Domesday book, and various deeds and muniments; and, in the absence of any other work claiming pretensions to a history of the county of Salop, this publication, which was completed in 4to. 1844, possesses much interest and utility to the admirer of British topography. The addenda contain an useful account of the principal books, manuscripts, maps, plans, and views, illustrative of the history, topography, geology, and antiquities of the county of Salop, with a list of published portraits of persons born within or connected therewith.

The subject of the present notice was also an occasional contributor to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine; and in 1829 he presented to the Society of Antiquaries a 4to MS. being a description of the ancient city of Uriconium (Wroxeter), with plans of the city boundary and numerous drawings of coins, medals, figures, vases, urns, &c. found in the vicinity. He also presented to the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society a similar MS. in 1836,

illustrative of the "*Celtic Druids*," their temples, cromlechs, circles, &c.

Mr. Dukes was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but had quitted it before his death.

In private life, his quiet, affable, and gentle demeanour secured him the esteem of his fellow-townsmen and a large circle of friends. His death was awfully sudden. It appears that he was in his usual health on the morning of his death, and had retired, as was his custom, from the breakfast table to his private room, where he was found about two o'clock P.M. by his servant sitting in his chair quite dead, apparently without a struggle, from an attack of apoplexy. His remains were interred on the 9th February in the north transept of St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury.

THOMAS MARTIN.

Feb. 27. In John street, Cavendish-square, aged 80, Thomas Martin, of Liverpool.

Mr. Martin was born at Skilts, in Warwickshire, on the 1st Feb. 1769, of a family which during several generations had given proof of their attachment to constitutional and religious liberty. He was educated at Hackney College, where he had the advantage of the friendship of Dr. Price, and on entering life he was appointed minister of the dissenting chapel at Yarmouth; but, differing on some points with some members of the congregation, he gave it up in 1797, and entered into business in Liverpool, as an American merchant, where he took a leading part in the proceedings which led to the repeal of the Orders in Council. Liverpool then possessed among its more distinguished inhabitants, Dr. Currie, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Rathbone, Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Yates, and Dr. Bostock; and science, literature, and commerce were unusually and richly combined. Mr. Martin numbered with these among his friends Dr. Parr, Mr. William Taylor of Norwich, Lord Jeffrey, and others now passed from life, with many of the learned and good of the present day, to whom his intellectual acuteness, learning, and consistency as a politician, with his benevolence and kindness of heart, attached and endeared him.

In 1833 Mr. Martin was appointed on the Irish Poor Law Commission, and again in 1841 on the Children's Employment Inquiry Commission in Ireland.

Mr. Martin published in 1797 a Letter to the Society of Protestant Dissenters at the Old Meeting, Yarmouth, on his resignation of the office of Minister among them; in 1819 a View of the Intellectual Powers of Man; also a pamphlet on the

Circulating Medium, in conjunction with the late Mr. Benjamin Arthur Heywood; and in 1836, *Remarks on Lord Brougham's Illustrations of Paley's Natural Theology*; with some other short publications. He married in 1804 Frances-Julia, daughter of Mr. Smith, a dissenting minister of Norwich, and sister to the late Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., the first President of the Linnæan Society; and has left two sons and three daughters.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHARLES ROBERT FORRESTER.

Jan. 15. At his residence in Beaumont Square, from an affection of the heart, in the 48th year of his age, Mr. Charles Robert Forrester.

It is now upwards of 24 years since this gentleman and his younger brother Alfred joined their forces, under the soubriquet of Alfred Crowquill, Charles as author, and Alfred as artist and illustrator, and thus they mutually proceeded till about six years since, when the subject of this memoir discontinued his literary avocations, and Alfred became in himself both author and artist, and shewed to the world, as evidenced by his writings in Bentley's *Miscellany* and other literary channels, that he could wield the pen with as much talent and facility as he does the pencil.

Mr. Charles R. Forrester's contributions, up to the period before referred to, are under the names of "Alfred Crowquill" and "Hal Willis, Student-at-law."

His earliest essay in literature was the production of a novel called "Castle Baynard," which was quickly followed by another, entitled "Sir Roland." He wrote also for the "Stanley Tales," "Comic Offering," &c. and for many years for the "Ladies' Monthly Museum." He was likewise author of "Absurdities," "Eccentric Tales," "The Battle of the Annuals" (published in 1835), the "Lord Mayor's Fool" (brought out in 1840), and many other productions; but the two last-mentioned works bore no name.

From the year 1837 to 1844 he was a constant contributor to the pages of the *Old and New Monthly Magazines*, and to those of Bentley's *Miscellany*. In 1843 the articles which he had then written for the two last-mentioned magazines, and which had appeared therein during the previous 6 or 7 years, were collected and published, together with his brother Alfred's illustrations, by Mr. Bentley, in two volumes, under the title of "Phantasmagoria of Fun."

He has left behind him a collection of valuable manuscripts, which no doubt will soon be given to the public.

His writings are, as was his conversation.

tion, characterised by an irresistible fund of wit, which seemed to flow from a fount that was inexhaustible. Repartee after repartee, pun after pun, he flung from him with such rapidity that one flash was scarcely over ere it was succeeded by another of equal brilliancy; yet notwithstanding his works manifest his mastery over the sterner passions, and exhibit a rare combination of power seldom pertaining to the same man. They however require no encomiums here, as they are before the public, and speak for themselves.

He was a good English classic, and was well acquainted with the Latin, French, German, and Dutch languages.

He practised, as his father and grandfather did, at the Royal Exchange, as a notary public, and, although his profession afforded him abundant means, yet such was his passion for literary pursuits, apart from all consideration of emolument, that he ever looked forward with delight for his evenings, to follow the bent of his rich and varied talent.

He has left a widow with four children to mourn his irreparable loss; an irreparable loss indeed to all his friends.

The writer's friendship with him dates upwards of 15 years, during the whole of which time he never heard him utter an unkind word, nor has he ever listened to an observation from others respecting him that was not couched in language of regard and praise; and, although often deceived in the objects of his generosity where most he placed confidence—a circumstance that generally freezes up ordinary minds against further benevolence—yet his nature was such that he never breathed a momentary reproach, but right onward he travelled, dispensing good to all around him, trusting and believing in the goodness of the human heart to the very last of his existence.

A favourite with children, he mixed with and was companion in their sports; for ever thoughtful of them and catering for their amusement, he no sooner appeared than he was hailed by them with delight; this joining in and enjoying the merry pastimes of infancy by one who, in intellectual studies, oft-time stretched his bow beyond his strength, casts not a trivial and an unimportant light, but rather an additional lustre on his character.

Oft will his cheerful voice recur to the hearts of his friends; often, when taking a retrospective glance at old times and memories, will fancy embody his image in scenes that are past, and in which he was the chief ornament and delight, and as often will they with a sigh deplore his

early and mournful death.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

MADAME DULCKEN.

April 12. In Harley-street, aged 38, Madame Marie Louise Dulcken, pianiste to her Majesty.

Madame Dulcken was a German by birth, sister to Herr David, the well-known violinist and composer. She had been upwards of 20 years a resident in this country, and we believe was the first lady-pianist who ever played at the Philharmonic concerts.

The cause of her death, it is understood, was erysipelas in the head, the result of an abscess. Her loss will be universally regretted, as much in private circles, where her amiable disposition and manners won so many friends, as in the professional world, where by her talents and energy she had attained so distinguished a position. She has left a husband and six children.

HERR SCHADOW.

Feb. Aged 86, Herr J. G. Schadow, Director in chief of the Academy of the Fine Arts in Berlin.

Herr Schadow was born in Berlin in the year 1764; and while yet a boy was sent to Rome, where he received his artistic education. He became a professor at the Berlin academy in 1788, and its chief Director in 1822. All the most illustrious contemporary sculptors of Germany—Rauch and Tieck of Berlin, Dannecker of Stuttgart, Zauner of Vienna, Ruhl of Cassel, and Pozzi of Manheim, were of his school. Among the most famous of Schadow's works were, the monument of Count Van der Mark, in the church of St. Dorothy, at Berlin; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great, at Stettin, General Ziethen, Field-Marshal Blucher, at Rostock, General Tauentzien and Duke Leopold of Dessau, at Berlin, and Luther, at Wittenburg; a colossal group in marble representing the late Queen Louisa of Prussia, and her sister the Duchess of Cumberland; and the quadriga on the Brandenburgh Gate, at Berlin.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 3. At the Red River colony, Hudson Bay Company's territories, the Rev. *John Macculum*, formerly of Aberdeen.

Jan. 23. Aged 87, the Rev. *Robert Cort*, Perp. Curate, from 1793, of Kirkby in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire. He was a native of Arkholme, near Lancaster.

Jan. 26. At East Downe, Devon, aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Pine Coffin*, Rector of that parish (1800), Perp. Curate of

North Tamerton (1813), and a magistrate for Devonshire. He was the third son of the late Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Portledge and East Downe, and of Impington, Cambridgeshire, who died at Bath in 1824. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794 (when he bore the surname of Pine), M.A. 1806.

Jan. 29. At the house of the Rev. Samuel Symonds, Vicar of Philleigh, Cornwall, the Rev. *Thomas Stabback*, Vicar of Cubert (1809), late Chaplain to her Majesty's forces, and for many years head master of Helston grammar school. He was formerly Rector of St. Edmund's and St. Mary Steps in Exeter.

Jan. 30. At Sandhurst, Berks, the Rev. *John Henry Brasier*, Perp. Curate of that place. He was of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. B.A. 1800, and was collated to Sandhurst in 1832 by the Bishop of Oxford.

Jan. 31. At West Chiltoning, Sussex, aged 58, the Rev. *William Barlee*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Barlee, Rector of Wrentham in Suffolk, and was born there in 1791. He was a member of Trinity college, Oxford; and presented to the rectory of West Chiltoning by the Earl of Abergavenny in 1830. He married Margaret, daughter of George Lee, esq. of Dickleburgh in Norfolk, and has left her his widow with fourteen children.

Lately. The Rev. *Wilfrid Hartley*, Perp. Curate (1839) of Allonby, Cumberland. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1827, M.A. 1831.

The Rev. *John Cleobury Prattent*, Rector of Steepleton Iwerne and Curate of Stourpaine, Dorset. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. LL.B. and was presented to his living in 1842 by Lord Rivers.

At Dungiven glebe, co. Londonderry, Rev. *Alexander Ross*, Rector of Banagher, and Vicar of Dungiven.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Stephen Walker*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Swindale, Westmerland (1832). He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804.

At Swynnerton, Staffordshire, the Rev. *Richard Cotton Walker*, formerly of Dublin.

Feb. 1. The Rev. *David Evans*, Maesnewydd, nephew to the late celebrated Welsh poet, Daniel Ddu.

Feb. 5. At Bath, aged 58, the Rev. *William Bliss*, formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1815. He married in 1834 Jane-Monck, 2d dau. of George Bridges, esq. of Bathwick, and formerly of Lawford, Essex.

Feb. 7. At Bruges, the Rev. *D'Arcy Haggitt*, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Pershore, Worcestershire. He was formerly Fellow

of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, as 16th Wrangler, M.A. 1800; and was presented to his living in 1826 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

At Brighton, aged 49, the Rev. *Christopher Milnes*, B.D. Rector of Aisthorpe and of Scampton, Lincolnshire. He was the second son of the late John Milnes, esq. of Aisthorpe; was of Lincoln college, Oxford; presented to Scampton in 1828, and to Aisthorpe in 1833.

At Ashbourn, Derbyshire, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Samuel Shipley*, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Mappleton. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1788; was presented to both his livings in 1806; and had continued to officiate and to preach to the close of his life, having retained all his faculties except that of hearing.

Feb. 10. At Islington, near London, aged 59, the Rev. *Edward Lloyd*, formerly of Peterley house, Bucks.

At Offord Cluny, Huntingdonshire, aged 50, the Rev. *George Price*, M.A. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1834 by the present Bishop of London, who is the patron.

At Guiseley, near Leeds, aged 26, the Rev. *Charles Wilkinson*, Curate of that place. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1847.

Feb. 11. The Rev. *Edward Hughes*, Rector of Bodvari, Flintshire (1818), author of an admired Welsh poem, "Llong-ddrylliad."

Feb. 12. At Brightling, Sussex, aged 68, the Rev. *John Burrell Hayley*, Rector and Prebendary of Brightling, and Dean Rural of Hastings. He was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1805.

Feb. 13. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 74, the Rev. *Robert Spranger*, Rector of Low Teynton and Creeton, Lincolnshire. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1809, and was presented to both his churches in 1820.

Feb. 15. At Greaseborough, Rotherham, the Rev. *Francis Hall*, Perp. Curate of that place (1826).

At Goonan, co. Antrim, the Rev. *George McClelland*, M.A.

At Shaftesbury, aged 72, the Rev. *Peter Richard Rideout*, M.A. 42 years Curate of Motcombe, and Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1805. He was the second son of the Rev. Philip Rideout, Rector of Farnham, Dorsetshire; and whose father and grandfather of the same name were also Rectors of that place, from the year 1741.

Feb. 16. At Holmer, Herefordshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Robert Pearce*, Vicar of that parish, Custos of the College

of Vicars of Hereford Cathedral, and a magistrate for that county. He was of St. Alban hall, Oxford, M.A. 1795, became a vicar-choral of Hereford in 1792, and was presented to Holmer in 1819. He had presided over the college of vicars for nearly ten years, and, till within twelve months of his decease, had actively assisted in the choral service, in the performance of which he was remarkable for the superior quality of his voice, as well as extraordinary accuracy resulting from a good musical knowledge, added to Nature's gift of great delicacy of ear. In the several relations of clergyman, magistrate, husband, father, and friend, he was without reproach; and died, as he had lived, gentle and in charity with all mankind.

The Rev. *Horace Winbolt*, late Missionary to the Jews, and honorary British Chaplain at Beyrout.

Feb. 17. At Croydon, in the house of Thomas Miller, esq. his brother-in-law, aged 85, the Rev. *Edward Dales*, Perp. Curate of Smethwick, Staffordshire. He was of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, as M.A. 1789; and was presented to Smethwick in 1815.

At Hall's Annery, near Bideford, Devon, aged 66, the Rev. *John Limebear Harding*, Vicar of Monkleigh (1815), and for many years one of the most active magistrates of the county. He was of Emmanuel coll. Camb. LL.B. 1810.

Feb. 19. At Shanagolden house, co. Limerick, the Rev. *George Vincent*.

Feb. 22. At Eaton cottage, Writtle, Essex, aged 73, the Rev. *William Thomas Strutt*.

Feb. 23. In Dolby-terrace, City-road, aged 76, the Rev. *John Claus de Passow*, Rector of Hever, Kent (1799), and was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1799.

Aged 89, the Rev. *John Leslie*, of Dublin, and of Kincraigie, co. Donegal.

Feb. 26. At Clifton, aged 78, the Rev. *John James*, Rector of Penmaen, Glamorganshire (1804).

At Broomfield, near Chelmsford, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Sayers*. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816.

Feb. 28. At Hackney, the Rev. *Joseph Luddel Farrer*, Vicar of Cratfield with Laxfield, Suffolk. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B.A. 1797; and was presented to his living by Lord Huntingfield in 1804.

In Craven-street, Strand, aged 71, the Rev. *John Williams*, Vicar of Llandebie and Bettws, Carmarthenshire, to both which churches he was collated in 1804 by the Bishop of St. David's.

March 1. Suddenly in his chaise at Orsett, on returning from a Protectionist

meeting at Grays, the Rev. *Henry Thompson*, Rector of Fobbing, Essex, (1839.) He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1808.

March 2. At his deanery, Leighlin-bridge, aged 62, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Richard Boyle Bernard*, D.D. Dean of Leighlin, co. Carlow, and Rector of Wells: next brother to the Earl of Bandon. He was the second son of Francis the first Earl, by Lady Catharine Henrietta Boyle, daughter of Richard 2d Earl of Shannon, and was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, Hon. M.A. 1807. He was an active promoter of all works of charity, and a few years since he subscribed the sum of 1,000*l.* to the funds of the Church Education Society. He was unmarried.

At Aberford, Yorkshire, the Rev. *James Landon*, B.D. Vicar of that parish and of Aymestry, Herefordshire. He was formerly Fellow of Oriol college, Oxford, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1799; was presented to Aymestry in 1797, by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and to Aberford in 1805 by Oriol college.

March 3. At Dinam hall, Anglesey, aged 93, the Rev. *Richard Pritchard*, for sixty-five years Rector of Llanvair Pwll-gwyngyll with Llandysilio, and for forty-seven Rector of Port-Eynon, co. Glamorgan, the former being in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor, and the latter of the Lord Chancellor.

March 4. At Leamington, aged 69, the Rev. *Geoffry Hornby*, LL.B. Rector of Bury, Lancashire, and a Rural Dean. He was the third son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, co. Lanc. by the Hon. Lucy Stanley, sister to Edward 12th Earl of Derby. He was presented to the rectory of Bury in 1818, by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Hornby married the Hon. Georgiana Byng, aunt to the present Lord Viscount Torrington, and has left issue.

March 6. At the parsonage of St. Peter's Bethnal Green, aged 48, the Rev. *David Fenn*, fourth son of the late Nathaniel Fenn, esq. of Botolph-lane, London. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1832, M.A. 1836.

At Sidmouth, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Webber*, Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, and a Canon Residentiary of Chichester. He was son of the Rev. Charles Webber, also Canon Residentiary and some time Archdeacon of Chichester, who died in 1848, and is noticed in our vol. XXX. p. 216. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford; was appointed to the prebend of Highley in the church of Chichester in 1829; and instituted to Staunton-on-Wye in 1837.

March 12. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 78, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Austen*, for-

merly Incumbent of Bentley, Hampshire, and late of Colchester. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1796.

Aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Stone*, Curate of Felsted, Essex. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1834.

March 14. At Kensington, aged 28, the Rev. *Henry Augustus Buckmaster*, late Curate of Cossall, Notts, and formerly of Christ church, Oxford.

March 15. At Lynn, aged 45, the Rev. *John Serjeant Alvis*. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827.

March 16. At Oxford, aged 54, the Rev. *John William Hughes*, Rector of St. Clement's in that city, Chaplain and Tutor of All Souls college, and Proctor of the Vice-Chancellor's Court. He became a scholar of Trinity college in 1814, and took his B.A. degree in 1817. He was presented to St. Clement's in 1831.

March 22. At his residence, the Dhoon, Kirk Lonan, Isle of Man, aged 60, the Rev. *William Christian*, Perpetual Curate of Dhoon (1840).

March 24. At Burgh, near Woodbridge, in his 82d year, the Rev. *George Francis Barlow*, Rector of that parish, and of Sotterley, Suffolk. He was descended from a family seated at Middlethorpe, Yorkshire. His father Francis Barlow, esq. was in the Crown Office, and of Mitcham in Surrey. On the death of his elder brother, Henry Barlow, esq. in 1826, he succeeded to the family estates. He received his academical education at Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1791. In 1805 he was presented to the rectory of Sotterley, by Miles Barne, esq. of Sotterley, and in 1814 to that of Burgh, by the same patron. Mr. Barlow married Harriet, daughter of John Mount, esq. of Wasing Place, Berks, and by her, who died 23d Sept. 1849, aged 70, has had issue eight sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Francis Barlow, esq. is a barrister, and two of his younger sons are in holy orders; one of them Rector of Ewhurst, Surrey.

March 25. Aged 87, the Rev. *Richard Adams*, sixty years Rector of Edingthorpe, Norfolk, to which he was presented in 1789, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Rev. *Edward Burrow*, Incumbent of Newchurch-in-Rosendale, in the parish of Whalley, co. Lancaster (1833).

March 26. Aged 42, the Rev. *Taylor Stanier*, Perpetual Curate of Healey, near Rochdale (1846).

At an advanced age, the Rev. *Robert Wright*, M.A. Rector of Itchin Abbas, Hants, and Vicar of Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire. He was instituted to the latter

living in 1808, to Itchin Abbas (which was in his own patronage) in 1813; was collated to the rectory of Ovington, Hants, by Bishop North in 1817; and was Chaplain to the late Duke of Buckingham.

March 27. At Malta, the Rev. *Edward Benbow*, Vicar of Aldenham, Herts. He was the youngest son of John Benbow, esq. M.P. for Dudley.

March 29. Aged 66, the Rev. *William Adams*, Vicar of Halstead, Essex, and Rector of Abington in the Clay, Cambridgeshire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1785, B. and D.D. 1808; was collated to Halstead in 1804 by Bishop Porteus, and presented to Abington in 1808.

At his residence in Dublin, the Rev. *Fielding Ould*, formerly Rector of Rathmore, co. Kildare, and late Chaplain of the King's Hospital, Oxmantown.

March 30. At Kensington, aged 55, the Rev. *William Gurden Moore*, Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1834.

March 31. At Cotheridge Court, near Worcester, aged 69, the Rev. *John Rowland Berkeley*, Vicar of Great Cowarne, Herefordshire, and Perpetual Curate of Cotheridge. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. Rector of Writtle in Essex. He was educated at Winchester (as founder's kin through the family of Bohun) and at New college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1808; was presented to the vicarage of Great Cowarne in 1813, by Dr. Huntingford then Bishop of Gloucester; and instituted to Cotheridge in 1841, on his own petition. He succeeded to the estates of the Berkeleys of Cotheridge on the death of his cousin the Rev. Richard Berkeley, Jan. 2, 1840; and, having died unmarried, is succeeded by his next brother William Berkeley, esq. formerly of Coopersale hall, Essex.

April 1. The Rev. *John Jones*, Perp. Curate of Cradley, co. Worc. (1822).

At Sheffield, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Robinson*, Governor and Chaplain of Shrewsbury Hospital in that town.

April 3. At Sheffield, aged 50, the Rev. *William Harris*, senior Chaplain of the parish church (1817), and domestic Chaplain to Lord Wharnccliffe.

April 4. At Shawford house, near Winchester, the Rev. *Edward St. John*, of Ashe Park, Hampshire. He was of Downing college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1831. The Rev. *Samuel Smith*, of Camden-road villas, Camden Town.

April 5. At Brighton, aged 60, the Rev. *Edward Craig*, M.A. Minister of

St. James's, Pentonville. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1818.

At Chester, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Eaton*, Minor Canon and Precentor of Chester cathedral (1800), Perp. Curate of St. Michael's in that city (1796), and Rector of Handley (1827), and F.S.A. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; was elected F.S.A. in 1810. He was esteemed an excellent mathematician, and officiated as Chapter Clerk of the ecclesiastical community of which he was the senior member.

At Bishampton, Worcestershire, aged 86, the Rev. *Henry Southall*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of Kington (1820), and Perpetual Curate of Dormston (1800).

April 6. By the accidental discharge of his gun, the Rev. *George Pretymann*, M.A. Vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Thomas Pretymann, Chancellor of Lincoln, by Emily, daughter of Christopher Tower, esq. of Weald hall, Essex. He was a member of New Inn hall, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 184-. He was about to be married to a daughter of the Rev. W. Smythe, of Elkinton hall, and the wedding was fixed for the day on which his funeral took place.

April 7. In Upper Kennington-lane, aged 51, the Rev. *William Fraser*.

April 10. Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 40, the Rev. *Robert Fayer*, incumbent of Emmanuel church, Camberwell (1842). He has left a widow and three children.

At Staverton, near Totnes, aged 52, the Rev. *William Martin*, Vicar of that parish (1825).

April 11. At his parsonage, the Rev. *William Atkinson*, Perpetual Curate of Elland, in the parish of Halifax (1843). He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1843.

At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, aged 65, the Rev. *David Hughes*, Rector of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1809; and was collated to his living in 1813 by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

April 12. At Greenfields, Presteign, the Rev. *Samuel Evans*, M.A.

April 14. At Cheltenham, aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Blackman Newell*, Perpetual Curate of Cold Salperton (1823).

April 17. The Rev. *John Perkins*, Vicar of Lower Swell, Gloucestershire, and Lecturer of Carfax, Oxford. He was presented to Lower Swell by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church in 1833.

April 18. At Boston, aged 72, the Rev. *John Furniss Ogle*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus

college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1807, and was presented to the vicarage of Boston in 1838.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 7. At Crouch-hill, Hornsey, aged 68, Edward Davies, esq. formerly of the East India Company's Service.

March 8. At Chelsea, the wife of John Parnter, esq. late of Jamaica, and second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Grantham, Vicar of Scawby, Lincolnshire.

Aged 46, Thomas James Waters, esq. of Queen's-road, Regent's Park.

March 9. In Canonbury-sq. Margaret-Jane, younger dau. of the late James Hunter, esq.

At Kentish Town, aged 42, John Malyn, esq. F.R.C.S. (1844), late Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary, &c. and late of James-st. Buckingham-gate.

Aged 63, Grace, relict of Thomas Webster, esq. of Euston-sq.

March 10. At the residence of his brother Robert Rankine, esq. Bayswater, aged 68, James Anderson, esq. of Hainault-hall, Essex, and of Caledonia-pl. Clifton, a deputy-lieut. of Essex, and a magistrate of Middlesex.

In Wandsworth-road, aged 76, Robert-Turner Cotton, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 53, William Edw. Gowland, esq. of the Inland Revenue Office.

At Wandsworth, aged 90, Frances, relict of Victor Thomas St. Alban, esq.

March 12. At Kensington, aged 79, Miss Catharine Eliza Griffiths, only surviving sister of the late Rear-Adm. Anselm John Griffiths.

March 13. Richard Eykyn, esq. of Crouch End, Hornsey.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 29, Sophia, wife of T. B. Young, esq.

Aged 43, William Johnson, esq. of Upper Holloway, and Whitecross-st.

March 14. In Guildford-st. Russell-sq. aged 81, Miss Ann Samuel.

William Fallowfield Slee, Clerk and Sexton of St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, and late Master of the St. James's National School for 21 years.

In Walton-pl. Harriott-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late T. A. Douce, esq. of St. Leonard's, West Malling.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 71, T. Constantine Brooksbank, esq. of H. M. Treasury.

March 15. In Mornington-cresc. aged 77, Mary, widow of George Simpson, esq.

In Grafton-st. George Walford, esq. eldest son of the late Poy Walford, esq.

March 16. At Carlton-sq. aged 28, Mary-Anne, wife of William-Halley Gilson, esq. and eldest dau. of William Tillman, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs.

March 17. A. C. Donaldson, M.A. In Francis-street, Bedford-sq. aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Corfield, esq.

March 18. Henry F. Amedroz, esq. late chief clerk of the Admiralty. This gentleman retired from office about a year since, after half a century's service. He was a most valuable public servant, and had a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 37, Richard Pulford, esq. architect.

Aged 62, Anne, wife of James Field, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

At Oxford-st, aged 97, Mrs. Margaret Alsop, formerly of Bristol, and of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester.

In Manor-pl. Walworth, aged 71, Sarah, widow of Major Clarke Caldwell, of the 52d Light Inf. and second dau. of the late Tristram Maries Madox, esq. of Greenwich.

Aged 54, Eliza, wife of Alexander Hatfield, esq. Hyde Park-terrace.

March 19. Aged 57, Henry Goldsmid, esq. of Windsor-terrace, City-road.

At Woodland Cottage, near London, David Rankine, esq. of Dudhope.

In Carthusian-st. aged 66, George Sowerby, esq. of Old Park, Weardale, Durham.

Aged 26, Harriet-Jane, wife of Laurence de Neumann, esq. of Cambridge-pl. Camberwell New-road, and Riches-court, City.

March 20. At Hammersmith, aged 85, Ann, relict of Joseph Goodwin, esq.

In Westmoreland-pl. aged 74, Peter John Thomas Pearse, esq. of Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.

At the Westminster Hospital, aged 22, Edward Neville, esq. youngest son of W. H. Neville, esq. of Esher.

In St. Mary's-road, New Peckham, aged 73, Mary, relict of Timothy Thorne, esq. Westminster Brewery.

March 21. At New Peckham, aged 71, Elizabeth Calvert Bent, relict of N. Bent, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.

In Woburn-place, Russell-sq. aged 81, Fanny, relict of N. E. Lewis, esq.

March 22. At Lambeth, aged 62, Mr. George Le Grand, formerly and for many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

March 23. In Buckingham-st. Adelphi, aged 60, Laurence Holker Potts, esq. M.D. son of Cuthbert Potts, esq. surgeon, by Catharine, eldest daughter of John Thorpe, esq. and of Catherina, daughter of Laurence — Holker, M.D. He was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons 1812, M.D. at Aberdeen 1825; was surgeon to the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Militia, and member of the R.

Inst. of London and Cornwall; inventor of the pneumometer or dynamic column, the orthopedic or educational couch, and a very ingenious hydraulic process for driving piles.

In Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 63, Miss Amelia Elliott, late of Chelsea.

In Great Ormond-st. John Tackle, esq. formerly of the Navy Office, Somerset House, and of Porchester, Hampshire.

At Holford-sq. Pentonville, aged 18, Elizabeth-Williams, elder dau. of the late Henry Williams Mackreth, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Brompton, having survived her husband only one month, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Wood, esq. of Mincing-lane.

March 24. In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 80, the relict of Richard Curran, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Robert Henderson, Bart. of Fordel, Fife.

Aged 45, William Huggins, esq. a partner in the Lion Brewhouse, Broad-street, Golden-square.

At Hanover-terrace Villas, Notting-hill, aged 80, John Lord, esq.

March 25. In Weymouth-st. aged 83, Maria, widow of William Bushby, esq. late of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, and of Great Cumberland-pl.

Aged 46, Annette, wife of B. Goldshede, esq. of Hans-pl.

March 26. At Lambeth, aged 65, William Barth, esq. president of the Money Order-office, St. Martin's-le-grand.

In Adelaide-terr. Notting-hill, aged 77, Mrs. Catherine St. George.

Aged 66, Henry Frederic Holt, esq. surgeon-accoucheur, of Great College-st. Westminster.

At the residence of her brother, Captain Martin, Beaufoy-terrace, Maida-vale, aged 79, Mrs. Stinton.

March 27. In Sydney-pl. Kennington, aged 63, Susanna Sheldon, third dau. of the late William Sheldon, esq.

In Gower-st. aged 83, Anna-Maria, last surviving dau. of the late James Palmer, esq. treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At Springfield, Wandsworth-common, Jane, wife of Hugh W. Diamond, M.D. F.S.A. and eldest dau. of the late Mark Warwick, of Carleton, Cumberland.

March 28. At Gloucester gardens, Hyde-park, Colonel Henry Lewis White, Bengal Army. He was a Cadet of 1803, and attained the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 36th N. Inf. in 1833.

In Bolton-st. Piccadilly, Edmund Charles Bartrum, esq.

Aged 51, Hugh Evans, esq. solicitor, of Gray's Inn square.

At Crouch-end, aged 24, John, second surviving son of John Gibbons, esq. of Hornsey.

March 29. At the residence of his father, aged 25, George, eldest son of G. Winter, esq. of Bankside and New Cross.

Of bronchitis, aged 91, Mary Kirkby, Guildford-st. Russell-sq. This venerable lady was the daughter of William Comber Kirkby, esq. by Miss Hall, eldest daughter of Thos. Hall, esq. of Golding, Herts, and granddaughter of Wm. Kirkby, of Kirkby, near Aslack, Lancashire, by Alice, eldest daughter of the pious and learned Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham. She was the niece of the late Mrs. Gough, of Enfield, and many years the constant companion of her only brother, the late William Kirkby, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Fulham, aged 80, Mrs. Watson.

March 30. Amelia-Elizabeth, wife of William Hislop Clarke, esq. of Notting-hill-terr. and of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 96, Joseph Fitzwilliam Vandercom, esq. This gentleman half a century ago was at the head of the respectable firm of Vandercom and Light, solicitors, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.

Aged 67, Mary, widow of Benjamin Sewell, esq. of Blackheath Park.

March 31. In Islington, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Cooper Williams, M.A. Rector of Kingston and Stourmouth, Kent, and last surviving dau. of the late Peter Snell.

Caroline, only dau. of Capt. John Brockman, of the Royal Cornwall Rangers.

At Upper Holloway, aged 34, Charles Ward, esq. one of the clerks of accounts of the Court of Chancery.

At Kensington, aged 82, Thomas Faulkner, esq.

Aged 48, Fryer Glendenning, esq.

Lately. Mr. Wm. Crew, hairdresser, of Arlington-st. Clerkenwell, who, though always living in the most penurious manner, is said to have died worth 50,000*l.* He came up a charity boy, in 1790, to try his fortune in London, and was taken as errand boy by Mr. Fred. Hartland, hairdresser, at Sadler's Wells, on whose death he succeeded to the business. His property, which he made by loans and speculations in the stocks and public companies, is claimed by a cousin.

Mr. Robert Cousins, of Highgate. He has bequeathed the following legacies, payable after the decease of his widow, in the 3½ per cent. Annuities:—Church Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 500*l.*; Prayer Book and Homily Society, 200*l.*; Trinitarian Bible Society, 200*l.*; London Scripture Readers Society, 200*l.*; Protestant Association, 100*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 100*l.*; Female Penitentiary, Pentonville, 100*l.*; London Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*; Infant Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*;

Church Pastoral Aid Society, 150*l.*; London City Mission, 150*l.*; Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics, 100*l.*; amounting to 2,500*l.* The testator has also bequeathed to the Church Pastoral Aid Society 50*l.* per annum, annuities for terms of years; and to the London City Mission Society 74*l.* per annum like annuities, both after the decease of his widow.

April 1. In Sloane-st. Dr. William P. Lauder, M.D. F.R.S.E. and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1807.

At Islington, aged 79, William Wild, esq. late of Wood-st. Cheapside.

April 2. Aged 86, Thomas Barnes, esq. formerly of Lloyd's, and of the Crescent, Greenwich.

April 3. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 77, Margaret, widow of George Roebuck, esq.

At Charter House-sq. aged 66, Susanna, wife of Lieut. John Simpson, R.N. and sister of the late Capt. Benjamin Crispin, R.N. of Lulworth, Dorset. She was married in 1804, and had issue eight sons and four daughters.

At Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 35, Thomas Judkins Clarke, esq. of Bishopsgate Churchyard.

In Ladbroke-pl. Notting-hill, aged 74, Charles Lyell, esq.

At Hammersmith-terrace, aged 83, Charles Weichsel, esq. brother of the celebrated vocalist Mrs. Billington.

April 5. At Bayswater, Charlotte, wife of Col. Joseph Jerrard, formerly of the 22d Dragoons and 32d Foot.

Lieut. William Knight, R.N. (1811), of Parkstone, Dorset. He served in the *Atlas 74*, in the action off St. Domingo, 1806.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Capt. Gostling, R.N. Montagu-sq., Frances Bishop.

April 6. At Kentish Town, Susannah-Lloyd, relict of Thomas Griffith, esq. of Barbados.

In Somers-place, Hyde-park, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Jebb, Royal Eng.

Aged 26, William Wright, jun. esq. barrister-law.

April 7. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 51, Lieut.-Col. William Frederick Tinling, late of the Grenadier Guards, only son of the late Major-Gen. Tinling, of the same regiment. He served at Waterloo; was placed on half-pay Dec. 1825, and promoted to Lieut.-Col. June 1838.

In Upper Norton-st., George Cornell, esq. one of the Chief Clerks in the office of Woods and Forests.

At Kensington, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Henry Good, esq.

In Bedford-square, aged 71, Archibald Campbell, esq. late Principal Officer of Her Majesty's Fisheries, London.

At Hammersmith, aged 84 James O'Brien, esq.

In Gloucester-place, Janet-Lawrence, widow of John Bebb, esq. of Donington Grove, Berkshire.

In Upper Bedford-place, of bronchitis, aged 80, Madame Fordati.

In Park-cottages, aged 41, Rich. Threlfall Lonsdale, esq.

April 8. At Camden-town, aged 19, Anthony-Thomas, eldest son of Mrs. Lavinia Ryves, who claims to be granddaughter of H.R.H. Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland.

At Denmark-hill, aged 80, Thomas William Meller, esq.

Jane, wife of Alfred Johnson, esq. of Southampton-villa, Highgate-hill.

April 9. At Pimlico, aged 78, William Gregory Davis, esq. late of the Navy Office.

In Cambridge-sq. Hyde Park, aged 55, William Theobald, esq. He was son of the late John Theobald, esq. of whom a memoir was given in our January number, p. 94. He was a gentleman of considerable taste in art, and a spirited purchaser of works of acknowledged excellence. He possessed several productions of very rare merit, and, had he lived, would, no doubt, with his ample means and great liberality, have made his collection celebrated.

In Carlton-gardens, Catharine-Jessy, second dau. of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

April 10. Aged 69, Benjamin Perry, esq. of Broxsted House, Somers Town.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*March 22.* At Sandy Place, aged 84, Lady Payne Buckworth, relict of Lt.-Col. Buckworth. She was the eldest dau. and co-heir of Sir Philip Monoux, the fifth Bart. of Wootton House and Sandy Place.

BERKS.—*March 13.* At Windsor, aged 54, Peter Maxwell Hurst, esq. brother of Lieut. Hurst, Naval Knight of Windsor.

March 19. At Reading, Mr. John Weedon, solicitor, late mayor of that town.

March 25. At Reading, Jane, youngest dau. of Henry Lainson, esq. of Heath House, Reigate.

BUCKS.—*March 11.* At Eton, Charlotte, widow of Walter Vavasour, esq.

April 1. At Olney, aged 74, Arabella-Jenkinson, widow of the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Vicar of that place.

April 6. At Mill-end, Ann, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hind, of Ardley, Oxfordshire.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 22.* At Harston, aged 82, William Whitechurch, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*March 25.* At Congleton, aged 82, Mrs. Alice Comberbach.

March 27. Aged 44, Mary, wife of Geo. Miller, esq. of Green Bank, Bowdon.

April 1. At Rostherne Hall, in her 60th year, Maria-Elizabeth, relict of Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley Hall, Lanc. She was eldest dau. of Thomas Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere-hall, Cheshire, by Maria, dau. of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. became the second wife of Mr. Bankes in 1810, and was left his widow in 1827. She was mother of the present Meyrick Bankes, esq.

April 9. In Macclesfield, at the house of his brother-in-law the Rev. T. B. Cornish, Francis Cornish Newman, esq. barrister-at-law, and of the Tithe Commission Office. He was the second son of John Newman, esq. of Alphinstone, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844.

April 10. At White Bank House, Brinnington, aged 37, T. S. Marshall, esq. of the firm of J. Marshall and Sons, Stockport.

CORNWALL.—*March 26.* At Truro, aged 90, Ann, wife of R. Michell, esq.

DERBY.—*March 27.* At Gannow House, aged 41, Jonathan Alderson, esq. late a Lieut. in the 43d Reg. of Light Inf.

April 9. At Derby, aged 90, Mary, widow of J. Harrison, esq. of the Wardwick.

DEVON.—*March 18.* At Plymouth, aged 72, Miss Susan Vicary.

March 21. At Dartmouth, aged 54, Charles Stewart, esq.

March 23. At Tiverton, aged 78, Miss Eleanor Govett.

March 24. At Sidmouth, Sarah, second dau. of the late James Cornish, esq. of Black Hall.

March 27. Aged 83, Simon Dunning, esq. of Winkleigh.

March 30. At A. Brewin's, esq. Exe Leigh, Tiverton, aged 46, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Rendell, esq.

March 31. At Torpoint, aged 26, Caroline, only dau. of John Brockman, esq.

April 1. At Knowle, Newton Abbot, aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Templer, Rector of Teigngrace.

April 2. At Bideford, aged 90, Mrs. Hamlyn, widow of R. Hamlyn, esq.

April 3. At St. Sidwell's, aged 69, W. Draper, esq. late receiver of assessed taxes for Devon and Cornwall.

At Plymouth, aged 85, Mary widow of John Harris, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, and third dau. of the late Philip Rogers Webber, esq. of Buckland House, Devon.

At Cleve House, near Exeter, aged 53, Caroline, third dau. of the late Gilbert Ford, esq. barrister, Lincoln's Inn.

April 4. At Clyst Honiton, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. W. Bagnell, Incumbent of that parish.

April 5. At Stonehouse, aged 31, Lieut. Hotham M'Roden Page (1845).

At Torquay, aged 65, James Palmer, esq. of the Close, Lichfield.

April 7. At Exmouth, on his 80th birthday, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Boles, Col. of the 48th Madras N.I. He was a cadet of 1788, and attained the Colonelcy in 1824.

At Launceston, aged 81, Grace, wife of Thomas Pearse, esq.

At Hill's Court, Mrs. Hart, relict of John Hart, esq.

Walter Lamble Prettyjohn, esq. of Whimpstone, near Modbury.

At Plymouth, aged 51, George Nason, esq. on the half-pay of the 65th Foot.

At Weston, Helen, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Leir, esq.

April 9. At Exeter, aged 76, James Creswell, esq.

DORSET.—*March 18.* At Weymouth, aged 51, Mary, relict of Capt. Henry Beavan, of Kingston, Herefordshire.

April 7. Aged 17, Charles, only son of the late C. Eldridge, esq. of Dorchester.

April 10. Aged 81, William Binns, of Poole, formerly of Regent-st. London, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

DURHAM.—*March 10.* At Wester Hall, aged 83, John Smith, esq.

March 11. At Durham, Mabel, relict of Christopher Lonsdale, esq. of Arlow Banks, Barnard Castle.

March 30. At Sunderland, Mary, wife James Laing, esq.

April 10. At Sedgfield, aged 74, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Ord, esq. of Sands.

ESSEX.—*March 25.* At Walthamstow, aged 67, John Foulger, esq.

At the house of her son the Rev. T. L. Ramsden, East Ham, aged 71, Mary, relict of Thomas Ramsden, esq. of the College of Physicians.

March 30. Aged 48, Peter Mallord, jun. son of Peter Mallord, esq. of Woodford.

April 6. At Southend, from a fall from his horse, Comm. Arthur Grant, R.N. (1846), inspecting commander of the coast guard station, Southend. He passed his examination in 1829, was made a Lieut. May, 1836, was promoted to the rank of Comm. from the Fisgard 42, when in the Pacific, and last served afloat as second Captain of the Superb 80.

April 9. At Hawkesley park, Amy-Letitia, relict of Barrington Oaldham Purris, esq. late of the 14th Bengal Inf. and of Porters hall, Essex, and Beccles, Suffolk, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nath. Colville, D.D.

At St. Leonard's, aged 32, William Alexander Kortright, esq. third son of Cornelius Kortright, esq. late of Porto Rico.

GLoucester.—*March 14.* At Clifton, aged 59, P. A. Taylor, esq. of Croydon.

March 17. Laura, infant dau. and on the 23d, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Whalley, of Toddington Vicarage, and third dau. of the late Rev. J. S. Sawbridge, Rector of Welford, Berkshire.

At Abwell, near Berkeley, aged 63, Harriet, wife of Lieut. William Bailey, R.N. and dau. of the late W. J. Ellis, esq.

March 19. At Clifton, aged 56, Major Geo. Henry Robinson, 34th Bengal N. Inf.

March 20. At Willsbridge, aged 57, William Ford, esq.

Mary, youngest dau. of William Craven, esq. by falling from the St. Vincent's Rocks, at the "Lion's Point."

March 23. At Wraxhall lodge, near Bristol, Charlotte, eldest surviving dau. of the late Anthony Chapman, esq. of Gunville, Dorset.

March 29. At Ashley farm, near Bristol, Caroline-Jane, relict of Col. Lewis, of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire. She was the dau. and co-heir of Thomas Dyot Skip Bucknall, esq. of Hampton Court, Middx. and was the second wife of Col. Lewis.

March 30. At Cheltenham, Mary-Ann, relict of Henry Butlin, esq.

At Longfords, aged 77, Wm. Playne, esq. At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 62, Daniel Lloyd, esq. Manager of the National Provincial Bank in that town.

Lately. At Tewkesbury, Esther, relict of J. S. Wardour, esq. of Mitton Lodge, and niece of the late W. Phelps, esq. of Buckrup House, near Tewkesbury.

At Leckhampton, aged 81, Jane, relict of George Clarke Forbes, esq. Solicitor-Gen. of St. Kitts and of Nevis.

At the Thrupp, Stroud, aged 71, William Clutterbuck Chambers, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices for Gloucestershire.

April 3. At Bristol, aged 98, Elizabeth, relict of Joshua Taylor, and last surviving sister of the late William Ariel, esq.

HANTS.—*March 14.* At Woodcote, aged 56, Anne, wife of Col. Coles.

March 23. At Ventnor, aged 37, George W. Nickisson, esq. of the Norfolk-road, St. John's Wood.

March 24. At Fareham, aged 72, Elizabeth-Holdsworth, wife of Joseph Padon, esq.

At Southampton, aged 86, Mary-Ann, relict of the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, D.D.

March 30. At Southampton, aged 76, Henrietta, widow of Gen. William Prevost. Aged 62, Lieut. John Wildey, R.N. (1817) of Portsea.

April 1. At Southampton, Mrs. Alfred Lewis, dau. of the late Isaac Cooper, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

At Southampton, aged 19, John-Henry,

eldest son of the late Capt. Mackenzie, of Tovil, near Maidstone.

At the house of his son, the Vicar of Kingsclere, aged 85, Thomas Barnes, esq. formerly of Lloyd's, London, and of the Crescent, Greenwich.

April 5. At Brockhurst, near Gosport, aged 70, the wife of William Page, esq. magistrate of Gosport.

April 9. At the residence of her father-in-law, Southsea, Eliza, wife of W. C. Burgess, esq. Royal Engineer department, Grenada.

HEREFORD.—*March 28.* At Hereford, aged 68, George Rodney Purdon, esq. late of the 14th Dragoons, second son of the late Charles Purdon, esq. of Lisnabin.

HERTS.—*Lately.* John Baron, esq. of Gosmore, Hitchin, a magistrate for the county. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793.

HUNTINGDON.—*April 9.* At Kimbolton, aged 66, Benedicta, widow of Capt. Thomas Gill, R.N. of Brock Hall.

KENT.—*March 12.* At Shooter's-hill, aged 95, Nicholas Cheminant, esq. late of Deptford.

March 13. At Deal, aged 96, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Admiral John Bray.

March 16. At Dover, Ann, relict of Thomas Forster, esq. of Adderstone house, Northumberland, Deputy Lieut.

March 17. At Canterbury, aged 72, Edward Scudamore, esq. M.D. one of the Physicians of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

March 21. At Gravesend, aged 65, Evan Smith, esq. of the firm of Fuller and Smith, Mill-wall, Poplar.

March 22. At Faversham, aged 80, Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Shepherd, esq.

March 23. At Chapel-hill-house, Isle of Thanet, aged 78, C. D. Hayes, esq.

At Margate, aged 77, Wm. Cobb, esq.

March 26. At Deal, aged 78, Edward Spencer Curling, Knight of the Netherlands Order of the Lion, and many years Consul at Deal for that kingdom.

Lately. At Rochester, aged 80, Mrs. Boys, widow of Col. Boys.

April 1. At Sydenham, aged 68, Charlotte-Savery, wife of Ralph Price, esq. 2d son of the first Sir Charles Price, Bart. alderman of London.

April 4. At Canterbury, aged 80, Diana, widow of Capt. Pierce Butler, 52nd regt. of foot.

April 5. At Ickham, aged 56, George Neame, esq.

At Tenterden, aged 81, Vandeleur Mills, esq. formerly Captain in the Kent militia, and a great number of years an active magistrate.

April 6. At Ramsgate, aged 30, Ralph Ashton, esq.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 56, Anna-Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Fauquier, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.

April 10. At Ramsgate, aged 33, Henry Frederick Hodson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*March 10.* At Everton, aged 72, Anna-Maria, wife of the Ven. Jon. Brooks, Archdeacon of Liverpool.

March 18. At Aughton, in his 29th year, William Camden Roberts, the third and eldest surviving son of Mr. W. J. Roberts.

March 20. Aged 62, John Worthington, esq. of Collier-hill, Hollinwood, near Manchester.

March 26. Aged 51, Mary, wife of Hardman Earle, esq. of Allerton-tower.

March 31. At Halewood-house, aged 43, Richard Gardner, esq.

At Liverpool, drowned, whilst attempting to land from a steamer, Mr. Lowndes, judge of the Liverpool County Court.

April 2. Aged 32, Anna-Maria, wife of Robert Needham Philips, esq. of the Park, near Manchester, and daughter of Joseph Brooks Yates, esq. of West Dingle, near Liverpool.

April 3. Aged 60, John Holford, esq. of Rusholme Hall, near Manchester.

April 11. At Liverpool, aged 69, Sir George Drinkwater, of that town, and of Kirby, I. Man. He was the eldest son of James Drinkwater, esq. mayor of Liverpool in 1810, and was himself mayor in 1830, and then knighted on presenting an address to King William IV. on his accession. He was unmarried.

LEICESTER.—*March 19.* Killed by a fall from his pony, aged 8, Frederick Charles, Baron Von Langen, only child of the Baron Von Langen, of Ratcliffe Hall.

March 21. At Grace Dieu Warren, aged 36, Sophia-Lucy, wife of George Dudley Ryder, esq. She was the youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Sargent, was married in 1834, and has left several children.

April 2. At Great Bowden, aged 83, Poyntz Owsley Adams, esq. solicitor, Market Harborough.

LINCOLN.—*April 4.* At Norton-place, aged 70, Frances Harrison, dau. and co-heiress of the late John Harrison, of Norton Place, and aunt to Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, Bart. M.P.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 16.* At Hillingdon End, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Grange.

March 18. At Isleworth, aged 57, William Hutchinson, esq. M.D. fourth son of the late Capt. Emanuel Hutchinson.

March 20. At Harrow, aged 38, Julia-Georgiana, wife of A. M. Perkins, esq. of Regent-sq.

March 24. At Yews, Tottenham, aged 77, James Dean, esq.

April 4. At Twickenham-common, Fannia, relict of Col. J. W. Mallett, C.B.

At the Vineyard, Uxbridge, aged 80, George Hale, esq.

NORFOLK.—*March 17.* At Great Yarmouth, aged 77, Mary, wife of Dawson Turner, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. She was the daughter of Wm. Palgrave, esq. of Coltishall, in Norfolk, and sister to Wm. Palgrave, esq. Collector of His Majesty's Customs in Yarmouth; and was married in 1796. In the performance of her duty to her Maker and her fellow-creatures, she was most exemplary; a kind friend, a tender mother, and devoted wife. In all the learned and elegant pursuits of her highly distinguished husband, she was his indefatigable helpmate; and he has been frequently heard to declare that if he had succeeded in attaining any celebrity in science, in literature, or the arts, he had been mainly indebted for it to her taste and judgment, and unwearied perseverance. Her etchings, and those of her accomplished daughters, fill several volumes. Her portrait, with those of Mr. Dawson Turner and her daughters Lady Hooker and Lady Palgrave, forms a family group in a picture by T. Philipps, R.A.; and it occurs, we believe, more than once among the etchings to which we have alluded.

March 22. At Little Plumstead Hall, aged 75, Sophia, widow of Philip Stevens, esq. Adm. of the Red Squadron.

April 1. At Holverstun Hall, aged 71, George Barham, esq.

April 2. At Dickleburgh, aged 73, Robert Dover, esq.

April 3. At Great Yarmouth, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Killett, sister of the Rev. William Killett, Vicar of Benninghall.

April 6. At Reedham, aged 37, Mr. William Newall, manager of the Norfolk division of the Eastern Counties Railway. He had been with the engineer to inspect a bridge, which was reported out of repair, and was returning on the little express engine called the Eagle. Having neglected to telegraph their approach to the station, and fearing a collision with a goods train, he imprudently jumped off, when his boot caught the ledge of the car and threw him under the engine, which passed over him, causing his instant death. His loss has occasioned very general regret.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May 2, 1848.* At Brampton Ash, aged 20, Mary-Ann; on the 7th, aged 18, George William; on the 22d *July* last, aged 15, Robert; *Aug. 29, 1849,* aged 17, Elizabeth; on *Feb. 27, 1850,* aged 14, James, the last surviving son; and *March 31,* aged 47, Mary Ann,

wife of Mr. James Attenborough, and mother of the above five children, leaving a disconsolate husband and one daughter.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 17.* At Fenham, the seat of her father, Col. Bell, Mildreda-Eliza, wife of Matthew R. Bigge, esq. younger son of the late C. W. Bigge, esq. of Linden.

NOTTS.—*March 8.* At Newark, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Freer, of Hoxton Lodge, Colnbrook, Bucks.

March 15. At Lenton, aged 44, Caroline, dau. of the late Matthew Needham, esq. of Lenton.

March 16. At Worksop, aged 59, Henry Owen, esq.

March 25. At Stanford Parsonage, aged 77, Lydia-Boughton, relict of Richard Samuel Francis Dashwood.

April 9. At Mansfield, aged 58, Eliza-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. William Rawlins, M.A. Rector of Teversal.

OXFORD.—*March 2.* At Banbury, aged 21, Joseph, eldest son of Joseph Ashby Gillett, banker.

March 28. Aged 54, Thomas Mallam, esq. one of the aldermen and magistrates of Oxford.

April 1. Aged 77, Jane, widow of Crews Dudley, esq. solicitor, Oxford.

April 8. At Witney, aged 36, William, second son of John Early, esq.

SALOP.—*March 20.* At Coalbrookdale, aged 66, Francis Darby, esq.

SOMERSET.—*March 8.* At Bath, aged 29, Amy-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Sam. Whittock, esq. of Hanham Hall, and of Barre's-court, Glouc.

At Bath, aged 70, Griffith Jones, esq. of the Junior United Service Club, and Assistant Inspector of Military Hospitals.

March 14. At Bath, Sarah-Louisa, widow of James Cruttwell, esq.

March 19. At Bath, aged 41, Henry Armstrong, esq. late of Southwark.

March 20. At Taunton, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. C. Spencer, R.N.

At Bath, aged 82, Anne-Alethea, relict of George Franklyn, esq. of Clifton.

March 21. At Weston super Mare, aged 46, G. Pollard, esq. of Cirencester.

March 22. At Bath, aged 71, Major William Bird Bleamire.

March 29. Alicia-Maria, wife of the Rev. Thomas F. Horsford, of Bath.

At Bath, Mary, eldest dau. of J. T. O'Brien, esq.

April 4. At Bath, Ann, relict of Major-Gen. John Wells Fast, of the Bengal army, who died in 1849.

At Bath, Sarah, only surviving sister of the late Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, Bart.

April 5. At the Manor House, Compton Dando, near Keynsham, at an advanced

age, Michel Rogers, esq. In early life he served in the Northampton and Gloucester regiments. His estate of Lota, in the county of Cork, of which he was lord of the manor, and various others, devolve now to his son, Wm. Kissane Rogers, esq.

STAFFORD.—*March 30.* At Stoke-upon-Trent, John, eldest son of the late W. H. Moreland, esq. of Liverpool.

SURREY.—*March 18.* At Croydon, Sarah, widow of William Sanders Robinson, esq.

March 21. At Richmond, aged 68, John Lambert, esq. late of Tavistock-sq.

March 25. Aged 83, Mrs. Day, of Marsh-gate, Richmond.

March 31. Aged 76, James Stevens, esq. of Farnham.

April 2. At Upper Tooting, aged 63, Charlotte, wife of Hugh Hamilton Mortimer, esq.

April 8. Miss Elizabeth Russell, of Reigate, formerly of Holland House, Nutfield.

SUSSEX.—*March 13.* At Middleton House, near Lewes, aged 88, Mrs. Maria Ward, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Ward, esq. of Wimpole-st. London.

March 17. At Brighton, aged 52, Ellen-Kezia, widow of Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

March 20. At Brighton, aged 74, Jane, relict of Henry Clements Ellis, esq. of Carrickfergus.

March 22. At Brighton, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of William Baillie, esq. one of the Commissioners of Stamps.

At Brighton, aged 46, Thos. Tuck, esq.

March 23. At Rye, aged 39, Thomas Jenner, esq. solicitor.

March 24. At Brighton, aged 72, of apoplexy, William Linton, esq.

March 30. At Brighton, aged 20, Lt. Charles Fleming Steuart, 62d Reg.

April 3. At Lewes, aged 66, John Langford, esq.

April 7. At Brighton, Martha, relict of the Rev. Edward Green, Rector of Burford, Salop.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 12.* At Prior's Marston, Eliz.-Jane, wife of J. P. Wright, esq. only child of Samuel Vanderplank, esq. of Long Buckby, Northamptonsh.

March 6. At John Hardy, esq.'s banker, Bridge-street, Stratford-on-Avon, aged 75, Miss Sarah Hyatt.

March 17. At Warwick-road, Stratford-on-Avon, aged 51, Edw. Getley, esq.

March 18. Aged 86, Charles Weston, esq. of Canley.

At Kenilworth, aged 65, Marian, widow of Robert Simpson, esq. of Kenilworth.

March 22. At Birmingham, aged 93, Dorothy, widow of John Webb, esq. Proctor.

March 28. At Pailton House, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Rev. R. B. Podmore.

WESTMERLAND.—*March 25.* At Ambleside, aged 46, Charles Herbert White, esq. late Capt. 8th Bengal Light Cavalry.

April 4. At Kendal, aged 52, Thompson Bindloss, esq. alderman of the borough.

April 5. At Kendal, aged 86, Ann, relict of Arthur Shepherd, esq. of Shaw End.

WILTS.—*March 22.* At Ludwell, aged 22, Sophia-Holloway, wife of the Rev. Edward Hill, Curate of Charlton in Donhead St. Mary.

Lately. Miss Charlotte Nicholas, eldest dau. of Robt. Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, formerly M.P. for Cricklade, and Chairman of the Board of Excise.

WORCESTER.—At Worcester, drowned in the Avon, aged 71, William Thorne, esq. of Cheltenham.

April 2. At the Lower Court, Cothelridge, aged 87, Hannah, relict of George Deakin, esq.

April 12. At Worcester, aged 79, Mary, relict of James Wakeman, esq.

YORK.—*March 19.* Cadwallader James Smith Dodsworth, fourth son of Sir Chas. Dodsworth, Bart. of Thornton Hall and Newland Park.

At Rilston, near Skipton-in-Craven, aged 60, Richard Waddilove, esq.

March 22. At Yarm, aged 68, George Hickes, esq.

March 24. At York, aged 83, John Catton, esq. formerly an eminent merchant.

March 28. At Scarborough, George Davies, esq. aged 84, formerly a merchant at Gibraltar.

March 30. At Scarbro', aged 70, Hannah, relict of John Wailes, esq. of Rounton Grange, Cleveland.

Lately. At Scarborough, aged 48, John Wormald, esq. of Cookridge Hall, a distinguished member of the Melton Hunt.

April 5. Aged 64, Mr. Joseph Ross, of Halifax, uncle to Mr. John Ross Coulthart, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, banker. Mr. Ross was the youngest son of the late John Ross, esq. of Dalton, Dumfriesshire, a descendant of the Rosses of Halkhead, Renfrewshire, by Margaret, his wife, dau. of the late Alexander Glendinning, esq. of Isle; his surviving brother and sisters being, Alexander Ross, esq. of Captaintown, stewartry Kirkcudbright; Agnes, relict of the late Thomas Hewitson, esq. of Bolton, Cumberland; Helen, relict of the late William Coulthart, esq. of Coulthart, Wigtownshire, and of Collyn, Dumfriesshire; and Margaret, relict of the late William Irving, esq. of Keir, Dumfriesshire. Mr. Ross leaves issue by his wife Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Beale, esq. of Willington,

Derbyshire, four daughters, namely, Anne, Mary, Margaret-Glendinning, and Helen-Coulthart, a fifth dau. Elizabeth, having died so recently as the 7th Feb. last.

April 6. At the house of James Russell, esq. of Heworth Moor, near York, aged 20, Thomas, only son of Thomas Dykes, esq. of Hull.

April 7. At Fulford, near York, aged 27, Ann, relict of T. Storer, esq. of Rothbury.

WALES.—*March 20.* At Berth, near Ruthin, Thomas Lloyd Fletcher, esq. Major of the Royal Flint Militia, third son of the late Phillips Lloyd Fletcher, esq. of Gwernhaylod.

March 28. At Bangor, aged 63, Robert Crighton, esq. Cashier of the Old Bank.

March 31. At Coedhelen, near Carnarvon, aged 78, Rice Thomas, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*March 4.* Aged 61, Mr. James Laidlaw, for more than thirty years one of the most extensive sheep-farmers in the Highlands, and known also as a member of a family on the "Braes of Yarrow," beloved for their virtues and talents, and immortalised by their intimacy with Sir Walter Scott. He was first taught his letters by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who was ten years in the service of the father of deceased.

At Kinnordy, Forfarshire, aged 75, Frances, widow of Charles Lyell, esq. of Kinnordy; a memoir of whom was given in our January number, p. 90. She was the only dau. of Thomas Smith, esq. of Maker Hall, Swaledale, and was married in 1796.

March 9. At Aberdeen, aged 58, James Hadden, esq.

March 11. At Edinburgh, Edmund Frederick Sheppard, esq. formerly of Ipswich. He was the second son of the Rev. Revett Sheppard, Rector of Thwaite in Suffolk, who died in 1830, and grandson of John Sheppard, esq. of the High House, Ash Campsey, Suffolk.

March 14. At Largs, Arthur-Henry-Cave, youngest son of Comm. W. S. Thomas, R.N.

March 17. At Glasgow, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late James Towers, esq. Professor of Midwifery in that Univ.

March 30. At Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Charles Hugh James, esq. Surgeon of the 3th Reg. of Foot, and dau. of Major John Mackenzie, of Hilton and Bengal estab.

April 7. At Forres, Eliza-Ann, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Louis Grant, of Aucharnneck.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 13.* At Dublin, Sarah, wife of Henry Bowles, esq. and sister to the late Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart.

At Dublin, John Armstrong, eldest son

of the late John Deering, esq. Q.C. of Derrybrusk, co. Fermanagh.

Feb. 22. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Cloney, of Graigue, co. Kilkenny, better known to the public as "General Cloney," who in the insurrection of 1798 commanded a brigade of the insurgent army in most of their southern engagements, and has left behind, in his well-known "Personal Narrative," an interesting account of his adventures "by flood and field" at that eventful period. Since '98 the rebel chief remained in private life, except that he occasionally emerged to lead a body of "Graigue hurlers" at the monster gatherings of the "Liberator."

Feb. 23. At Ballybrack, in his 87th year, Maurice O'Connell, esq. Captain in the Irish brigade, and nephew of the late Baron O'Connell, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

Feb. 29. At Rockfort House, co. Donegal, Matilda-Doria, wife of Wm. Ogilby, esq. of Liscleen House, co. Tyrone, and Hanover Terrace, Regent's park, dau. of the late Marquess di Spineto.

March 2. Coote Mulloy, esq. D.L. of Oak-port, co. Roscommon. He was the eldest son of William Mulloy, esq. by Frances, youngest dau. of Arthur French, esq. M.P. of French Park.

March 13. At Monellan House, Donegal, Lady Mary Hewitt, wife of the Hon. James Hewitt, eldest son of Lord Lifford, and sister to the Earl of Gosford. She was the eldest dau. of the late Earl, by Mary, only dau. of Robert Sparrow, esq. was married in 1835, and has left a numerous family.

Lately. R. W. Cooper, esq. of Longford Lodge, Kingstown, and Dunboden Park, co. Westmeath, Vice-Commodore of the royal St. George's Yacht Club. He once won the Queen's Cup at Cowes in the Eudora, since which he had one of the finest cutters afloat, the Vandal, of 107 tons. He also held high masonic rank.

At Cavanreagh, near Draperstown, aged 100, Martha, relict of William Phillips, esq.

April 6. Richard Howard, eldest son of the late Wm. Burgess, M.D., M.R.C.S., Clonmel.

JERSEY.—*Feb. 17.* At St. Helier's, aged 51, Mary, the beloved wife of George Dawes, esq. R.N.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan. 10.* At Calcutta, Edward B. Ryan, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

Jan. 17. At Bombay, Sarah-Louisa, wife of Henry Dunne Glasse, esq. 19th regt. N. I., and fourth dau. of the late Capt. Southey, R.N. of Canterbury.

Jan. 23. At Calcutta, aged 36, James Stewart Blaikie Scott, esq.

Jan. 27. At Bombay, Thomas Lloyd,

Capt. H.M. 10th Hussars, second surviving son of John Lloyd, esq. late of Tonbridge Wells.

Jan. 29. At Barrackpore, aged 22, Ensign George Babington Pearson, 44th Bengal N. I. third surviving son of H. R. Pearson, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.

Jan. 30. At Ossoor, Walter Elliott Lockhart, esq. Civil Service, Madras, third son of the late W. Lockhart, esq. of Cleg-horn and Borthwickbrae.

Feb. 5. At Cuddapah, aged 23, Lieut. Robert J. M. Elliot, 6th Madras Light Cav. youngest son of the late John Elliot, esq. of Pimlico Lodge.

Feb. 14. At Futtighur, aged 53, Major Robert Wroughton, 69th Bengal Inf. late Deputy Surveyor General of India.

Feb. 16. At Wuzeerabad, Lieut. Alexander Robert Moubray, H.M. 24th Reg. fifth and youngest son of Captain Moubray, of Greenwich Hospital.

Feb. 17. At Kamptee, aged 23, Lieut. James Colebrook Vaughan, 9th Madras Inf. youngest son of the late Archdeacon Vaughan.

Feb. 20. At Madras, Louisa-Burton, wife of John Scott, esq. M.D. dau. of the Rev. John Watson, D.D. Vicar of Denford, Northamptonshire.

Feb. 25. Aged 33, Eliza-Maria, wife of Alfred Parker, esq. of Calcutta, and dau. of Henry Barrow, esq. of Charlton, formerly of the Bengal establishment.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan. 24.* At Tobago, aged 32, William Alexander Martin, esq. youngest and only surviving son of the late W. A. Martin, esq. W.S. of Edinburgh.

Jan. 31. At his son-in-law's, Francis H. Moxsy, esq. Jamaica, aged 77, Francis Hill, esq. late of Broxbourne, Herts.

Feb. 2. At Dominica, Edward Herbert, eldest son of Edward Collins Woodbridge, esq.

March 1. In Jamaica, Thos. Reynolds, esq. third son of the late Wm. Reynolds, esq. of Catherine Mount Estate, and Milford-house, Hants.

March 3. In Jamaica, the Hon. Thos. James Bernard, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions for St. Ann's District, and Member of the Council.

ABROAD.—In *August* last, wrecked on his passage from New Zealand to Akaroa, Edward Young, esq. surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. William Young, late Vicar of Layston, Herts.

Sept. 20. At Sydney, New South Wales, Martha, wife of William Hanrott Cory, esq. formerly of London, and dau. of the late Ambrose Palmer, esq. of Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth.

Oct. 22. At Sydney, aged 26, William Brooks King, jun. esq. B.A. younger son

of James Bryan King, esq. late of Portland, Jamaica.

Dec. 6. On the coast of Africa, William Roberts, Surgeon R.N. of her Majesty's steamer Phoenix, eldest son of Mr. Roberts, Gosport.

Dec. 7. On board H.M.S. Phoenix, aged 20, Mr. William Templer, Midshipman, second son of John Line Templer, esq. of Torrhill, Ivybridge. He had previously served three years on the African coast in H.M.S. Favourite, and six in the service.

Dec. 14. In South Australia, aged 48, John Cotton, esq. third son of the late William Cotton, esq. of the Custom House, London.

Dec. 28. At Dawn, Upper Canada, aged 42, Philip, youngest son of the late Peter Nouaille, esq. of Sevenoaks.

Dec. 29. At Cradock, Cape of Good Hope, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Anthony Highmore, jun. esq. of Hampstead.

Dec. 30. At San Francisco, Francis, son of Sir C. Forbes.

Jan. 12. In the Mozambique Channel, on board the Earl of Balcarras, from Bombay, aged 19, J. H. C. Loft, esq. Lieut. H.M. 64th Regt. eldest son of the late Thomas Capel Loft, esq. 92d Highlanders.

Jan. 26. At Versailles, aged 71, Robert Dundas Boyd, esq.

Jan. 28. At Naples, aged 18, Stephana-Fussell, eldest dau. of Charles Bayly, esq. late of Frome, Somerset.

Jan. 29. At Nice, Miss Enfilia Olivia Lockhart Macdonald, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee, Carnwath, and Largie, Bart.

Jan. 31. At Smyrna, at the house of her brother Charlton Whittall, esq. aged 48, Miss Whittall.

Lately. In New South Wales, Mr. Wainwright, many years ago known as the "James Weathercock" of the "London Magazine," and the story of whose extraordinary criminal career has been recently revived by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton in his "Lucretia," and by the more matter-of-fact revelations of Mr. Justice Talfourd in his "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb."

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
March 30 .	483	404	277	3	1167	600	567	1431
April 6 .	466	355	301	2	1124	560	564	1343
„ 13 .	388	293	210	2	893	459	434	1473
„ 20 .	377	296	193	—	866	434	432	1471

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
42 2	22 4	16 6	21 7	22 8	27 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

The hop trade is in a quiet state.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 26:—

Beasts.....	British, 3,658.....	Foreign, 326.....	Total, 3,984
Sheep.....	„ 20,760.....	„ 330.....	„ 21,090
Calves.....	„ 126.....	„ 55.....	„ 181
Pigs.....	„ 230.....	„ 0.....	„ 230

COAL MARKET, APRIL 26.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.
26	33	38	32	29, 52
27	35	42	33	, 81
28	35	42	32	, 88
29	38	44	33	30, 08
30	40	50	43	29, 87
31	43	53	46	, 77
A. 1	50	56	52	, 58
2	53	59	52	, 24
3	53	57	51	, 35
4	53	55	57	, 04
5	53	57	51	, 54
6	53	57	52	, 68
7	55	63	52	, 51
8	56	61	51	, 39
9	50	56	48	, 37
10	50	56	47	, 41

Weather.

cloudy, fair
do. do. snow
do. do.
fair
cldy. fair, rn.
do. rain
do. fair, rain
fr. cldy. hy. rn.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
shwry. cldy. fr.
fair, cloudy
do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.
11	51	57	50	29, 49
12	53	41	47	, 55
13	47	47	46	, 82
14	46	54	47	, 84
15	47	54	47	, 38
16	50	52	49	, 49
17	53	59	47	, 72
18	53	61	48	, 93
19	53	55	53	, 99
20	55	56	46	, 57
21	53	55	48	, 65
22	49	53	44	, 89
23	45	52	43	, 95
24	46	52	44	30, 06
25	40	52	46	, 08

Weather.

shwry. cldy. fr.
c. hy. r. hl. tr. lg.
cloudy, rain
do. fair
do. hvy. shrs.
hvy. showers
fair, cloudy
do. do.
cldy. hy. rain
do. fr. do. do.
fair, do. do.
fair, rain
do. do.
do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. & April.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			96						86 pm.	64 66 pm.
30			96½						87 90 pm.	64 67 pm.
1			96¾						90 pm.	65 67 pm.
2			96¾						91 88 pm.	64 67 pm.
3			96				105½		88 91 pm.	64 67 pm.
4			96½						90 pm.	66 68 pm.
5			96½						92 pm.	66 69 pm.
6 205		95½	96½		97¾	8½			92 pm.	67 69 pm.
8 207		95½	96½		97¾	8½			91 94 pm.	70 pm.
9 207		95½	96½		97¾	8½		268	91 94 pm.	69 71 pm.
10 206		95	96		97¾	8½	105½	268	91 94 pm.	70 69 pm.
11 205½		95½	96		97¾	8½		268	91 94 pm.	71 68 pm.
12 207		95½	96		97¾	8½			91 94 pm.	68 70 pm.
13 207		95	95½		97¾	8½			94 92 pm.	68 70 pm.
15 206		94¾	95¾		97	8½		268	94 pm.	68 71 pm.
16 206½		94¾	95¾		96¾	8½	94½	268	92 pm.	68 71 pm.
17 207		94¾	95¾		96¾	8½	94½	105½		68 70 pm.
18 206½		95	95		97	8½		266	92 95 pm.	70 68 pm.
19 207½		95½	96½		97¾	8½	94½			68 70 pm.
20 207½		95½	96½		97¾	8½				70 71 pm.
22 207½		95½	96½		97¾	8½		268	95 92 pm.	69 71 pm.
23 207½		95	95½		97¾	8½			95 pm.	68 70 pm.
24 207½		95½	96½		97¾	8½			93 92 pm.	70 68 pm.
25 207		95½	96½		97¾	8½	94½	267	94 93 pm.	68 70 pm.
26 207½		95½	96½		97¾	8½	105½		95 92 pm.	68 70 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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Throgmorton Street, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1850.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Genealogical Queries—Colophon of the Aldine Martial, 1501 —The late Dean Merewether—Rev. Joseph Eaton—First Edition of the Basilicon Doron	562
Recovery of the lost Accusation of Sir Thomas Wyatt the Poet, by Bishop Bon- ner. By John Bruce, esq. Treas. S.A.	563
Memoir of Jaques Louis Samuel Vincent	570
Christian Iconography and Legendary Art: by J. G. Waller, esq.—iii. Repre- sentations of the Holy Spirit—The Holy Trinity (<i>with Engravings</i>)	574
Sávitri, an Historical Poem from the Sanscrit	580
Documents relating to James Duke of Monmouth	588
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire	590
The Proper Division of "Much Ado about Nothing" into Acts	597
The Life of Inigo Jones: as the Court Dramatist	600
Garbett's Principles of Design in Architecture	608
Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, Vols. II. and III.	611
The Madras Testimonial to Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. (<i>with a Plate</i>) ..	619
The British Museum Catalogue	620
NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.—The late Mr. Cottingham's Museum of Mediæval Art—Mr. Wehnert's Caxton Picture—Defects in Book Postage —Excavations in Progress at the Roman Station at Lyme in Kent—Chinese Banquet of the Dead to the late Empress Dowager—Repair of the Tomb of Chaucer	629
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.—Graham's Antiquities of Iona, 632; Cliffe's Book of North Wales, 634; The Fauconberge Memorial, 634; Shaw's Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, 635; Parker's Ecclesiastical Topography: Oxfordshire, 636; Aiken on War, 636; Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society, 637; Memoirs of Tobias Rustat, 638; Grant's Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh, 640; Oke's Magisterial Formulist	641
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London—King's College, London, 642; The Camden and Shakespeare Societies, 643; Percy Society—Art Union of London, 644; The Soho Mint	646
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—The Archæological Institute, 646; British Archæo- logical Association, 647; Cambridge Antiquarian Society	648
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Proceedings in Parliament, 649; Foreign News, 652; Do- mestic Occurrences	654
Promotions and Preferments, 655; Births and Marriages ..	656
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of Lord Robert Tottenham. Bishop of Clogher; Sir John Edwards, Bart.; Vice-Adm. Hon. H. D. Mackay; Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bathurst; Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway; General Charles Craven; Rear-Admiral Hills; Colonel Weare; Capt. George Smith, R.N.; J. C. Calhoun, Esq.; John Reade, Esq.; George Weiler Poley, Esq.; William Russell, Esq.; William Ramsay Ramsay, Esq.; John Browne, Esq.; Abel Chapman, Esq.; Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol; William Wordsworth, Esq.; Rev. W. L. Bowles; Mr. Josiah French	659—678
CLERGY DECEASED	678
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	680
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in the Metropolis—Markets, 687; Meteorolo- gical Diary—Stocks	688

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with two Fac-simile Plates from the DRAWINGS OF INIGO JONES; an Etching of the DICK TESTIMONIAL; and Wood-Engravings of CHAUCER'S MONUMENT, and various Representations of the HOLY TRINITY, &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. W. D. Bayley requests information upon the two following genealogical queries :

1st. The relationship of *Anne and Thomasine Milward*, the wives of Treville Lambton of Hardwick, to Sir Thomas Milward, Chief Justice of Chester.

2nd. The relationship of *Cradock*, first wife of Richard Floyer of Blackenhall (father by his second of the purchaser of Hints, co. Staff. 1601) and mother of Mrs. Biddulph of Elmhurst, and of *Mary Cradock*, wife of Robert Palmer, Alderman of London, and mother of another Mrs. Biddulph (daughter-in-law to the preceding) to the family of Cradock at Stafford, branches of which settled at Careswell Castle, Wickhambroke, co. Suffolk, and Hartforth, co. Durham.

S. P. requests an explanation of the following colophon of the Aldine edition of Martial, 1501.

QUISQUIS ES QUI QUOQUOMODO
HUIUSCE EXCUSIONIS ERGO
ADVERSUS IERIS, DAM-
NATUS ESTO ET DEUS
ILL. S. V. NE DICAS
TIBI NON PRÆ-
DICTUM.
CAVE.

A Correspondent favours us with the following particulars in completion of the notice of DEAN MEREWETHER in our last Magazine. "The Dean was the elder son of Mr. John Merewether of Blackland, co. Wilts. whose grandfather, John Merewether, M.D. died at Chippenham in 1774, being the only son of John Merewether, of Devizes, M.D. who died in 1724, æt. 69, who attended Bishop Ken in his last illness, and whose daughter, Jane Merewether, married William Hawkins (died 1748), the grandson of Izaak Walton (by his second wife Ann Ken), and the executor and biographer of Bishop Ken. The Dean was the nephew of Henry Alworth Merewether, D.C.L. Serjeant-at-Law, Attorney General to Queen Adelaide, and Recorder of Reading, and the cousin of Henry Alworth Merewether, Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Devizes. His only brother is the Rev. Francis Merewether, Rector of Woolhope, co. Hereford; and his sister Mary Ann is the wife of Samuel Wesley, Mus. Doc. The Dean married Mary Ann, dau. of Baker, of Wiley, co. Wilts. by whom he had six sons and three daughters."

The same Correspondent gives us the following particulars of the Rev. Joseph Eaton, M.A., F.S.A., Minor Canon of

Chester Cathedral, whose death was noticed in our last Mag. p. 549. "He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Eaton, M.A. Rector of Thurstanton in Cheshire, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral, who died in Dec. 1800. The son married in July, 1800, Ann, daughter of Thomas Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall, co. Denbigh, esq. and niece of Alderman Boydell of London, which lady predeceased her husband, and has a monument in Chester Cathedral. He was well acquainted with the antiquities of Cheshire, and assisted the late Dean Cholmondeley in preparing the pedigrees of various families connected with that noble house, and the Dean in Feb. 1810, proposed him as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, paid all the fees, and then announced to him the honour he had long coveted. He afterwards assisted Dr. Ormerod in some of the minor details of the History of Cheshire; and the notices of the Cheshire Clergy of the name of Eaton, mentioned throughout the volumes, were communicated by him. (Vol. iii. p. 444; and vol. i. pref. p. xv.) He and his father had been officially connected with Chester Cathedral nearly a century; and his reminiscences of his own early contemporaries, and his anecdotes of his father's, were, a few years ago, extremely vivid and peculiarly racy. At that time he possessed an acute and vigorous understanding, an accurate and tenacious memory, which became impaired by age, and weakened by physical infirmities. He was also Chapter Clerk to the Cathedral, and during his retention of this office he was presented with numerous testimonials for the improvement he effected in the estates of the Chapter."

O. R. begs to inform "A. RAVEN" (Gent. Mag. for May 1850, p. 458), that one of the seven copies which constituted the first impression of KING JAMES I.'S BASILICON DORON was a few years ago in the possession of Archibald Constable, esq. of Edinburgh. It was seen by Dr. M'Crie, and is mentioned by him in his Life of Melville, ii. 489. Dr. M'Crie states that Mr. Constable's copy was "perhaps the only one" then existing; but this may fairly be doubted. A little inquiry will probably bring others of them to light.

ERRATA.—P. 545, the father of Sir James Edward Smith, though a dissenter, was not a dissenting minister. Page 514, col. 2, for Ulster read Ulbster. Page 553, col. 2, line 7 from foot, for Purris read Purvis.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

RECOVERY OF THE LOST ACCUSATION OF SIR THOMAS WYATT,
THE POET, BY BISHOP BONNER.

THERE are few compositions of the reign of Henry VIII. of a more striking character than the Defence of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in reply to an accusation of high treason preferred against him by Bishop Bonner. As a specimen of the oratory of our forefathers this noble paper stands unrivalled; and, as a proof of the argumentative skill and overpowering wit of Wyatt, "it has contributed," as has been well remarked, "almost as much as his poems to his celebrity." The effect of this singular document is heightened by the circumstance that, in reference to the incident to which it relates, it stands alone. It is the picturesque ruin of a transaction respecting which every other atom of information has perished. In the year 1538 Wyatt was sent by Henry VIII. on an embassy to the Emperor Charles V. Bonner, not then a bishop, and Dr. Haynes, afterwards one of the king's chaplains, were temporarily joined in commission with the gay and gallant poet. They were also accompanied by Mason, afterwards Sir John Mason and Chancellor of Oxford. In 1541, some years after Wyatt's return from his embassy, he was suddenly thrown into the Tower, on a charge of having treasonably miscondacted himself on his mission. He was subjected to a rigorous examination, and was ultimately indicted on this most serious accusation. He was tried, and the paper alluded to was his speech addressed to the jury in his defence. No chronicler or diarist has mentioned or even glanced at this transaction. No letter has yet been found which contains any reference to it. No indict-

ment or record of the trial is known to be preserved. Important as such an incident must be considered when regarded historically, and interesting as it is in reference to the biography of one of the most brilliant characters of the time of Henry VIII., no trace of it has been found save this one paper. A question affecting the life of such a man as Wyatt must have produced some public excitement; it must also have profoundly stirred the hearts of many persons of high position and illustrious merit, connected with him by ties of blood or friendship; persons whose movements and feelings ordinarily set in motion the pens of busy scribblers; but neither its importance nor its attractiveness secured it any memorial. It was left unrecorded, unchronicled, unregistered, and, consequently, became as much unknown, and was as entirely forgotten, as if it had never been.

This fact appeared so extraordinary that we at one time doubted the authenticity of the Defence. Nor was our suspicion lessened by the circumstance that it was first printed by Horace Walpole. But after an inspection of the MS. (Harleian MS. 243), and a full consideration and testing of its contents, all hesitation was abandoned. We cannot dwell upon the reasoning which satisfied us, but we felt it to be perfectly conclusive, and rose from the examination thankful to Gray the poet for having been the first to transcribe the precious relic, and to Walpole for having made it widely known by means of the press.

The Defence is remarkable, on an

account which adds singularity to its other claims upon our notice: it was successful. Wyatt was acquitted, and the jealous tyrant by whose direction the law was put in motion against him gave testimony to the power of Wyatt's eloquence and the invincible character of his many attractive qualities, by re- admitting him into the whirlpool of the court, and rewarding his services and persecutions by grants of offices and lands.

But, after all, the Defence, admirable as it is in all qualities necessary for the purpose at which it was aimed, strong in argument and rich in wit, tells comparatively little about the main incident with which it was connected. We are informed that the accusation proceeded principally from the crafty malice of Bonner, who abused Haynes's simpleness; we are taught to believe that the charge was one of the forgeries of Bonner's mean and paltry jealousy; and we find that, in whatever shape it appeared, it must have rambled out into a variety of particulars difficult to fit into any ordinary charge of high treason, but which threw strong light upon the peculiarities of all the persons mentioned, and gave admirable scope for Wyatt's power of reply. As a mere description, it is picturesque, and extremely amusing. It represents Wyatt as a gay and dashing courtier, full of spirit and fun, ever ready with a joke and an oath, gallantly dressed, and displaying his noble bearing and courtly manners in fine contrast to the plain attire and homely demeanour of his co-ambassadors, a couple of fat priests, whose mean, uncourtier-like behaviour made their elegant coadjutor ashamed of them. Wyatt shrunk from the contemptuous ridicule excited by their manners and appearance. We learn that Wyatt mingled in all the gaieties of life in the places which they visited; that in company with the chief gallants he rode with footcloth and velvet and gilt harness, and partook of all fashionable amusements, the principal being to chat and gossip with the nuns. The brother-priests, meanwhile, were left behind at their lodgings, not conning their paternoster nor hearing mass, for Wyatt accuses them of altogether omitting to attend divine service, "as though it was but a superstition." And yet they

too had their pleasures, or at any event Bonner had, as will hereafter appear.

The whole defence is entertaining and picture-like, but it is the account of only one of the parties to the transaction, and many an inquirer, we venture to say, has longed to see what was really the accusation which called forth such powerful recrimination; many probably have searched for it, and regretted that, save for this one paper, the whole history is a blank. The subsequent career of Bonner (which in spite of the ingenious criticism of Dr. Maitland we cannot but consider to have been most wickedly cruel and discreditable,) creates a prejudice against him, and the genius of the accused, "the delight of the muses and of mankind," produces a feeling in his favour; one is inclined beforehand to believe that "this man," as Wyatt scornfully designates his episcopal accuser, "thought rather to defame . . . than sincerely to accuse;" but still there will lurk in the mind of all honest inquirers a suspicion that if it were not for the unaccountable loss of Bonner's own version of the story, the matter might possibly wear another aspect.

That loss we are now about in great part to supply. Unknown and unobserved, Bonner's own copy of his charges against Wyatt occurs amongst the Petyt MSS. in the Inner Temple library, and some time ago we were kindly permitted to make a transcript of it. The history of the affair turns out to have been as follows. On the 2nd September, 1538, Bonner, being then at Blois, wrote home to Cromwell, who was at that time the king's chief minister and favourite, a letter of crimination against Wyatt. This is the letter of which Bonner's copy exists, and which we are now about to print. Cromwell was too wise to call Wyatt to account publicly on such an accusation, although some passages in Wyatt's defence shew that the prime minister communicated privately with him upon the subject. It is clear that Wyatt knew that Bonner had written letters against him to Cromwell, and that he was anxious to return to England to defend himself. Wyatt also suspected, what it is also plain from the following letter was the case, that Cromwell desired Bonner to observe and advertise him respect-

ing Wyatt's conduct; but Cromwell's intention in this direction was rather, it would seem, in order that he might be the better able to judge of Wyatt's ability than with any unfriendly design of trumping up an accusation against him. It was Cromwell's wish that Wyatt himself should have played the same part towards bishop Gardiner, then ambassador to France. Wyatt's spirit revolted against the employment, but the supple Bonner had no such scruples. Against Gardiner, as well as against Wyatt, by means of Bonner "and one Barnaby," (probably Barnaby Fitzpatrick, and the same messenger to whose care Bonner entrusted his letter against Wyatt,) a rare "tragedy and suspicion," as Wyatt terms it, was stirred up.*

Whilst Cromwell lived Wyatt was safe; but, on his fall in 1540, either Bonner renewed his accusation, or his previous letter came to knowledge on the inspection of Cromwell's papers. Bonner, Haynes, and Mason, were examined by the Council. The two latter added to Bonner's previous accusation a charge of holding intelligence with cardinal Pole. Wyatt was now sent to the Tower, examined upon interrogatories, and put upon his trial. It was now also that he uttered his celebrated Defence.

Requesting our readers to bear in mind that such was the course of the transaction, we will here introduce Bonner's Letter, reserving a few comments upon it for the conclusion of our paper.

LETTER FROM BISHOP BONNER TO
CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX.

[Petyt MS. No. 47, fo. 9.]

The Copie of my letters sent from
Blose by Barnabye, *secundo Septembris*.

Beyng sorie, on the oon side, that I shulde mislike any thing in such an excellent witte as Mr. Wyat hath, with singuler and many good qualitees, and bounden, yet, on the other side, truelie and sincerelie to serue my souereigne lorde, and likewise to aduertise your honorable good lordship, commanding me

so to doo, I shall, as the tyme and lacke of leaser will serue, brieflie touche diuerse things wherein I can not commende but myslike the doying of Mr. Wyat, not dowing but my college Mr. Haynes hath all redie at lenth declared fully and plenteously the same unto your good Lordship.

But this shall I right humbly beseeche your good lordship, if ye shall perceyve this witte and qualitees of Mr. Wyat may be soo purged from fawtes that they may serue to the honour and profit of the kings highnes, this my doying may be taken but for the discharging of my dutie and the profite of that ientilman, who surelie I doo love well for his good qualitees, and am sorie that by evill companye, and counsaill of that unthriftie bodye Mason,† he is this corrupted.

First, it may like your lordship to understande, that in our seconde audience with themperour, wher Mr. Heynes and I declared de *potestate pontificis et de concilio*, as heretofore we have written, we mysliked Mr. Wyat, for that not only afor but also after he discouraged us greatly, sayng, "Ye shall doo noo good with themperour, I knowe it, and I have tolde the king myself in my lettres that he lawneth the soore befor it be ripe;" and ouer this, when themperour in this seconde audience gave us answer as we in our other letters haue writte, Mr. Wyat nothing earnestlie stake‡ in it, nor desired effectually themperour to heare us further, or to committe the matter to othir and they to make relation to his maiestie; but incontinentlie upon themperours answer, ye and afor themperour self had utterlie discouraged us, he said, setting forth oolde things begoun by hymself and passing over ours, "Sire, albeit here your maiestie giffeth us but small hope touching our requests, yet the kings maiestie, hauing protested esones not to be at any counsell to be indicted by the bishop of Rome, will repose neuertheles in your maiesties former promise;" and thus, leving themperour and retorning with us, he tolde us by the waye, "Ye haue sponne a faire threde. I knewe well enoughe how you shulde spede;" and he spake the wordes soo as though he reioysed that we hadde not spedde, lest our speding shuld haue been a dispraise to hym, who speking afore therein could not preuaile.

II. I myslike Mr. Wyat that sending lettres to Mr. Mason, whiche by chaunce I saw, did out of Englund write, that he

* See Foxe's Martyrs, v. 150, edit. 1838.

† This "unthriftie body" was afterwards Sir John Mason, privy counsellor from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, and Chancellor of Oxford. Camden terms him "vir gravis atque eruditus, ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum incubator maximus." He died in 1566. Abingdon, his native town, was greatly benefited by his liberality.

‡ So in MS. for "stuck."

was made a God here with the king and his counsaill, and bade Mason speke boldely, for he was in comission as well as we, and that in his commendations he willed Mason to make theym unto us, but not shewe us his lettere.

III. I myslike Mr. Wyat that at his retourn out of Englande, and his arrivall at Marseilles the xiiijth of Julie about noone, he did, soo sone as he had dyned with us in the galee,* goo alone to Grandevile† first and afterwards to themperour, neyther making us pryve what he wolde saye, nor contented to take us with hym to hear what shuld be sayed; which he might have doon well if he truelie and playnelie intended to procede. But, doynge things after this sort, they may tell after what they lyst, and soo in like wise write and deceyve their Mr. that putteth theym in trust. And, surelie, both Mr. Wyot and Mason were desirous to haue had us goon, and that they made our comynge not to be by the waye of ambassadours, but oonlie to tell themperour *de potestate pape et de concilio*, and hauing his answer to departe, as Mason hymselfe tolde me.

IV. I myslike that Mr. Wyat, hauyng receyued lettres by Barneby from the Kings highnes, a litle afor our departure from Barcelone, to expostulate with themperour for the placing of the kings highnes, and unkynde handelinge of his grace in this trewes lately concluded, and hauyng occasion to doo it befor our departure, and in our presence, he went alone to Grandevile, and, at his retourne thense, said, he had tolde hym how he had receyued lettres from the king to expostulate with themperour, and that Grandevile said, "What! yet moor expostulation?" "Ye faithe," quoth he "for the vnkynde handelinge of the king in the treatie of trewes." Whether he said soo, yea or nay, I can not tell, but this he said further to us, and I beleve in that he said very truthe, "I have procured with Grandevile that to morrow, saynt James eve, you shall haue audience and libertie to take your leave;" and then he made as thoughe at that tyme he wold goo with us hymself. But the day folowing, a litle befor evensonge, Mr. Wyot cam to our lodging and sayd, that themperour had sent for us (messynger other than hym self we sawe noon), and he sayd withall, that themperour wold not haue hym to comme as then with us, but wold speke with hym the next day,

and us to comme alone, whiche we did. And the morowe next after (whiche was Saynt James day) Mr. Wyot hym self repayred to themperours lodging and from thence to Jonkaes, a place of nunnes, wher the fest and solempnite was kept, talking with themperour all the waye, and after such mery sorte and fashion that expostulation was turned to obliuion. Barnabie did tell us thereof, and wooll agayn tell it if he be requyred, and Mr. Wyot hymselfe reioysed at the same at dyner. And surelie that is a great marke that he shoteth at, to please themperour and Grandevile, and to be noted to be in themperours fauour, whom he magnifieth aboue all mesure. And the not goyng of Mr. Wyot with us to take our leave, especially hauyng thereon occasion to expostulate, and the next day his goyng aloon after suche ioyfull maner, engendring in my heade, as I tolde Mr. Heynes, that Mr. Wyot sincerelie proceeded not, but was lothe we shulde eyther here or see the manner of his proceeding and doynge in that expostulation, for, as I tolde Mr. Heynes, if Mr. Wyot intended to procede after a sincere sorte, why wold he be lothe to haue us in companie, who might be a good declaration for hym if he earnestlie did set his maisters commandement forward.

V. I mislike that Mr. Wyat, in his communication touching his legation with themperour, dooth often call to his remembrance his emprisonement in the Towere,‡ which semeth soo to sticke in his stomacke that he can not forget it; and his manner of speking therein is after this sorte, "Goddess bludde! was not that a pretie sending of me ambassadour to themperour, first to put me into the Tower, and then furthewith to send me hither? This was a waye indeede to get me credite here. By godds precieuse bludde, I had rather the king shuld set me in Newgate then soo doo."

VI. I mislike that Mr. Wyat, comonyng of his expense, semeth gratlie to charge the kinge, as who saythe he spendeth his goodes and solde his lande to doo his grace seruice, not hauyng of the kings highnes to beare it. Where, in very dede, if he were a good husbnde, the dietts of iiij. marks wold fynde his house that he kepeth after a fer other sorte than it is kepte.§ But the trouthe is, hym self is giffen all upon pleasure, and spending vnthriftlye apou nunnes ther, that all the

* Galley.

† Cardinal Granvelle.

‡ Wyatt was confined in the Tower for some months in 1535, or early in the following year. The cause is not precisely ascertained, but it arose out of a quarrel with the Duke of Suffolk.

§ Wyatt made frequent representations upon this subject to Cromwell. But his details do not savour of the unthrift which Bonner attributes to him. "My house

world knoweth this, and Mason and other of his house spende apon harlotts on the other side, soo that all will cum to nought; his honest seruauents greatlie pyteyng hym and lamenting to other that all will comme to nought.

VII. I mislike Mr. Wyat that he hath been and is so earnestly set to aunance and bringe to passe themperoures overtures to the kinges highnes of marriage, that because the kinges maiestie will not rowndelie accept theym, and out of hande ioyne with themperour, semblable as he coveted and travayled in England, putting themperour in great expectation and hoope thereof, he forbereeth not to make exclamations and after this sorte. "By goddes bludde, ye shall see the kinge our maister cast out at the carts tail, and if he soo be serued, by godds body,* he is well serued." And, as far as I remember, Mr. Heynes, Blagge, and Mason beyng at the table, the wordes wer also with a moor better addition, it is to wit, "By godds bodie, I wold he might be soo serued, and then were he well serued." He was soo hote herein, and soo ofte spake at the table hereof, the same daye as I remember that we coom from Barcelone, that, by the charge of my soule, my stomake boyled and I coulde not kepe in, but sayde, "Noo, sur," quoth I, "it were not mete that his grace shulde be soo serued." "Not soo serued," sayd Mr. Wyat, "why not so serued?" "Mary," quoth I, "because the king, our master, hath heretofore showed soo moche kyndenes, bothe to themperour and the Frenche king, that they can not with their honour cast hym out at the carts tail." Mr. Wyat, perceyving that I spake very earnestlie, albeit I take it that forasmuche as his labour taketh not the effecte he coulde be content other things shuld not prove of the best, he began to call hymself home and to speke of an other sorte, but angry surelie he is that his travaill bringeth furthe noo better issue. Mason, sitting

as quiet as oon at a sermon,† taking, as I toke it, that we ij. suffered to common together, shuld have greatlie fallen out, whiche coulde not have been but to his greate comfode. Mr. Heynes, also, did sit still and said nothing. With whom, at after dyner, I commoned at our lodging and said, "Will ye not see yonder man, how folishelie he speketh?" "By my trouth," quoth Mr. Heynes, "he is a mad man vsyng us as he doth, and so folishly speke afor us." "And why did not you," quoth I, "somewhat saye unto hym as I did?" "Mary," quoth he, "to be playne with you, I am lothe to enter in contention and brabbling, especially at my departing. And surely I wold ye had sayed no thing at all neyther." "Now, by St. George," quoth I, "I coulde not abide hym, and I repent me no thing of that I did, and I promise you me thought it was my parte to speke as I did, and doo at that tyme as I did."

VIII. I mislike Mr. Wyat in that he suspected hym self, in pyteng a quarell against Mr. Heynes and me, in that he said, both or oon of us, what tyme Nicholas was dispatched afore Aguemortes in to Engelande, did secretly write in to England, delyuering our letters to Mr. Thirleby, wher the thing was other of hym self ymaged. Fynding hym self culpable in that, Mr. Wyat and Mason aloon wold doo all thymself, not making Mr. Heynes and me pryve till the very dispatch of the currou; other elles Mason had forged it. And soo was Mr. Wyat herein persuaded that he wrote thereof to Mr. Thirleby, desyryng hym to sende hym woorde whether I had wrytten and delyuered any letters unto hym.

IX. I can not commende Mr. Wyat in that in all his facts and doynge he useth Mason as a god almyghty, who is as glorious and as malicious a harlot‡ as any that I knowe, and withall as great a papiste where he dare utter it.

X. I cannot commende Mr. Wyat that

rent," he states, in one of his letters of this class, "standeth me after the rate little lacking of one hundred pounds by the year, without stabling; besides the least fire I make to warm my shirt by stands me a groat. In my diet money I lose in the value eight shillings and eight pence every day, for that the angel is here but worth six shillings and four pence; a barrel of beer that in England were worth twenty pence it costs me here with the excise four shillings; a bushel of oats is worth two shillings; and other things be not unlike the rate." This was from Brussels, 22d January 1540.

* "Because I am wont sometime to rap out an oath in earnest talk, look how craftily they have put in an oath to the matter, to make the matter seem mine; and, because they have guarded a naughty garment of theirs with one of my naughty guards, they will swear and face me down that that was my garment." Wyatt's Defence. Nott, ii. 297.

† Mason's maxim was, "Do, and say nothing." Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 214, ed. 1670.

‡ The word "harlot" was often used at this time, as it is here, in the sense of a thriftless discreditable person, without reference to sex. When we bear in mind the

at the departing of Mr. Heynes and me he woold soo strangelie doo, neyther to bringe us furthe of the towne, ne yet lende us of his horses, whiche to harlotts and unthriftes he refuseth not to lende. He knewe well we coulde haue noo post horses then in Barcelone, because of themperours trayne departing, and horses that were good for iourney men woold not let out. And he, regarding neyther the kings honour or his honestie or ours, suffered us to ride on such spitell jades as I have not seen.

To make an eude of this man, and to tell your lordship what I doo thinke of hym. Wittie he is, and pleasant amongs companie, contented to make and kepe chere, but that he will eyther forget his emprisonement, or moore regarde thaffairs of the king then his own glorie, yea or soo to consider the affaires that he wooll earnestlie displease themperour or Grandevele, the great papiste, hitherto have I nothing seen to make me beleve it, and harde I ween it wil be to bring suche appearance that of reason I ought to beleve it.

I doo shoue your good lordship but what I thinke. I pray God that I thinke wronge of hym, soo that the king may trulie be serued by hym.

If your lordship doo common with Mr. Heynes, he can tell you, as well touching Mr. Wyat herein and Mason as also Mr. Bryan, of whom surely I can saye nothing, but of the mouth of Germaine, who, cumming to Villa Franca, tolde me, that Mr. Brian had receyued a lettre from the king our maister, not making the bishop pryve of it. And where he was commaunded by the said lettre to make an overture to the Frenche king touching money, and that but in case, Mr. Brian, as he reported of hym to me, did make the overture *simpliciter*. Your lordship knoweth Mr. Brian well enoughe.

If I here any thing, or may by any meanes searche and trie out farther, your lordship shall not dowt but I shall truelie and playnely aduertise your lordship thereof, though it were against myn own brother, beseeching your lordship to take this my doying in goode parte, for, as God shall helpe me, I entende noo hurte ne malice to any persone.

And, sur, I beseeche you, because I am desirous to haue wittnes of all my doynges, that it may like your good lordship according to your former lettres to send my

college here to be with me. I shall, who-soeuer it be, be very glad of hym. And yet, if I might with wishing not offende, seying your lordship in your former lettres saith it shalbe oon of the pryve chamber, I coulde be content many tymes to wishe that I might haue the companie of Philippe Hoby, sumetyme servaunt with your lordship, whoos honestie, trewthe, diligence, and good fashion I can not as he doth merite set out in writing. The kings pleasure herein and your lordships be doon, I am at commandement; yet desiring as afore, if it may not offende, and the same to be doon shortelie. And thus, very werye with writing, I commende me humbly to your good lordship. At Bloase, the seconde of Septembre,

Your lordships most bounden,
EDMOND BONER.

We have here then, after the lapse of three centuries, the accusation and the defence again brought together. Our judgment need no longer hang in suspense, for the statements of both parties are now before us. One cannot but feel astonished that even legal ingenuity could have contrived to weave a charge of high treason out of such a tissue of paltry incidents. The only items of presumed disloyalty which required explanation were the fifth and seventh. The former as construed by the lawyers was used thus: "Wyatt grudged at his first putting in the Tower; ergo, say they, he bare malice in his heart, and . . . would one way or other be revenged."

After denying that he had ever done more than complain or moan at his imprisonment, Wyatt continues thus:

"Put it that I had spoken so like an idiot as they seem to make me by this tale; what grudging or revenging findeth any? . . . Is here any threatening? Is here any grudging? Yea, and that it is far from my nature to study to revenge, it may appear by the many great despites and displeasures that I have had done unto me which yet at this day is no man alive that can say that ever I did hurt him for revenging: and in this case yet much less; for it is so far from my desire to revenge, that I never imputed to the Kings Highness my imprisonment; and hereof can Mr. Lieutenant here present

future fortunes of Bonner and Mason, it seems singular to find the former complaining of the latter as a papist, and not less so that Camden's *vir gravis*, the calm, solemn, careful Mason, who "outgraved" the Spaniard, and whose whole life was an example of the success of a quiet cautious moderation, should be described as "a glorious and malicious harlot."

testify, to whom I did ever impute it. Yea, and further, my lord of Suffolk himself can tell that I imputed it to him. . . .

"If by grudging they mean revenging, you see how substantially this is proved: and if by grudging they mean moaning, they need not prove it. I grant it. Will any man then, that hath honesty, wit, or discretion, gather that because I be-moaned my imprisonment that therefore I bear malice, and would revenge? Will any man that hath Christian charity and any conscience, upon such a malicious gathering, frame an accusation upon a man's life?"

The seventh item is sifted by Wyatt with great force and ingenuity. He allows that he expressed his fears that something of the nature alluded to might happen to the king, but he repudiates the construction which was put upon his words, namely, that by throwing out of a cart's tail he meant, "that vile death that is ordained for wretched thieves." If such had been his meaning, could any man think that he should have been "so void of wit" as to have told Bonner and Haynes, who had already "loured at his fashions," and with whom he had no great acquaintance, and much less trust. He explains his meaning thus:

"It is a common proverb, 'I am left out of the cart's tail,' and it is taken upon packing gear together for carriage, that is evil taken heed to, or negligently slips out of the cart and is lost; so upon this blessed peace. . . . I saw that we yet being in suspense between the two princes that were at war, and that neither of them would conclude with us directly against the bishop of Rome, and that we also could not conclude else with none of them; whereby it may appear what I meant by the proverb."

He contends further that he could no more have used the phrase at the place and time, than he did in the sense which is contended for, inasmuch as when they were at Barcelona the truce had been actually concluded.

Wyatt's scornful reply to the complaint of having treated them with discourtesy on their leaving Barcelona must have told extremely well:

"I report me to my servants, whereof some of them are gentlemen, right honest men; to their own servants; yea, and let them answer themselves. Did ye not sit

always at the upper end of the table? Went ye abroad at any time together but that either the one or the other was on my right hand? Came any man to visit me whom I made not do ye reverence, and visit ye too? Had ye not in the galley the most and best commodious places? Had any man a worse than I? Where ye were charged with a groat was not I charged with five? Was not I for all this first in the commission? Was not I ambassador resident? A better man than either of ye both should have gone without that honour that I did you, if he had looked for it. I know no man that did you dishonour, but your unmannerly behaviour, that made ye a laughing stock to all men that came in your company, and me sometimes sweat for shame to see you. . . . But mark, I pray you, I lent them not my horses. They never desired to go into the town, to walk or stir out of their lodging, but they had mule or horse or both ready for them, foot cloth, and harnessed with velvet of the best that I had for mule or hackney. Marry, it was thought indeed amongst us that Bonner could have been content to have been upon a genet with gilt harness. These men came in post and went again in post at their parting. My servants had gotten their post-horses ready. Would they have had without necessity my horse to have ridden post? I brought them to their horse. Would they I should have accompanied them riding in post? Children would not have played the fool so notably. Was not this a pretty article toward treason to be alleged against me by Bonner?"

But the most irresistible portion of the Defence is Wyatt's retort upon Bonner, in reply to his accusation of living viciously among the nuns of Barcelona.

"Come on now, my lord of London, what is my abominable and vicious living? Do ye know it, or have ye heard it? I grant I do not profess chastity;* but yet I use not abomination. If ye know it, tell it here, with whom and when? If ye heard it, who is your author? Have you seen me have any harlot in my house whilst ye were in my company? Did you ever see woman so much as dine or sup at my table? None; but, for your pleasure, the woman that was in the galley, which, I assure you, may be well seen; for, before you came, neither she nor any other came above the mast. But, because the gentlemen took pleasure to see you entertain her, therefore they made her dine and sup with you; and they

* That is, I am not vowed to chastity.

liked well your looks, your carving to 'Ma donna,' your drinking to her, and your playing under the table. Ask Mason, ask Blage,—Bowes is dead ; ask Wolf that was my steward. They can tell how the gentlemen marked it and talked of it. It was a play to them, the keeping of your bottles that no man might drink of but yourself, and 'that the little fat priest were a jolly morsel for the signora.' This was their talk ; it is not my device ; ask other, whether I do lie."

It is obvious that the two men, Wyatt and Bonner, were of altogether different mould. The former was impetuous, self-conceited, and probably overbearing, but quick, witty, clever, unguarded, and plain-spoken ; extremely sensitive to ridicule, ashamed of his companions, and perpetually inclined, rather than be seen in their company, to transact the whole business of the embassy alone. Bonner, on the other hand, with no less conceit, was a mean, narrow-minded, ungenerous sycophant. Urged on by instructions of Cromwell, the meaning of which he probably misconstrued, he played the spy like one who delighted in the odious occupation ; he chronicled

and made the most of Wyatt's foolish hasty speeches with evident satisfaction, jealously imagined indignities to his order and his office where none were intended, and with affected candour and fawning hypocrisy registered and exaggerated the component items of this charge of treason out of pretended kindness, and reported them in a spirit of affectionate regard.

The recovery of this lost letter is of eminent service to the biography of Wyatt. It goes far towards completing our knowledge of one of the most important incidents of his life, and establishes all that it reveals upon the strong foundation of an unimpeachable document. It discloses to us many of his peculiarities and some of his faults, but it is most especially valuable as vindicating and explaining that noble specimen of manly argument and oratory his Defence. On all these grounds I submit it with confidence to the readers of the Magazine, and to that large body of inquirers who take an interest in our early poets and their works.*

JOHN BRUCE.

JACQUES LOUIS SAMUEL VINCENT.

FOR the last fifty years the French Protestant Church has had no more illustrious name than that of Samuel Vincent ; yet we question whether that name be known to a dozen persons in England. This is not more astonishing than that it should be doubtful whether the name of Jeremy Taylor be known to a dozen persons in France. Those who are found on the highways of action, and those who march along the byeways of singularity, can generally fulminate a renown, good or evil, beyond the limits of their country. But those who, obeying their own holy or poetic spontaneity, seek out green and sunny paths where they may commune with the divine, or do homage thereto, by deeds of mercy and of

nobleness, seldom acquire celebrity at all, and much more rarely a fame which extends wider than the scenes they hallow. So far as they themselves are concerned, this is a fate they cannot deplore, seeing that to them, enriched and gladdened in their innermost soul by silence and solitude, the faintest breath of notoriety speaks of that world of strife and tumult where they neither have nor wish to have part. But if, while endeavouring to raise and regenerate the world by heroic teaching or example, we chance upon the footsteps of some brave and beautiful soul that made earth joyful with its presence, but whose odour of sanctity earth has never repaid by the incense of praise, we cannot do

* In preparing this article I have had the advantage of referring to a curious volume of papers relating to the Wyatt family, which is in the possession of the Rev. Bradford D. Hawkins, of Rivenhall, in Essex. It contains many documents relating to Sir Thomas Wyatt and his descendants. In a future paper I may probably communicate some further particulars respecting Wyatt, derived from that and other sources.

the community a more signal service than by proclaiming our discovery as strenuously as we can. These imperfect words must serve as preface to and apology for our present selection of a subject for biography.

Jaques Louis Samuel Vincent was born at Nîmes in September 1787. His father and grandfather had both been pastors in the French Protestant Church, and the latter was among the sufferers from the horrible persecutions to which that church was exposed in the earlier part of the last century. Samuel Vincent was destined by his parents for the Christian ministry; and he seemed to justify their choice by his studious habits and the superiority of his talents and character. He received a part of his early education at the college of Uzès. He afterwards attended the college of Sommières, where an abbé, of whom he always spoke with affection and gratitude, taught him Latin. He was then placed with a schoolmaster at Montpellier. Here he completed his preparatory studies. His next residence was at Geneva, where he entered the theological academy, and soon distinguished himself not merely in theology but by a sort of universal appetite for knowledge, including literature, sciences, history, ancient and modern languages, among the latter English and Italian. He was a great favourite with every one, having that modesty, simplicity, frankness, and good nature which seldom fail to accompany true talent. Wit also, of which he had more than the usual French share, was in his case a social outpouring, not an intellectual display, and helped to increase the number of his friends. His first attempts at preaching were remarkable for a profusion of poetical embellishment, which he afterwards laid almost wholly aside.

After remaining three years at Geneva he was in 1809 appointed to one of the pastorships in his native city Nîmes. A part of his duties for some time after this appointment consisted in instructing poor children, who, accustomed to their own patois, understood French imperfectly, and who could not read. Into such humble occupations he entered with a valiant and cheerful spirit; and in the midst of them he sought for recreation in

the pages of Herodotus, Thucydides, Homer, and above all of Plato, whose sublime spiritualism harmonised with his leading tastes and aspirations. In most men inclined to a spiritualist philosophy there is a tendency to self-isolation and a dislike to social action. Also while communing ceaselessly with the infinite, their sympathies with the finite are generally weak, and their relations therewith limited and few. Their exalted view of the universe seems to make this globe, and especially their own immediate field of operations, small and contemptible, and they look with a kind of impatience on the visible as hiding from them all the glory of the unseen. But, though few in these modern times have more profoundly felt the mysterious splendours of the spiritual in creation and in providence than Vincent, few have had a wider range of knowledge in things appertaining to the material, few have had intenser, more persistent, and more multiplied activities. He appeared to live wholly with God, and yet to live at the same time wholly with man. Perhaps the very extent of his acquirements and the very variety of his employments and undertakings, which he crowded on each other with a sort of military vigour and rapidity, hindered him from obtaining definite and lasting results. He had many of the aptitudes for a great moral and religious reformer, and much was such a reformer needed in France at the time that Vincent lived. But he did not understand the wise art of being economical with himself, of narrowing the channel to increase the force of the rushing waters. To have many noble sentiments, instead of a few strong convictions—many picturesque ideas instead of a few comprehensive principles, is the way to have artistic beauty and manliest worth, and, it may be, much social usefulness; but it is not the way to rouse men from their ignorance and iniquity. Goethe, we believe, has said that, while the poet is many-toned, the prophet must be one-toned. The poet comes as music to the ear, and has all the endless variety of music; the prophet comes as a storm to the soul, and is monotonous, but mighty and terrible as the storm. With more of the storm's monotony Vincent would

have had more of the storm's strength; with less vivacity and versatility and more ruggedness, he would no longer have been the accomplished writer and preacher, but he would have been one of the foremost pioneers in a work scarcely yet begun, and without which political changes avail nothing, the moral regeneration of France.

Vincent first appeared before the world as an author in the year 1814, with a sermon on "The Unity of the Spirit in the Bond of Peace." From that time till his death authorship was one of his grand instruments of action. In 1815 he published a new edition, with many notes, additions, and improvements, of the "*Devoirs des Communians*," by Osternald, one of the popular books of devotion in the French Protestant churches. In 1817 followed a "Catechism," containing the principles of religion, a little work which has been extensively adopted in the South of France. During the course of the same year he translated Paley's "Moral Philosophy," and in 1819 "The Evidences of Christianity" by Chalmers. The latter translation had great success. About the same time he produced a History of the Camisards. This name was given to those who, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, represented by their zeal and bravery what the Albigenes and Waldenses had been in remoter ages, and in the same district of France. Not long after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, Louis XIV. tried to force all his Protestant subjects to become members of the Catholic Church. At the close of the century the harsh means that he employed for this purpose deepened gradually into the most atrocious persecutions. The chief scenes of those persecutions were the Cévennes mountains and the adjacent regions. Thither Catholic missionaries were sent in abundance; but to give force to their arguments soldiers and executioners marched by their side. Hence, as the fanatical priest's most potent persuasives were the dragoons that accompanied him, the conversions accomplished by such merciful agencies were called *dragonades*. The horrors committed by the lawless and wicked instruments of a king, whose bigotry was one chief cause of the misfortunes

of his reign, at length drove the Protestants of the Cévennes to madness and despair. They rose up to resist with arms, as all other appeals had become fruitless. If ever resistance was just and holy it was this. The struggle that ensued was severe and memorable, and much resembled that in which only a few years before the Scottish covenanters had been engaged. Rude peasants, as the Camisards mostly were, it could not be supposed that they would display much military skill. But what they wanted in this respect was abundantly compensated by the valour and determination which religious enthusiasm, the wrongs they had borne, and the fiery words of the wild prophetic souls who were their leaders, inspired. It is said that from *camise*, a provincial word signifying shirt, they were called Camisards, either in ridicule of their poverty or because they wore a shirt over their clothes to recognise each other. It has been stated, however, by others that it was from *camisade*, a night attack, that they received their name. Their chief leader was Cavalier, a peasant's son, a young man of distinguished talent and bravery. After repeatedly defeating the troops of Louis XIV. they were at last compelled to yield to the overwhelming forces sent against them. Of the Camisards more than forty thousand were hanged, burned, and broken on the wheel, besides those killed in battle.

In 1820 Vincent translated from the German the sermons of Sintenis. The same year appeared his "Observations on Religious Unity." This was a reply to the theory propounded with much eloquence, erudition, and ingenuity by Lamennais in his celebrated "*Essai sur l'Indifférence en matière de Religion*," that absolute unity in religious faith is indispensable. Vincent's pamphlet was considered by the Protestants a triumphant refutation of Lamennais; and the latter, probably not finding it easy to answer his adversary in any other way, spoke of him in the preface to one of the volumes of his *Essay* with contempt. Vincent, without resenting the affected disdain of Lamennais, yet considered it his duty further to vindicate the professed principles of Protestantism from the attacks of the Abbé, and he accord-

ingly brought out another pamphlet on the matters in dispute between them.

It was in 1820, likewise, that Vincent began a periodical publication, which continued till 1824, and extended to ten volumes, entitled "*Mélanges de Religion, de Morale, et de Critique Sacrée.*" This periodical was intended to promote religious culture, excite theological inquiry, and assist theological studies. We cannot give a detailed notice of it here. It is enough to say that it eminently accomplished its object, and, containing almost nothing which was not written by Vincent, gave abundant proofs of the fertility of his talents and the variety of his acquirements.

Vincent gave to the world in 1829 the two works by which he will be best known in after ages, and which contain his highest, most vigorous, and most matured thoughts. The first is his "*Vues sur le Protestantisme en France,*" in two volumes, and the other his "*Méditations Religieuses.*" The former is a comprehensive picture of the position and relations of French Protestantism. Though popular in form, it has yet much philosophical depth and sagacity, and nowhere do we find Vincent's frank, direct, suggestive style so beautiful as here, and in no other French book are the moral and religious wants of the French people more clearly and urgently exhibited. The merits of the "*Méditations*" are their exceeding elevation of tone, their sublime simplicity of statement and appeal, and the impressive skill with which the spiritual element of Christianity is set forth and enforced.

A monthly periodical called "*Religion et Christianisme,*" which Vincent began in 1830, was discontinued the year after, from his want of leisure to edit it.

In the three years following the July Revolution, he delivered several elaborate and very luminous courses of lectures, presenting a comparative view of the literature of modern Europe. That portion of the lectures which was devoted to Italy, its history, its people, and its literature, seems to have been the most striking and attractive.

Besides the works we have men-

tioned, Vincent published a book for the use of schools, entitled "*Principes de Lecture,*" and an abridged translation of the Account of the English Sects by Evans.

Though possessing originally a very vigorous constitution, yet his health had been shattered in the prime of his manhood by hard study and incessant occupation of every kind. Partly with the view of improving his health, he devoted much time in his latter years to agriculture, seeking in the fresh air and in the bracing exercise of the country to recover the strength which his professional and other employments had broken. But he could be engaged in nothing without aiming to be a reformer; and hence he was not content with finding recreation in the fields, but gave the example of adopting better modes and instruments of cultivation.

Samuel Vincent died on the 10th July, 1837, at Nîmes, where for nearly thirty years he had been pastor. He had been married, in 1816, to a woman worthy of him; and she and his children gathered round his dying bed. Amid that mournful group stood his fellow-pastor Ferdinand Fontanès, who read an extremely interesting notice of him a few weeks after his decease before the Académie Royale du Gard, and from which we have obtained all the particulars respecting Vincent's history which we have given to our readers. Cut off in the very pride and plenitude of his career, leaving behind him so many unfinished labours, parting from those he loved with all the ardour of a most affectionate heart, Vincent displayed the noblest fortitude, and the very manner of his dying made men the more grieve that he should die. His death was felt as a great calamity, not only by the inhabitants of Nîmes, but by the whole French Protestant Church, and by all, to whatever religious community they belonged, who were willing to forget sectarian distinctions when brought into the presence of a soul so good, so generous, so gifted as Samuel Vincent. The best wish that we can utter for France is, that she may have many sons like him. And even we here in England may find much to inspire us in his thoughts and actions.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

iii. *Representations of the Holy Spirit.*

IN Christian art, the representation of the Holy Spirit, though of frequent occurrence, is of much less importance, and less varied in its personations, than that of either of the other persons of the Divine Trinity; the early symbol of the dove, the only form under which the scriptures are thought to have declared its visible manifestation, having retained its influence down to the present time.

The dove, from the earliest ages, was a symbol of purity and modesty; it was also the symbol of peace and of good omen, for it was the dove which brought the olive branch to Noah, the first assurance of hope after the Deluge. It was also the symbol of love, and thus is found among the

attributes of the goddess Venus, and the emblem of a pure, faithful, and wise spirit. From the primitive ages of Christianity the dove was acknowledged as the symbol of the Holy Spirit, and introduced into those subjects in which the invisible power of the deity is manifested. It is only in rare examples that the Holy Spirit was represented under a human form, and not before the tenth century. Perhaps the most interesting variation from the common type of the dove is that given in the MS. of Cædmon's Paraphrase before alluded to. It represents "the Spirit of God moving upon the face of the waters," and, rude as the delineation unquestionably is, it must be confessed to contain in



itself a great and poetical idea. An angelic figure, scarcely defined, spreads forth its wings and *veils its face* with drapery. It is thus that an endeavour is made to express the invisible spirituality of the Divine essence. This is probably one of the earliest attempts made to represent the Holy Spirit under anything like the semblance of the human form, and it materially differs from the examples alluded to and given by M. Didron.

The idea of embodying the third person of the Trinity under a human type, is the extreme of that gross materialisation which gradually crept into Christian Iconography. In the instances of the other persons of the Trinity, the course is more natural, and the transitions easier; but in this we see more distinctly into the tendency of the principles at work in the popular mind, whenever a pure abstraction was subjected to a definite shape. The human representations take

all ages from youth to old age, and are generally, though not always, made subordinate to the Son and Father; some are exceedingly puerile, and their grossness accordingly greatly increased. One of the earliest known of these designs is in a manuscript said to be written by the celebrated St. Dunstan about 988, in which the Holy Spirit is represented without attribute, and almost without beard. At this early period, however, such representations were not common. It is in the 14th, and still more in the 15th and 16th, centuries that they are chiefly to be found. One of the most extraordinary of the former date is engraved by Didron, the subject similar to that just quoted from Cædmon; but here the Spirit is like a young naked child floating upon the surface of the waters; it has the crossed nimbus. The presumed purity of childhood was evidently the foundation of the idea; and it may be remarked, as

an analogy, that the souls of deceased persons, also spiritual and intangible beings, are in medieval art always represented under the form of childhood. But, as before stated, all ages have been tried in the representations of the Divine Spirit, and, as chronology advances, the futility of all efforts at the delineation of mere spirit becomes more and more manifest: sometimes the three persons are all of equal age and appearance; but art has not been consistent even in this respect, for in more frequent instances the Divine Spirit is subordinate to the other two persons, and not unfrequently has a delicate and feminine aspect.*

Even the consistency which generally invests the Father and Son with the nimbus and aureole, is wanting in the instance of the Holy Spirit, and especially when the symbol of the dove is used. It has no nimbus in either of the examples before mentioned from the Benedictional, or in the example of the 9th century of the Baptism by St. John, given by Didron; but in that of the Benedictional, representing the Day of Pentecost, it is not only distinguished by the aureole, but is attended by two

angels, and the fiery tongues proceed in a lambent stream from its mouth. It is frequently without attribute also in those combinations of the Trinity which are common in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But when the nimbus is applied it is crossed like that pertaining to the other two persons. As the symbol of divine wisdom and intelligence it is frequently introduced, as in the example of the Pentecost above alluded to, when a peculiar gift of grace has been vouchsafed. The Annunciation is a common instance, in which rays of light often emanate from the dove, and shed their radiance on the favoured individual. It thus often accompanies the figures of St. Gregory the Great, and is seen perched upon his right shoulder near to his ear.† It is also an attribute of St. Stephen, and sometimes is represented over the head of King David. In fact it is occasionally represented in association with all those who have been supposed to have been peculiarly gifted by the Holy Spirit.

The symbol of the Dove, like that of the Lamb, still retains a place in the decorations of Protestant churches.

5. Representations of the Holy Trinity.

In the preceding papers we have treated of the three persons of the Godhead as represented in forms peculiar and distinct; under the present head, we shall speak of those combinations by which the mystery of the Trinity was attempted to be made intelligible to the popular mind. The subject is interesting in many points of view, and serves to indicate the means by which the Church at different periods, and under different states of society, endeavoured to make known its theological teaching to the vulgar. We shall find it assuming different phases according to the progress of opinions. In the early ages symbols, which required an exercise of the imagination, were used in preference to those material and even gross forms which latterly wholly obtained; and it is observable, that the period of the most reprehensible mode of representation was the eve of that great outburst or rebellion against ec-

clesiastical domination—the Reformation: but excess is ever the precursor of reform. In the whole course of Christian iconography probably no subject contains evidence so strong of the spirit of materialization that prevailed in the fifteenth, and still more in the sixteenth century, as that now under investigation, and in none is the analogy with forms in use among the heathens so close.

The different phases under which this mystery was exemplified are very numerous. In the earliest Christian works it is not found; for, although the distinct symbols of the three persons are manifested, they are not in combination. But in the fifth century we have the evidence of St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in those curious poetical epistles which give an account of the erection and decoration of a church built in honour of St. Felix, of a Trinity being executed in mosaic. Thus he says,—

* *Iconographie Chrétienne*, p. 223.

† Vide painting by Taddeo Gaddi, in the National Gallery.

*Pleno coruscat Trinitas mysterio,
Stat Christus agno, vox Patris celo tonat,
Et per columbam Spiritus Sanctus fluit.*

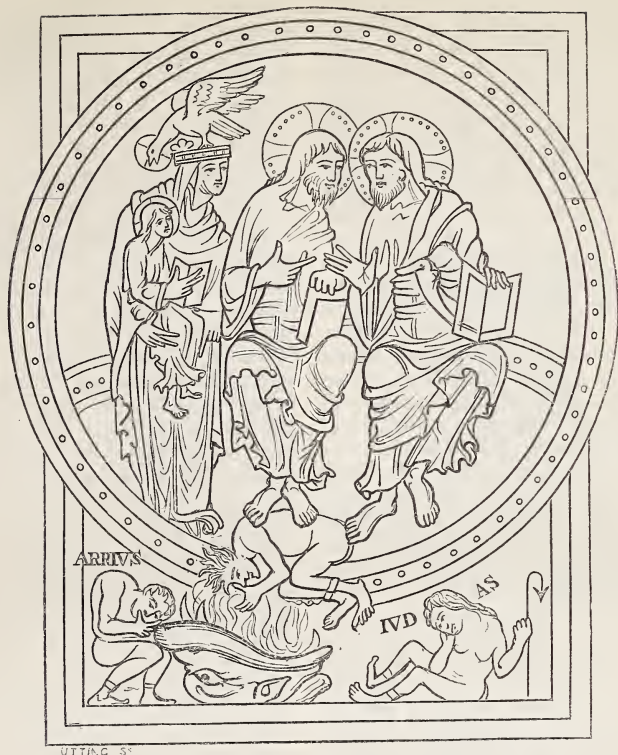
In these lines it appears that the ancient symbols of the lamb and dove represented the Saviour and the Holy Spirit. The poet speaks only of the *voice* of the Father, but it can hardly be a matter of doubt, that the symbol of the hand was used to complete the Trinity of persons. Ciampini gives similar instances of a somewhat later date, from mosaics in the churches of St. Damian and Cosmo at Rome in 530, the cathedral of Padua in the eighth century, and others; and this mode of representation continued in Rome until the thirteenth century, when Pope Nicolas IV. decorated the apse of St. John Lateran with the Trinity in mosaic work. Christ is there figured by a cross, over which hovers the dove, and above, the Father is represented by a bust, the head having a double nimbus. The symbol of the cross instead of the lamb is an ancient mode of representing the Saviour in the Trinity. This mode of symbolising the mystery of the Trinity continued until the ninth century, when it fell into disuse, except in the above instances, like most others of the symbols condemned in the seventh century. But during the period which witnessed the destruction of the old traditions of art, the above-named types underwent a change which marks a period of transition; the human form, which had been before excluded, being partially introduced in conjunction with the ancient symbols. Thus it is that a design in a MS. of the tenth century, preserved in the Cotton collection, stands, as it were, between the two periods, showing the connection between them and the change that was taking place.* It represents the figure of God the Father under the human type of Christ, seated within an aureole of a quatrefoil shape, his right hand in the attitude of benediction, his left hand holding the gospel; the head is enlarged, and has a jeweled circlet or diadem, in this agreeing with the example before alluded to

in the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, which is of contemporary date; on either side of the head are the letters A and Ω, the alpha and omega. On the right side of the figure is the symbol of the lamb in the usual conventional form, on the opposite side that of the dove, all contained within the limits of the aureole. Thus, then, we have an embodiment of the Trinity, not very dissimilar from the representation indicated by St. Paulinus, except in the human form given to the Father; but we lose this mode from that time. In the Benedictional there is an attempt to embody the mystery under one form only; but this is purely ideal, and would not be understood but for its forming the initial letter of an address to the Trinity.

In another work of contemporary date, attributed to the hand of the celebrated St. Dunstan, the three persons of the Trinity are distinctly figured, but, as in the former instance so in this, no peculiar attribute can be found. Three distinct figures precisely alike are seated upon a throne, and we are left to guess as to which are intended for the several persons. The central figure, in the action of benediction, is most probably the eternal Father, but there is nothing to indicate which of the other two may be the Son, or which the Holy Spirit, and indeed Mons. Didron questions the identity of the central figure being the Father, by reason of the crosses or stigmata on the feet. At this period, however, the distinction of the persons was not developed when they were represented under the human form, as will be seen in the annexed very remarkable example, taken from a psalter of the tenth century among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum.† It represents God the Father seated on a rainbow, his left hand resting on a book closed; on his left is the divine Son, also seated, and holding a book open in his left hand; they are reasoning together; both are precisely similar in form, the Father being only distinguished from the Son by the latter having the book open, typifying that the mysteries of redemption were by

* Cottonian MSS. Brit. Mus. Tiberius C. vi.

† Cottonian MSS. Brit. Mus. Titus, D. xxvii. This has been previously (less correctly) engraved in Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, vol. i. p. lv.



him made manifest to all. On the right stands the figure of the Virgin, having in her arms the child Jesus, who also holds the gospels, and is giving the benediction; he is not represented as an infant, although borne in the arms of his mother, but as a youth already at an age of intelligence; this is without doubt intentional on the part of the artist. On the head of the Virgin, who is crowned with a diadem or circlet, rests the dove, which symbolises the descent of the Holy Spirit; its head bends down towards Jesus, which appears as if intended to convey the idea of uttering the words, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." It is remarkable that the Virgin is without a nimbus, which is given in the usual form to each of the other figures, as well as to the dove. The whole of the figures are contained within a circular disk representing heaven, out of which, at the feet of God the Father, is the figure of Satan bound in chains falling into hell, which is represented

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

as the yawning mouth of a monster, the usual and common type. Beneath the figure of the Saviour, out of the limits of the disc, and seated on the ground, is the figure of Judas; he is naked, the feet bound, the head resting on his right hand in an attitude of despair, and his left holding a barbed hook. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the meaning of this; that it has one we cannot doubt, when everything in this design seems to have a special intention, and it is probably allusive to his self-destruction. On the opposite side of the engraving is the figure of Arius the heretic; he is placed here beneath the figure of the Virgin, because he denied the divinity of her son. He is represented as deformed; is a nude figure, like the others, and, like them, is bound with a chain about the legs. This interesting design, by the arrangement of the three arch-enemies beneath the feet of the figures within the disc, appears to be an amplification of an idea taken from the 110th

Psalm, "The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand until I make thine enemies thy footstool." It is certainly one of the most curious examples of the mode in which the dogmas of the Church were endeavoured to be taught through the medium of the senses. The text of the psalter does not afford much assistance in its elucidation. Another curious design illustrating this subject and the above psalm, is found in a very fine MS. in the Arundel Collections, No. 83, of the period of the first part of the fourteenth century. In this instance no difference is made in the attributes between the Father and the Son; they are represented as seated on a throne, each with the right hand in the attitude of benediction, each also having an orb in the left, the only difference being that one figure supports the orb in the hand, whilst the other rests the hand upon it. The Holy Spirit is descending from the clouds between them under the form of a dove, which, like the two figures, has the crossed nimbus; but the most remarkable feature in this design is that the dove bears in its mouth the consecrated wafer or host; thus we have the exemplification of the Trinity in connection also with the mystery of transubstantiation or the real presence. Without doubt the artist had in his mind the often cited passage in St. John's Gospel, "This is that bread which came down from heaven." It is a very remarkable instance, and may fitly be compared with that before-mentioned, but which is of anterior date by four hundred years.

In the delineation of the three persons, as above shown, we have a representation of their coequality; but when we arrive at the thirteenth century, we find occasional instances of an attempt to go still further, and to exemplify the mysterious union of the Trinity in Unity, in a manner more positive and direct. It is in these efforts that we have those combinations, which, by becoming literal renderings of abstract ideas, appear so gross and material, and give us such close analogies with the figures of heathen deities. For instance, we have the Trinity figured with a double head, almost like the head of Janus; and at a still later time a triple-faced head is made to

symbolize the Trinitarian mystery. At this period also, the use of geometrical forms came into practice, and the triangular nimbus, always given as an attribute to the Father, was intended as an indication of the triune nature. This figure, which modern decoration has retained, was also sometimes duplicated, and then formed the figure called the "pentacle," which held a distinguished place in ecclesiastical decoration. Added to this, also, are other figures of a kindred character, such as the interlacing of three circles, by which the indissoluble union is expressed. These figures were retained until the sixteenth century, and the circle and the triangle together are still often combined as emblems of the Trinity. Whilst on this part of our subject, it may be well to take note of the example of the latter kind so commonly found over the doors of churches in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. It is generally found with a shield containing the emblems of the Passion, and is composed of a triangle, at each point of which is a circle, containing respectively the names "Pater," "Filius," and "Spiritus Sanctus." On a label between them is inscribed "non est." In the centre of this triangle is another circle with the word "Deus," and a label, directed towards each of the other circles, on which is inscribed "est." Thus the Athanasian doctrine is fully exemplified; for, beginning from the angles to the centre, we read—"The Father is God," "The Son is God," "The Holy Ghost is God." The negative proposition is read along the angles, as "The Father is not the Son," &c. This emblem, although seldom found as part of the decoration of churches except in the above-named districts, is occasionally seen on monumental brasses in different parts of the kingdom, as at Cowfold, in Sussex, on the tomb of Prior Nelond, and on a fine example of a priest at St. Cross, near Winchester. These examples range from the end of the fourteenth to the sixteenth century.

Accompanying this device is very frequently seen that triple-faced combination to which we have before alluded, in which the union of three faces is attempted as an exemplification of the triune Deity; but this is a phase

of the latest kind, and belongs only to the sixteenth century or the close of the fifteenth. The suggestion may have been derived from the head of Janus, as some of the instances contain many other points indicative of a classic origin.

Returning again to the development of this representation which ensued after the twelfth century—the intermediate space of time between the examples of the tenth century being one of change and indecision—we find the origin of a combination, which continued to be popular down to the end of the sixteenth century. This consisted of the figures of the Father, the cross, and the dove; but the cross is not, as in the earlier examples, a simple emblem, but has now upon it the figure of Christ crucified, which the Father, a seated figure, holds before him, and above the head of the Christ hovers the dove, sometimes ascending towards the Father, at other times descending to the Son. Didron gives an example of the first kind of the twelfth century, and another of the latter kind of the thirteenth. It is thought by some persons that the dispute which took place between the Greek and Roman Churches respecting the double procession of the Holy Spirit “from the Father and the Son,” had some influence in the variations which are found in this figure; but this can only have respect to early examples, and must have been in isolated cases, when Byzantine influence may have been for a time at work. As regards the frequent appearance of the dove rising from the Son to the Father, it is most likely to refer to the spirit of the Saviour ascending to the Father, as when he uttered the words, “Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.” The figure does not only symbolize the Trinity, but also the Passion.

Two excellent instances of this type occur in the brasses at Cobham in Kent, of the early part of the fourteenth century; they are both by the same hand, and the description of one will therefore be sufficient. The deity is here represented as a venerable figure, the right hand in benediction, the dove proceeding upwards from the Son to the Father, and without nimbus, which is very frequently the case; even when that attribute is present it

is often incomplete, wanting the crucial distinction which probably belongs to each person of the Trinity. An example, of later date than the preceding, and rather rude in execution, is given in the annexed engraving, taken from a brass of the sixteenth century at Childrey in Berkshire.



The head of the Deity has a long and flowing beard, both hands are raised, the right in benediction; the dove dwells, as it were, between the Son and the Father, and has a plain nimbus, and that of the Father is more marked than that distinguishing the Saviour. The cross rests upon an orb figuring the world, the lower half indicating the “waters under the earth,” a literal interpretation from the Mosaic record. The throne, upon which the Father is seated, has a raised canopy similar to that used by royalty. Many examples are to be found at this period of the history of medieval art, not only upon brasses, but on seals and in illuminated books, having slight variations from the foregoing instances,

which sometimes indicate the country in which they were executed by the style and costume of the Deity. Very often the divine Father is crowned, and the shape of the crown depends on the circumstances above alluded to: an imperial crown is, perhaps the most frequent, and there are a few examples of the Papal tiara; but these are among the latest, and are generally very rude in workmanship and design. One occurs on the brass of Lord Brooke at Cohham in Kent, but it is scarcely worth particularizing; the only feature distinguishing it is, that the symbol of the Holy Spirit rests upon the cross on the left of the Saviour: here no procession is indicated; there is an analogous example in Didron's *Iconographie*, &c. p. 594.

Other modes, besides those above noticed, were occasionally adopted in the anxiety to embody this important doctrine of the Catholic Church. The attempts at symbolizing the Trinity under one form have been already mentioned. They began as early as the tenth century. The same design was attempted at later periods, but these examples seldom offer much that is worthy of observation. Didron has given a noticeable example of the fifteenth century, in which three human representations are combined

with the ancient attributes. God the Father is an aged man, with long beard, wearing a triple tiara, and holding an orb in his right hand, the left holding the hand of the central figure, which personifies the Holy Spirit, and on the head of which rests the dove; the third figure, holding the cross, is that of the Saviour; all are surrounded with lambent irradiations. This is taken from a French miniature. In another, from a similar source, but of the sixteenth century, both the Father and the Son wear the Papal tiara, and hold open together the book of life; the Son is distinguished by the crossed stole of a priest, the Father by the orb; the dove is between them, showing the double procession, each displayed wing proceeding from the lips of either figure. Many other instances of this kind might be given, but the principle is already developed as far as can be permitted in so slight a sketch.

In the works of the great masters such combinations as those above alluded to are not recognised; and if the mystery of the Trinity is attempted to be exemplified, it is not by an obedience to the prescription of ecclesiastical tradition, and therefore may be well omitted from notice in this place.

J. G. WALLER.

SAVITRI,

AN HISTORICAL POEM FROM THE SANSKRIT.

TWO heroic poems have come down to us from the epic period of Sanscrit literature—the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. The former is somewhat longer than the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* together; the latter would almost contain in its gigantic measurement all the Greek epics of every age from *Stasimus* down to *Quintus Smyrnæus* or *Nonnus*. The *Ramayana* contains the history of Rama, a celebrated hero of the *Kshatriya*, or warrior class, (who is represented as an incarnation of *Vishnu*), and his wars with *Ravana*, the demon monarch of Ceylon, who had stolen away his wife *Sitā*. The *Mahabharata* is rather a collection of minor poems than one epic in itself; all the various legends of Hindu antiquity appear here clustered round the

centre nucleus of the history of *Yudhishtira* and the four other sons of *Pandu*, and their long but eventually successful struggle to regain the throne of India. We cannot tell how much truth is mingled with the mass of fiction contained in this immense poem, which has been lately published at Calcutta in four closely-printed 4to. volumes, and contains in round numbers 200,000 lines; but there can hardly be a doubt that the original story rests on an historical basis; and it has been conjectured that it symbolises the invasion of the Brahminical tribes from the north into India, and their subjugation of the aborigines, who perhaps may yet linger as the *Sudras* or helots of the country. It is evident that the *Mahabharata* in its

present form differs widely from its original shape; everywhere we can trace the marks of *expansion*; at every turn fresh legends have been introduced as episodes more or less connected with the main business of the poem, and thus it has gradually swelled to its present size. These episodes, however, greatly increase the *interest* of the work, much as they impede its action and dislocate its epic unity. Many of these minor tales are of marvellous beauty, and perhaps of all, *Sāvitrī*, the one which we have selected as our present subject, is the most deeply interesting. Unlike many of the others, it speaks to *all* human hearts, and not merely to those which beat under India's burning skies in the old centuries before Alexander's invasion; its interest springs from a root, planted deep in the soul of man, far removed from the surface-varieties of race and clime, down in the sacred depths of our nature, where, if any where, linger yet the last faint traces of the Divine since the Fall. The name of the author is utterly unknown; the poem only comes in as a narrative told by the sage Markandeya to comfort Yudhishtira under his misfortunes; and the beautiful story of Nala, well translated in verse by the Rev. H. Milman, occurs in the original as a similar episode. Nothing is known of the date of the poem; of course the various parts of such a collection as the Mahabharata belong to very different periods, and, while some may have been composed in times contemporary with the Ramayana, many must be ascribed to considerably later days. In all probability the author of "*Sāvitrī*" may have flourished about five or six centuries before our era; and when the Indian Pisistratus arose, who collected the various legends, it was incorporated with the rest, and thrown into the form of a narrative told to the hero of the main poem. Vyāsa, the name of the reputed author of the Mahabharata, merely signifies "arrangement." He is probably only a symbolical personage, signifying that at some unknown period the poem was arranged into its present shape. It is not a little remarkable that Homer's name

is susceptible of a similar interpretation (*δῆμον* and *ἀρω*).

In our translation we shall content ourselves with a literal prose version, (would that we could render it in lofty sonorous verse, for it deserves it,) occasionally abridging the original where it is somewhat prolix.

The poem opens with an account of a virtuous monarch named Aswapati, who ruled over the land of the Madras (in the N.W. of India), but was growing old and was childless. He had undertaken one of those long penances which we so often read of in Hindu legends, and had persevered in it eighteen years, when *Sāvitrī*, the queen of heaven, rose with a well-pleased countenance from the sacrificial fire, and promised that he should have a daughter in his old age. The divine promise comes to pass, and a daughter is born to the king, whom he names *Sāvitrī*, after the goddess.

"The princess grew like Sri* in mortal form; at last she attained to years of youth, and men, when they beheld her in her beauty like a golden statue, thought within themselves, "Surely some daughter of heaven is here!" Yet none wooed her in marriage, her with eyes like the lotus leaf, whose beauty seemed to blaze with splendour, for all were repelled by her majestic air. At length on an auspicious day she washed her head and approached the temple of the goddess; she offered a sacrifice and gained the Brahmins' prayers. Then, having taken the flowers of the oblation, she proceeded, like Sri impersonate, to the presence of her father; and, having paid obeisance at his feet, and given him the flowers, she rose and stood with folded hands at his side; and the king waxed sorrowful as he looked on his daughter, fair as a being from heaven, and remembered that none claimed her as a bride. "Oh! daughter," he said, "it is time to give thee in marriage, but none comes to woo thee; oh! do thou choose thine own husband, one whose virtues are like thine own, and whomsoever thou chooseth and namest unto me, him, after due thought, will I give to thee; choose then as thy heart desires. I have heard it recited by the Brahmins from the laws of duty, and do thou, oh! noble one, hear it from my lips, 'Blame on the father that gives not his daughter in marriage, blame on the husband that dwells not with his wife, and blame on the son that cherishes not his mother when his father is dead.' Do thou, then, having heard my words, delay not to make thy choice, nor let the blame of the

* The goddess of Prosperity.

gods rest upon my soul." Thus having spoken to his daughter and his aged councillors, he ordered his chariot to be brought, and he said, "Let us be gone;" and she, the holy maiden, having heard her father's words and saluted his feet, rose with a shame-suffused countenance, and went hastily away. Accompanied by the aged councillors, she mounted her golden chariot, and rode to the pleasant forests of the royal hermits. There did she pay obeisance to the reverend sages, and one by one she visited every wood, and to every sacred bathing-place the royal maiden bent her way, and scattered rich gifts among the chief of the Brahmins.

SECTION II.

And at that time the king was visited by Narada,* and was sitting with him in the palace in deep conversation, when, having visited the holy bathing-places and hermitages, Sāvitrī returned to her home with the councillors; and the fair maiden, beholding her father sitting with Narada, bowed her head in obeisance at the feet of both.

Nar. Whither, oh King, went thy daughter, and whence hath she come? and why dost thou not give her away to a husband?

Aswap. On this very errand to-day was she sent, and hath returned; listen, oh! sage, while she tells whom she hath chosen.

The maiden, thus urged by her father's commands, received his words as those of a god, and thus made reply: "There dwelt in the Salwas a noble Kshatriya king, Dyumatsena was his name; but at last he became blind, and when his eyes had failed him, while his son was yet a child, a neighbour seized his kingdom for an ancient grudge. With his wife and beloved child the dethroned monarch retired to the forests, and there has spent his days in ascetic vows. That son of his, born in the city and brought up in the wood, Satyavat by name, my heart hath chosen for a worthy husband."

Nar. Alas! oh King! Sāvitrī hath greatly erred in unwittingly choosing the virtuous Satyavat. His father ever spake the truth, and so ever spake his mother, and therefore the Brahmins called their son Satyavat, or the truthful. Horses were his delight from a boy, and he loved to fashion them in clay; he paints them also in pictures, and they call him the horse-painter.

King. And is this Satyavat still glorious

for his wisdom and patience? and is he heroic in valour?

Nar. Glorious is he as the Sun, and wise as Vrihaspati; valiant is he as Indra, and patient as the Earth.

King. And is he liberal in heart, and loves he our ancient faith, and hath he a noble form and chivalrous soul?

Nar. Like Vishnu is he liberal; Brahminical like Sivi, son of Usinara; chivalrous is he like Yayati; and fair as the Moon.

King. You announce him, oh holy one! as endowed with all good qualities,—tell me now his faults, if he hath any.

Nar. One fault alone there is, that hath come over these his virtues; and this fault no effort can overcome. One fault alone is there in him—short-lived Satyavat will lay aside his mortal weeds one year from this very day.

King. Come, Sāvitrī, go thou and choose another husband; one mighty fault there is that overspreads all his virtues; as the heaven-honoured Narada tells me, in one short year Satyavat must die.

Sav. Once only falls the lot, once only a maiden is given in marriage, once only her father says, "I give her away;" once only are these things done with the good. Then, let his life be long or short, and be his virtues many or few, once have I chosen my husband, and I choose no second time. When the mind hath made its decision, the speech utters it forth, and then is it done in the action; thus the mind is the arbiter of all.

Nar. Firm is the mind, oh noble king! of thy daughter Sāvitrī, and in no way may she be hindered from her right. In no other living man are there Satyavat's virtues; therefore I approve thy giving her unto him.

King. Oh! holy one, thy words are not to be altered; thou art my teacher, and I will fulfill them all.

Nar. May thy daughter's marriage meet no obstacle. I will depart; happiness be to you all.

Narada thus spake and rose upwards to heaven, and the king made ready for his daughter's marriage.

SECTIONS III. AND IV.

The king then considered all the needful preparations, and he brought together all the vessels for the ceremony; then on a pure lunar day he assembled all the aged Brahmins and all the family priests, and set forth with his daughter; and, having reached the hermitage in the middle of the wood, he approached the sage on foot

* A divine sage.

with the Brahmins. There he beheld the holy blind man under a *Sāl* tree sitting on a mat of Kusa grass; he approached him and paid him reverence according to custom, and announced himself with modest speech.

At first the old man refuses to listen to the king's request, "We are fallen from our kingdom, and dwell in the wood, and we follow holiness with humility and penances; how, then, can thy daughter, worthy to dwell in a palace, endure the toils of a forest life?" He, however, at last yields, the ceremony is forthwith performed, and the king returns home with his heart full of joy. The first few months glide only too swiftly away: "as they lived with holy lives in the hermitage, time ever kept passing on, and ever in Sāvitrī's sorrowful heart, night and day, did the fateful words of Narada abide." At last only four days of the fatal year remained, and Sāvitrī in silent agony of heart commences a stern penance, if possible to conciliate the dark powers of destiny. The fatal morning arrives, the hours of penance are over. Sāvitrī appeared at the morning sacrifice, all the hermits wished her every blessing, and she treasured up their words in her heart. Her father and mother-in-law entreat her to eat after her long fast, but she steadfastly refused them: "I must wait till the sun goes down, for such is my vow."

We now again give the story in its own words:

While thus Sāvitrī was talking of her vow, Satyavat took his axe and prepared to set out for the wood; and Sāvitrī said to her husband, "Thou shalt not go alone; I will go with thee, I cannot bear to leave thee."

Saty. Thou hast not gone into the wood before, and the way is rough; thou art faint with fasting, and how canst thou walk so far?

Sav. I am not faint from the fast, nor am I weary; I pray thee, stay me not in my purpose to go.

Saty. If thy heart is set on going, I will do as thou desirest; but ask thou leave of my parents, let not the blame rest on me.

The devoted one then saluted her father and mother-in-law and said, "My husband is going to the great forest to gather fruit. I, too, if you will give me leave, would wish to go with him, for I cannot endure to be parted from him. Your son, too, goes forth for wood for the sacred fire, he must not be hindered; hinder him some other day than this. It is nearly a year since I went out of the hermitage, and I long to see the flowery wood once more."

Dyumatsena. Since Sāvitrī was first given to me by her father as a daughter, I remember not that she has ever asked a boon before. Let her then take the boon that she craves, and may Satyavat take good care of thee in the way.

Having thus obtained their leave, the glorious woman went forth with her husband, with a smiling countenance but a distracted heart. On every side she beheld the pleasant painted woods, filled with peacocks in their play, and the stately flowing rivers and the trees in full flower, and at every turn Satyavat cried, "Look, look!" with his pleasant voice. Ever did the peerless one turn her eyes on her husband, and gazed on him as already dead, remembering the seer's dread words. On and on did she wander, following behind him, and her heart seemed cleft in twain as she regarded the fatal time.

SECTION V.

The noble one, with his wife, then gathered fruits, and he filled his basket, and then began to cleave wood. And as he was cleaving a sweat came over him, and from his fatigue a pain arose in his head. Overcome with fatigue, he went up to his dear wife, and said, "Oh Sāvitrī! my limbs and my heart seem on fire; oh gentle-voiced! I seem to have lost all power; let me sleep on thy bosom, for I cannot stand." Sāvitrī then rose and took his head in her lap, and sat down on the ground; and, remembering the fateful words of Narada, she pondered over that moment, that hour, and that day. Suddenly she beheld a man in red raiment, with a diadem on his head, and glorious like the sun, with red eyes, bearing a noose in his hand, and fearful to behold, standing by the side of Satyavat, and fixedly gazing upon him. When she beheld him, she gently laid down her husband's head, and rose, and, trembling in her inmost heart, folded her hands, and said, "I know thee, that thou art a god; thine is no mortal form; oh! tell me, I pray thee, whom thou art, and what thou purposest to do?"

Yama. O Sāvitrī, thou art faithful to thy husband, and great have been thy penances, therefore will I speak to thee; know then that I am Yama. Life is o'er to this Satyavat, son of a king, thy husband; I will bind him and lead him away—this is what I purpose to do.

Sav. I have heard, oh! holy one, that thy messengers visit men; why then art thou come in thine own form to lead him away?

Having heard her words, the lord of the dead commenced to relate all that he pur-

posed, as she wished : " Noble was he and devoted to justice, and his soul was an ocean of virtue ; my messengers were not worthy to bring him, therefore I myself am come." Then Yama, by his power, from Satyavat's body drew forth the soul, bound in his noose, and subject to his will ; and the lifeless, breathless body, deserted by its lord, lay without motion or effort, no longer dear to the eye ; and Yama, having bound the soul, departed towards the south, and Sāvitrī, in agony, followed behind him, glorious in her devotion, and faithful to her plighted vow.

Yama. Turn back, turn back, oh Sāvitrī, and perform his funeral obsequies ; thou hast paid thy debt of duty, and gone as far as thou mayst go.

Sav. Whithersoever my husband is led, or whithersoever he goes of his own will, thither must I also go ; such is duty's eternal law. By my penances, my devotion to my parents, my love of my husband, and my vow, yea, and by thine own good will, none may hinder my going. The wise, who see reality, call friendship the seven-stepped ;* and having thus honoured friendship I will yet say a few other words. They are not insane who dwell in the woods and seek duty, and truth, and a home there ; they speak of duty pre-eminently ; therefore the good declare duty to be the chief. When a duty hath been once acknowledged by the good, all follow in the path, we ask no second or third precedent ; therefore duty is the pre-eminent.†

Yama. Turn back, I am well pleased with thy words, and choose thou a boon ; except his life, I will grant thee, oh peerless one, whatsoever thou askest.

Sav. My father-in-law is fallen from his kingdom and blind, and he dwells a hermit in the forest ; by thy favour may he regain his sight and strength, and become glorious like the sun.

Yama. I will grant thee thy boon, oh peerless one ; as thou hast said, so shall it be ; I see there is weariness in thy path ; turn back and go, and weary thyself no more.

Sav. How can I be wearied near my husband ? where he is thither must I go ; whither thou leadest him I will follow ; oh ! king of the immortals, again mark my words—To be even once in the company of the good is most especially to be desired ; then a man learns to call his enemy his friend ; to be with the good is

never without its fruit ; therefore let us always seek to dwell in their company.‡

Yama. Well-pleasing to my mind, and wise and full of truth, are thy words ; choose thou, therefore, oh illustrious one, except Satyavat's life, any other second boon.

Sav. My father-in-law's kingdom was once wrested from him ; let him recover it back, but let not my parent forsake virtue thereby ; this is my second choice.

Yama. Ere long shall he recover his kingdom, and he shall not lose his virtue thereby ; see, I have performed thy desire ; return, depart, and weary thyself no more.

Sav. Thy subjects are bound by necessity, by compulsion thou leadest them and not by their will, therefore men call thee Yama, the compeller ; listen thou, I pray thee, to my voice—Love towards all creatures in deed, and thought, and word, and benevolence, and liberality—these are the constant virtues of the good ; in this world for the most part men pride themselves on their strength, but the good shew kindness even to their foes.

Yama. The words which thou hast uttered are sweet as water to the thirsty ; once more, except Satyavat's life, do thou choose whatsoever thou desirest.

Sav. The king, my father, hath no children ; let him have a hundred sons, and let them perpetuate his race ; this I choose as my third boon.

Yama. Thy father, oh fair one, shall have a hundred noble sons that shall perpetuate his race ; oh daughter of a king, thou hast gained thy desire, turn back, thou hast wandered far from thy way.

Sav. It is not far, if my husband be here ; my mind has wandered onwards far farther still ; hear then, as thou goest, the words which I would utter once more—Thou art the glorious son of the sun, hence art thou called Vaivaswata ; and thy subjects are imbued with the same justice as thou, hence comes thy title of King of Justice. We have not that confidence in ourselves which we have in the good ; all therefore earnestly desire the affection of the good ; confidence springs from kindness towards all ; therefore every one confides in the good.

Yama. Never have I heard elsewhere such words as I have heard from thee ; I am well pleased ; choose thou then a fourth boon, besides his life, and depart.

* In allusion to a Hindu proverb, that one with whom you have walked seven steps is your friend.

† These lines are very obscure, and MSS. vary greatly in their reading.

‡ By these praises of the good and just, Sāvitrī praises Yama himself, who is the god of goodness and justice as well as death.

Sav. Let me have a hundred strong and great-souled sons, born from Satyavat and me, that shall continue our race; this is the fourth boon I choose, oh king.

Yama. A hundred sons shalt thou have, full of strength and heroism, and accomplishing thy desires; weary thyself no longer, oh! daughter of a king; turn back, thou hast followed far from thy way.

Sav. The justice of the good is eternal, the good never faint or mourn; their society is never without fruit, and in their presence the innocent feel no fear.* By their truth the good draw the sun along, by their devotion they uphold the earth; they are the refuge of the past and the future, and in their society the innocent perish not. Ever do they bear in mind "the act is noble in itself," and when they act for another's good, they look not for a reward. "Kindness is never vain amongst men; its worth and its honour never die;" this is the fixed law of the good, and hence they are the protectors of the world.

Yama. As thou speakest words approved by right, well-pleasing to my heart and full of meaning, so does my love rest upon thee; oh! faithful wife, choose a boon unprecedented in all time.

Sav. No longer is thy boon boonless to me, as were thy other boons; I choose that Satyavat shall live, since without him my life is but death. Parted from him I wish not for happiness, parted from him I wish not for heaven, parted from him I wish for naught that the heart holds dear, parted from him I am resolved to die.

"Yea," answered Yama, the son of the sun, the lord of justice, and having loosed his band, thus he spoke well pleased to Sāvitrī, "Behold, thy husband is free, hail to thee, oh glory of thy race; four hundred years shall he live in health and happiness with thee, and by his sacrifices and virtues his fame shall spread through the world; and unto you shall be born an hundred sons, all shall be kings and warriors, with sons and grandsons; and they shall be ever renowned and called after thy name. Thy father and mother too shall have a hundred sons, and all these thy brothers shall be heroes like the immortals." Thus, having granted her boons, the majestic lord of justice bade her to return and himself departed to his home. When the god was gone, and her husband was given back to her, Sāvitrī returned where the body lay; there she beheld her husband on the earth, and, having hastened up to him, she took his lifeless head on her lap and sat on the ground. Then

Satyavat returned to consciousness, and spoke to her, fondly looking up to her again and again, as though returned from a distant journey. "Ah me! long indeed have I been sleeping; why was I not awakened before? And where is that dark form which was drawing me away?"

Sav. Long indeed hast thou been asleep, oh noble one, on my bosom; and the holy god is gone, Yama the constrainer of men. O prince, thou art rested now, and thou sleepest no more; rise, if thou canst, I pray thee, for night is come.

Rising as from some peaceful slumber, Satyavat looked around on the wood, and having come to himself, proceeded, "I laid myself to sleep on thy bosom; this is all that I remember. And while I lay in thy embrace, sleep carried away my mind, and lo! I beheld a dreadful darkness, and a form of awful might stood beside me. Oh tell me, I beseech thee, if thou knowest what this may mean. Did I see him in my dreams, or was it a reality?" "The night hath come on," answered Sāvitrī, "to-morrow, oh prince, I will tell thee truly all. Up, therefore, let us be gone; think of thy parents, oh faithful one; the night is come and the sun hath gone down, and the flesh-devouring walkers of darkness are abroad. I hear the rustling of leaves under the beasts as they roam in the woods, and yonder towards the south the jackals utter their dreadful cries and shake my inmost soul."

Saty. The forest is fearful, surrounded by the gloomy darkness; thou wilt not know the path, nor be able to walk.

Sav. The wood was on fire to-day, and the dry trees stand blazing; here and there I see the fire blown by the wind. I will bring fire here and light a blaze; there are dry sticks here, dismiss thy anxiety. We shall see the wood in to-morrow's light, and then we will go, as thou approvest; and to-night we will abide here, if so it pleases thy heart.

Saty. The pain in my head is gone, and my limbs are strong, and I would that I might meet my parents by thy aid. Never before did I return to the hermitage in the twilight; often ere the twilight had come my mother has kept me within; and even when I go out by day, my parents sorrow at my absence, and my mother searches for me with the hermits, and oftentimes I have heard the rebuke from their anxious lips, "Oh son, why tarriest thou so long?" And I think what must be their state of mind on account of me to-day, great indeed will be their sorrow when they see me not; if I am absent

* Therefore she feels no fear in the presence of Yama.

from them, great indeed will be their anguish. Many times ere this when I have risen at night, they have said to me, heavy with sorrow of heart, and full of love, "Deprived of thee, oh son, we could not live a moment; only so long as thou art with us can our life last; oh thou staff of the aged and the blind, on thee doth our race rest, on thee depend our bread and name and family." I am the staff of my aged mother and blind father; what will be their agony if they see me not at night? Bitterly do I blame that sleep through which my undeserving parents now suffer such doubts and fears. Doubts and fears too are mine, and grievous sorrow; for parted from my parents how can I live? Well I know, my blind father with the clear-sighted soul asks of me at this moment with a troubled soul from the dwellers of the hermitage, one by one. Not for myself do I grieve as I grieve for him, and for my poor mother who follows him. For my sake these two will suffer great sorrow this day; only if they live, can I live; well may I cherish them to the utmost."

Having thus spoken, the just-souled one, devoted to and loved by his parents, raised his arm, and uttered a wailing cry. Sávitri beheld his sorrow and wiped his tears with her hand, and thus endeavoured to console him, "If ever I have endured penance, if ever I have given or sacrificed, then may this night be happy to my father and mother-in-law. I remember no false word voluntarily spoken, therefore may my parents remain alive to day."

Saty. I must behold my parents; Sávitri, let us be going. If aught was to happen to my father or mother, I solemnly protest I would not live. If thy heart is fixed on duty, and if thou wishest me to live, or wishest to fulfil my desire, let us proceed at once to the hermitage.

Sávitri then uprose and bound her hair, and embraced her husband, and helped him to rise. And Satyavat, having risen and rubbed his limbs with his hand, looked round on all sides, and his eyes fell on the basket. Sávitri then said to him, "Tomorrow thou shalt take the fruit, but I for security will carry thy axe." She then hung the basket on the bough of a tree, and seizing the axe returned to her husband; then, placing her husband's arm on her left shoulder and embracing him with her right arm, the fair-eyed one set out on her journey home.

Saty. Often have I trod this path and I know it well, and I can see by the moonlight that glances between the trees. Let us return by the path by which we came

and gathered the fruit; go on, and hesitate not. The path is divided by yonder Palasa-trunk;* choose thou the northern way, and let us hurry on. I am well, I am quite strong, and I long to behold my parents." Thus speaking, in haste he went on with her towards the hermitage.

SECTION VI.

In the mean time the noble Dyumatsena had suddenly recovered his sight, and gazed on all things with a serene aspect. With his wife Saivya he wandered through the various hermitages, and his soul became troubled on account of his son. That night they roamed about in their search, by hermitages and rivers, and woods and lakes; and they started at every sound in their anxiety, and cried out, "Here he comes with Sávitri." On they wandered with distracted hearts; their feet torn with the *purusha*, and covered with blood, and their limbs rent by the *Kusa* thorns. At length all the Brahmins that dwelt in the hermitage followed them, and endeavoured to comfort them, and led them back to the hermitage. There for a while, surrounded by the venerable ascetics, they were consoled by stories of ancient kings, till suddenly they were reminded of the childish days of their son, and again they mourned in their longing to behold him; and once more in their distress with a wailing voice they exclaimed, "Where art thou, my son, and where too art thou, his noble wife?"

The surrounding *Rishis* and Brahmins utter their consolations as best suit the character of the various speakers; these we omit, and then the story goes on as follows:—

Thus consoled by the truth-speaking sages, the old man pondered over these things, and his soul regained its strength; and suddenly after a moment Sávitri with her husband arrived at the hermitage and joyfully entered in.

The Brahmins. Beholding thy son returned and thy eyesight restored, we all wish thee happiness, oh king. The recovery of thy son, the beholding of Sávitri, and the recovery of thy sight; great is thy good fortune in these three blessings. All that we have said will assuredly come true; again and again will happiness visit thee.

Then, having caused the fire to blaze, all the Brahmins made old king Dyumatsena sit down, and Saivya and Satyavat and Sávitri, who each stood apart, were invited by the sages, and came also and sat down. Then all the dwellers in the hermitage

* A tree, *Butea frondosa*.

sitting with the king, asked Satyavat with anxious curiosity, "Wherefore, oh prince, didst thou not return with thy wife before? why have ye come so late? what hath hindered you? Thy father and mother, and we too, have been in sorrow; we know not the wherefore; we pray thee, tell it to us."

Saty. Having taken leave of my father, I set forth with Sāvitrī: suddenly as I was cleaving wood in the forest, there arose a pain in my head; I fell asleep; I know not how long I slept, but well I know I never slept so long before. Let none of you be distressed about the matter, this and no other is the cause of my late return.

*Gautama.** Thou knowest not then the cause why thy father Dyumatsena hath suddenly regained his sight; will Sāvitrī then tell us more? I wish to hear it, oh Sāvitrī, for thou knowest it from first to last; thou knowest the cause of it all; let then the truth be told; reveal it unto us, if there be no sacred secret therein.

Sav. It is as thou supposest, thy mind is not deceived; there is no secret in it; hear ye the full truth. My husband's death was revealed to me by the Rishi Narada; *this* was the fatal day, and therefore I would not leave him. Yama with his attendants came in person to carry him away while he slept; he bound him and was leading him away to the realms of the dead; I uttered his praises with a truthful voice; five boons did he give unto me; ye shall hear them all. His eyesight and his kingdom, these were the two boons for my father-in-law; a hundred children for my father, a hundred for myself, and my husband Satyavat given back to me for four hundred years; 'twas for my husband's life that I endured that unremitted penance. Thus at full length have I told you the truth, and how my bitter sorrow hath proved the dawn of my joy.

The Brahmins. The old king's race was sinking in a sea of darkness, and calamities washed over it as waves; but thou, noble one, hast bravely borne it up by thy virtue and faithfulness to thy vow.

Thus having praised her and paid their homage to the glory of women, the sages bade the old king and his son farewell, and returned in happy haste to their homes.

SECTION VII.

When the eventful night was past and the sun had risen, the hermits assembled and offered the morning sacrifice; and they never seemed satisfied, recounting over and over to Dyumatsena the glory of what Sāvitrī had done. Then too came the people from the land of the Salwas,

and told how his old enemy had been killed by his minister; and with one consent the whole nation cried concerning their old monarch, "Let him be blind or not, he alone shall be our king." "With this resolve," they said, "we are sent, oh king, and these chariots follow us and all thy army. Set forth, oh king, and may'st thou prosper! Victory loves thy city—dwell thou in the seat of thy ancestors, and long may it be ere thy night come." But when they beheld the king restored to sight, they fell on their faces, their eyes wide open with wonder. He then bade farewell to all those old dwellers in the hermitage, and having received their homage set forth towards the city; and Saivya went with Sāvitrī on a large and splendid chariot, drawn by men, and surrounded by an army. Then with joy the priests anointed Dyumatsena, and they inaugurated his son as his successor. And after a long time there were born to Sāvitrī the hundred sons, all heroes who never turned in the battle, and a hundred noble brothers were born for her to Aswapati, the king of the Madras and Malavi. Thus herself, her father, her mother, her parents-in-law, and her husband's family,—all these did Sāvitrī upbear from sorrow!

Thus ends this beautiful legend of ancient India, which was first discovered in the unknown romance-land of the Mahabharata by that true "vir clarissimus," Franciscus Bopp. It has sometimes crossed our mind, as we studied its beautiful narrative, that perhaps this legend may be a reflection, refracted indeed by national character and heathenism, but still a reflection, of that most wonderful event of the history of the patriarch "who is the father of us all," when he pleaded over the guilty city, and the mortal stood between Sodom and the avenging hand of Deity; when, as it has been well observed, Abraham ceased to ask before God had ceased to listen and spare! If we compare the Hindu legend with the Greek story of Admetus and Alcestis, we see at once the superiority of the Hindu. There is more perhaps of human weakness in the one (for the Greek touch humanized all things), but there is assuredly more of human strength and grandeur in the other. Here no Hercules wrests the trembling Alcestis from the tyrant Death; the spoiler and the spells by

* One of the sages.

which he is moved are alike of the spiritual world, and the outer phenomena of life are but the thin "Coan vest" through which we dimly behold the dread powers which rule the world unseen. The same may be said of the awful Pardonere's Tale in Chaucer, where the three riotours rise to kill

the privee theft, men clepen Deth,
That in this contree all the peple sleth.

There, too, we trace the same weird insight into the acts and scenes which make up human life. The bell, the old man, the tree, the florins, are incidents which might be seen on many a day; but in Chaucer an awful significance invests them all. Sin and Nemesis, the

dread daughter of Ocean and Night, fling their shadows wherever we move, and the very air we breathe seems laden with sighs. But in the tale of Sávitri we have the Hindu bard's ideas of holiness and faith; deep insight into the realities that shroud themselves under the passing fashions of the world is there, but not the sombre shadows of human crime; we have sorrow, but the sorrow that ennobles and purifies; and the form which had entered as Nemesis into our happy home departs as the Eros which, Plato tells us, is the messenger that connects earth with heaven, bearing thither men's prayers and hither divine blessings.

E. B. C.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

MR. URBAN,

PUBLIC attention has lately been so forcibly attracted to the fate of the unhappy Duke of Monmouth, first by Mr. Macaulay and since by some communications published in "Notes and Queries," that I think your readers will not be displeased to see five short papers, two of which relate to his execution, two to the funeral of one of his children, and the remaining one to the ship in which he came over. Nor are these merely papers of curiosity, nor merely singular examples of the cold and formal way in which the terrible tragedies of real life are acted. They have an historical value, which will be admitted by all persons who agree with me in thinking that even the minutest portion of truth respecting a memorable transaction is valuable.

The Duke of Monmouth arrived in London on Monday, the 13th July, 1685, and had his celebrated interview with the king on that same day. He staid at Whitehall until the tide served, when he was taken by water to the Tower. (Bramston's Autobiog. p. 186.) Macaulay says, "That same evening two prelates, Turner bishop of Ely and Ken bishop of Bath and Wells, arrived at the Tower with a solemn message from the king. It was Monday

night. On Wednesday morning Monmouth was to die." (Hist. Eng. i. 624.)

The following letter seems to prove that the fatal communication was not made "that same evening," nor exactly by the persons mentioned.

LORD SUNDERLAND, SECRETARY OF
STATE, TO THE LIEUTENANT OF THE
TOWER.

"Whitehall, July 14th, 1685.

"Sir,—I have acquainted the king with the contents of your letter, and he directed me to tell you, that he allows the late* duke of Monmouth and late lord Grey should each of them have a servant, but to be shut up with them. That the bishop of Ely will acquaint the late duke of Monmouth he is to dy to-morrow, and that, if he desires to see his children, it may be allowed, they going with the bishop of Ely and coming away with him.

"As to Denham's letter to the late lord Grey, you may deliver it or send it to him.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"SUNDERLAND."†

On the same day the following letter was also addressed to the sheriffs of London. We are told in the accounts of the execution that the duke was led out with an extraordinarily strong escort, and that soldiers were posted in all the adjoining streets. We here learn from whom these precautions proceeded.

* The duke had been attainted and deprived of his dignity by Act of Parliament.

† State Paper Office, Domestic Various, No. 629, p. 257.

LORD SUNDERLAND TO THE SHERIFFS
OF LONDON.

"Whitehall, July 14th, 1685.

"Gentlemen,—I have acquainted the king with what you desired me, upon which his majesty directs me to tell you, that he allows the scaffold for the execution of the late duke of Monmouth should be covered with mourning, and that his body, after execution, be given to his friends to be disposed of as they shall think fit.

"As to the guards on Tower-hill, his majesty commands me to acquaint you, that he has taken particular care thereof himself, and will give orders accordingly.

"I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

"SUNDERLAND."*

The execution clearly took place, as Mr. Macaulay has indicated, on Wednesday the 15th July, 1685; but, if we turn to Evelyn's Diary under that date, we shall find a singular proof of the uncertainty of our knowledge, and of the ease with which inquirers into minute historical truth may be misled. On the 15th July, 1685, Evelyn went to see Tenison's library, which had been recently established in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He there met the founder, Dr. Tenison, with whom he had an acquaintance, having supped with him a few nights before at his old friend Elias Ashmole's in Lambeth. Tenison had been present that morning on the scaffold with Monmouth. Conversation of course turned upon that event. Tenison related to Evelyn the circumstances of Monmouth's brief imprisonment and terrible execution. No authority could be more conclusive. The gentle Evelyn hears the tale, returns to his own home, and enters in his diary, "Monmouth was *this day* brought to London and examined before the king," &c. and, in the course of a long, blind comment upon the whole transaction, he further adds, "*He was beheaded on Tuesday, 14th July!*" Neither of the editors of Evelyn has noticed this strange confusion.

The permission given to Monmouth's friends to dispose of his mangled remains was not taken advantage of. Monmouth indeed had no friends, save one, and she, who had sacrificed

every thing for him, was far away, probably greedily longing for tidings of his expected triumph. His body was taken back again to the prison whence death had freed it, and was interred in the little chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.

Another portion of one of these documents is connected with a touching incident. Monmouth was to be allowed to see his children under certain regulations. He had three children by his wife, then living; two sons and one little girl. When their foolish father assumed the title of king, these children were taken into custody and sent to the Tower. They remained there, prisoners, when the order above printed was issued. The eldest of them was but eleven years of age. The children, all weeping bitterly, were brought to their father on the morning of his execution; but his long separation had weaned his heart from them. He beheld them calmly, and dismissed them with good advice. One of them, the little girl, just ten years of age, grieved and pined, and, within a month after the execution of her father, was released from her imprisonment by death. That freedom which her mother had wanted heart to bestow upon the body of the child's father, she was anxious to procure for the remains of her child. She applied to the king, and the following orders upon the subject still exist:

LORD SUNDERLAND TO MR. CHEEK,
LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER.

"Windsor, August 12th, 1685.

"Sir,—His majesty commands me to acquaint you, that he would have you permit and suffer the late dutchesse of Monmouth to dispose of the body of her daughter that is now dead in the Tower as shee shall think fit.

I am, sir,
Your most humble servant,
SUNDERLAND."†

LORD SUNDERLAND TO THE BISHOP OF
ROCHESTER.‡

"Windsor, August 12th, 1685.

"My Lord,—His majesty commands me to acquaint your lordship, that he would have you permit and suffer the late dutchesse of Monmouth to bury her daugh-

* State Paper Office, Domestic Various, No. 629, p. 258.

† Ibid. p. 274.

‡ Dean of Westminster.

ter in such part of Westminster Abbey as shee shall desire.

I am, my lord,
Your lordships most humble servant,
SUNDERLAND.*

The following entry in the Register of Burials in Westminster Abbey proves that the child was buried there on the day following. "1685, Lady Anne Scott, Aug. 13." (Collect. Geneal. et Topog. viii. 6.)

Some papers have lately been inserted in "Notes and Queries" (one transferred from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal) respecting a pocket-book said to have been found on the person of the Duke of Monmouth, and which was recently exhibited by Dr. Anster to the Royal Irish Academy. Its genuineness has been impugned because it does not appear to agree with the extracts printed from a pocket-book of the Duke by Dr. Welwood. But it appears from Bramston's Autobiography that there were four books found about the Duke when he was taken. "One of the bookes was manuscript, of spells, charmes, and coniurations, songs, receipts and prayers, written all with his owne hand; two other manuscripts of fortification and the militarie art; and in a fowerth

booke computes of the yearely expense of his majesty's navie and land forces."†

In conclusion, allow me to remark, that the Heldenberg or Helderenberg, the ship in which Monmouth sailed from the Texel, was ultimately brought into the Thames, and taken possession of by the government. Was she broken up, so that no memory of her eminent service might give her a subsequent notoriety? The following letter to Pepys upon the subject exists in the volume from which I have already quoted.

LORD SUNDERLAND TO SAMUEL PEPYS.

"Windsor, July 8th, 1686.

"Sir,—His majesty having notice that the Heldenberg is come into the river, commands me to acquaint you with it, and would have you forthwith send mariners on board her, in order to take care of her. The captain who brought her over will deliver this to you, to whom his majesty would have you make such a present as may be proper on this occasion.

I am, sir,
Your most humble servant,
SUNDERLAND, P.‡

Perhaps some of the Admiralty antiquaries will oblige us with an explanation of this order.

I am, &c. B. J.

HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE.§

AT the time when Dr. Arnold's labours were interrupted by his premature death, it seemed unlikely that within a few years we should greet a worthy successor to him in the field of Roman annals. History itself, as an art, requires the combination of so many gifts and accomplishments, that the intervals between genuine historians are nearly as wide as those between epic poets. And Roman history especially has suffered so much at the hands of moralists and pedants, that we have been accustomed to associate the reading of it with the notion of a task imposed upon us by some

one wearing a shovel-hat. The ancient historians themselves, indeed, are models of pictorial eloquence. Our censure applies to the class of works which, under the title of "Histories of Rome," afford about as just conceptions of the imperial commonwealth as Blackmore's "Creation" of the sublime poetry of the Book of Job. We readily admit that the present age furnishes brilliant exceptions to these remarks. Mr. Grote has shewn that ancient history may be rendered highly attractive. But for the grounds of our general complaint we appeal to our reader's recollections, if, like ourselves, he has ever

* State Paper Office, Domestic Various, No. 629, p. 274.

† Bramston's Autobiog. p. 187.

‡ State Paper Office, Domestic Various, No. 629, p. 341.

§ "A History of the Romans under the Empire, by Charles Merivale, B.D. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1850. Vols. i. and ii. 8vo."

been compelled to "get up" Rollin, or to study Athenian manners in the "Travels of Anacharsis." Any thing more insufferable than the gravity of the one Abbé is not to be found, except the attempts of the other Abbé to be witty and agreeable. We regard it therefore as highly creditable to modern scholarship to have produced in one generation two such works as Dr. Arnold's and Mr. Merivale's, which are not only exempt from the defects we have noted, but may even be read with as much gratification as any narrative of modern events.

The era comprised in Mr. Merivale's plan embraces the reigns of the ethnic Cæsars. It commences with the foundation of the empire by Julius, and will close with the adoption of Christianity as the state religion by Constantine. Between the opening and the termination of this period the Roman world was prepared by uniformity of secular government for uniformity of religious belief. Monarchical principles universally superseded republican, and the most opposite varieties of mankind were combined into one great civil family. This period accordingly comprises the consummation of antiquity and the preparation for modern history. It forms the isthmus between the two great continents of political and social development, the ethnic and Christian hemispheres; and as regards pagandom alone, the era was scarcely less momentous. To the civilised world of the ancients it was the epoch of fusion and amalgamation. It was to the ethnic world what the building of the ark was to the antediluvian. All around the frontiers of pagandom were piled up the clouds of barbarian immigration. The "great deeps" of the nations were ready to be broken up; the ancient boundaries to be levelled; the procession, the interweaving, the tumult of races were about to commence. But for four centuries there was, as regarded society in general, "a great calm;" and "the Roman peace," as it was sometimes denominated by poets and rhetoricians, reconciled by the influence of laws, language, and commerce, the diversities of caste and tribe, and attracted by a common interest to the centre of civilization the Celt who roamed over the downs of Britain, and the Copt who wove the flax of

Egypt. Such were the general effects and tendency of the era which Mr. Merivale has undertaken to delineate. His present volumes, the preface of the promised series, comprehend only the preparation and the rudiments of the Roman imperial system. They begin with the first triumvirate, and conclude with the assassination of Cæsar. The first two chapters review the causes which led to the partition of the government between Pompeius, Crassus, and their more sagacious colleague; and the last chapter surveys the ethical and intellectual characteristics of the Roman people in the eighth century of the city—its Etruscan groundwork, its Hellenic surface, its mingled superstition and scepticism, its adherence to ancient forms, and its propensity to restless innovation. The intermediate chapters contain the biography of Cæsar, the groupes of his most distinguished contemporaries, and the successive acts of the great drama in which he was the protagonist. We would gladly have followed Mr. Merivale, step by step, through his development of this momentous revolution, but this our limits forbid, and we can merely afford a brief outline of its principal events.

The revolution which Cæsar consummated properly begins with the tribunate of the Gracchi, nearly a century earlier. But the age was not ripe for the Sempronian laws, which, like their predecessors the Licinian laws, remained nearly a dead letter. Mr. Merivale's narrative commences indeed somewhat lower down, and introduces us, after a brief exordium, to the Roman people immediately after the death of Cornelius Sulla. This, as regards the history of the Cæsars, is perhaps the most judicious arrangement, since it abridges the preliminary matter, and brings the reader sooner *in medias res*. But as regards the decline of the commonwealth itself, such an opening is not without its inconveniences; it obliges the author occasionally to explain causes and results out of their proper sequence, and to stop short of the origin of some of the political or social disturbances. The epoch of the Cornelian constitution, however, exhibits the Roman people under a most significant aspect. It was the last lull of the popular tem-

pest which swept away the old aristocratical institutions. It was a time of false confidence and delusive appearances. The party which had triumphed was inwardly decrepid; the party which was prostrate was integrally strong. It was shrewdly remarked by Catilina that the body of the commonwealth lacked a head, and the head of the commonwealth lacked a body. Not that the contest in the seventh century of Rome was merely a struggle between rich and poor. It was not even merely a struggle between a conservative instinct on one side and a destructive instinct on the other; it was a more deeply-seated antagonism than either, and Mr. Merivale has justly described it as a contest between an oligarchy and a nation. The senate in that age was a self-appointed council for the administration of a vast but as yet unorganised empire. It dictated the laws, engrossed the revenues, and disposed of the lives and liberties of millions of provincials, without allowing them in return a voice in the legislature, or any efficient representatives in the assembly of the people. Previous to 1848 the electoral body of the French nation bore a very inadequate ratio to the mass of the unfranchised. But at Rome, in the seventh century, the number of those who had no vote was infinitely greater; and, while the real strength of the empire lay in the provinces, nearly the whole provincial population was, as regarded political privileges, but one degree removed from the condition of slaves. They retained indeed for the most part their own municipal institutions, but they had no control over the taxation, the laws, or the executive of the republic. The provinces on the other hand were, as regarded the capital and one another, a heterogeneous mass. Most of them were forbidden to trade or intermarry with the inhabitants of one another, or even, with a few special exceptions, to cross one another's boundaries. They were in fact appended to the empire, not amalgamated with it. They had lost their several existence, but they had not acquired a common country in metropolitan Rome. Accordingly, even had the Marian party remained without a leader, or the Cornelian constitution been more permanent, the provinces

must have fallen away from the central state through the mere absence of political gravitation. But a nation which sets itself against the natural laws of cohesion and expansion hastens its own decay. Other causes indeed rendered the decline of the Roman commonwealth at that period, not only inevitable, but imminent. A normal state of "never-ending war" had loosened its political tenacity; luxury and corruption, surpassing even the excesses of the Orleans regency in the eighteenth century, had dissolved all moral continuity; the lower classes were pauperised, the majority of the upper classes were insolvent; the magistracies were to be obtained only by electioneering gambling, and both winners and losers looked to reimburse themselves by the plunder of the provinces. As a body the senate was corrupt, arrogant, and arbitrary; as a body the equites, or monied order, was rapacious; and as a body the populace was too proud to labour, but not ashamed to beg. If we can represent to ourselves a state consisting of three such respective components as the Venetian oligarchy in the eighteenth century, and of Irish middle-men and Tipperary peasantry in the nineteenth, we shall probably form a very just conception of the Roman people in the latter half of the seventh century of the city.

Of these social maladies some were produced by a normal state of warfare, some by the sudden influx of wealth consequent upon the acquisition of the revenues and the treasures of Greece, Carthage, and Asia; some by the aversion of the Roman people for commercial and manufacturing employment; and some by the impolicy of the state in feeding an idle rabble from the public granaries. But we have not exhausted the category of diseases. The *causa causans*, to adopt the language of the schools, must be derived from an earlier source. The tendency of the ancient republics had ever been to isolate themselves from similar communities. The Lucumons of Tarquinii would not league themselves with the Lucumons of Clusium; four of the Sabellian cantons kept permanently aloof from the main Samnite league; Tarentum and Crotona would neither marry nor trade with each other; the Dorians of Sparta

were hostile to the Dorians of Argos; Syracuse and Agrigentum viewed each other with jealous eyes; and Athens and Ægina waged internecine war. Isolation indeed has in all ages been an accompaniment of republican institutions. Pisa and Florence, Venice and Genoa, exhibited similar features of repulsion; and, did not almost boundless space of territory act as an antagonist force, isolation would equally characterise the United States. Rome alone among the commonwealths of antiquity eluded the full evils of this common propensity. It indulged but it also resisted it. With the good will of the senatorian party generally the Romans would have persisted in exclusion as vigorous as that of the Spartans and Etruscans, and like them also must have gradually dwindled away. But the plebeians broke down the barriers of patrician caste, the Latins and Italians received or extorted the Roman franchise, and the commonwealth, even when it made concessions, imbibed new vigour from its politic compliance. But the boon which had been granted to Italy was refused to the provinces. The reluctance of the Hebrew nation to impart their religious immunities to the Gentile world was not more obstinate than the reluctance of the Roman people to extend their franchise to Gauls, Greeks, and Spaniards in the age of Sulla. Even Sertorius, the most humane and enlightened of the earlier Marians, refused to put on the same level his Iberian and Roman partisans; even Pompeius could not discern that the Greeks and Asiatics, if once admitted into the tribes, would ratify the acts of his eastern administration. Yet the evils of exclusion were palpable. In every quarter of the empire there prevailed an instinctive desire for unity, sometimes expressed in indignant murmurs, at others in dignified remonstrance. The impossibility of obtaining redress in Roman courts of judicature, the enlistment of their youth for the armies, the restrictions on their commerce, the yearly extortions of their prætors and proconsuls, diffused through the provinces a sullen despair, and the world has probably for a century and a half never experienced more searching or comprehensive misery than was inflicted upon it by the senate in the

interval between the Sullan and the Julian constitution.

The train was laid: should a Catilina or a Cæsar apply the torch? Was the inevitable revolution fraught with elements of destruction or of conservation? Mr. Merivale's account of the mighty Julian leader answers the latter question.

"The demands of the age," he remarks, "as they presented themselves to Cæsar's mind, may be summed up in the language of the discourse attributed, though with little authority, to the historian Sallust, but in which some later rhetorician appears at least to have embodied the sentiments ascribed to antiquity by his own contemporaries. A noble object of ambition, it was said, lay open to the emperor who should aspire to rule over the Roman people. He found them bloated and corrupted by the excess of luxury, overwhelmed with debt, and degraded by the vices which debt engenders. The nobles were selfish and cruel, and had sought in a civil war the surest refuge from their creditors, and the only means of retrieving their fortunes. But this faction had now been crushed; let the seeds of such passions be prevented from taking root again. Let luxury be repressed by sumptuary laws; let the numbers of the privileged orders be increased; let the rights of citizenship be extended; let colonies be planted in the provinces; let military service be required equally of all, and none be retained under their standards beyond a reasonable period. Let the magistrates and judges be chosen for their virtues and dignity, and not merely for their wealth. It would be vain to entrust the working of such reforms as these to a commonwealth of free and equal citizens; but the impartial eye of a supreme ruler may watch securely over their execution, and neither fear, nor favour, nor private interest interfere to clog their operation."

We believe, with Mr. Merivale, that the counsels of this ancient pamphleteer were derived from observation of the imperial system itself at a later period, rather than addressed beforehand to its author. In either case, however, it is available as an historical document, and corresponds in its suggestions very closely with the known practice of the better emperors. The tyranny of the local and annual governors was very generally repressed. The grateful provincials paid divine honours to Augustus, and craved, although ineffectually, permission to erect temples to

Tiberius Cæsar. The instinct for unity of government, which we have already noticed, was gratified by the spectacle of a single ruler, whether, like Antoninus, he remained stationary at the centre, or, like Hadrian, visited every department of the empire. The insolvency of the nobles was gradually healed, as Tacitus observes, by the introduction of more frugal habits and the resort of provincial families to the capital. The urban population was drafted off to distant colonies, and either resumed the rural occupations of their forefathers, or embarked in trade, no longer interdicted to them. The waste of foreign and civil wars was repaired; Corinth and Carthage rose again from their ashes, and attained nearly their former splendour; and the basin of the Mediterranean, no longer infested by pirates, became once again the high road of commerce, to which the havens of Italy, Greece, and Africa equally contributed, without reviving their ancient jealousies or restrictions. Many of the beneficial projects of Cæsar were indeed unaccomplished. The civil wars which followed his murder impaired or retarded until too late the progress of social reform. Of his immediate successors the first two alone pursued any policy at all; Vespasian's whole care was to stanch the wounds of the empire; and in the era of Trajan and the Antonines many of Cæsar's suggestions had become inapplicable. But wherever the Julian laws could be fairly tried they fully answered their purpose; and it should be borne in mind that in all but the grand outlines of his scheme, the legislator hardly advanced beyond the first hints and rudiments of what he intended. The year of his consulship and the few months he remained in the capital after his last Spanish campaign were the only intervals of peaceful leisure vouchsafed to him. The social and political system of Cæsar may indeed be compared to the philosophical system of Bacon. Of each we have here a column and there a pediment complete, and a vast and various ground-plan traced around them. But the entire structure demanded undivided leisure, and the lives of both Cæsar and Bacon were incessantly occupied. From the excellence of solitary fragments alone can we conjecture

the aptitude and harmony of the intended whole.

We have thought so much preface necessary to exhibit the general scope and design of Mr. Merivale's volumes. They contain, it will be perceived, as much a record of Roman society as of individual character. We must now briefly glance at some of the frequent portraits with which they abound.

The monied classes played so important a part in the later convulsions of the republic, that we extract the following sketch of Crassus as an exponent of their general features:—

“M. Licinius Crassus may be remarked as a genuine representative of one side of the old Roman character; namely, their shrewdness and sordid diligence in the accumulation of money, which made of the national heroes strict domestic economists, sullied such illustrious names with the stain of usury and extortion, and impelled so many thousands of a lower class to establish themselves as traders on every coast, and incessantly repair the destruction of their countrymen in the provinces. Crassus was descended from a branch of the Licinian family, to which the surname of Dives, or the Rich, had been attached, from the excessive wealth of some of its members. But there was none of the race to whom the title was so justly applicable as to the cotemporary of Catullus and Lucullus. His name became proverbial among his countrymen as the richest of the Romans, and the head grows dizzy in estimating his treasures in the minute coinage of the nation. The wealth, indeed, which he amassed sinks after all into insignificance when compared with some of the fortunes of later times; but it is to be remembered, that his position compelled him to spend almost as fast as he accumulated, and there seems to have been no want of liberality in his mode of dispensing his treasures when his interest required it. But what is chiefly remarkable is, that his acquisitions were made, not by brilliant successes or glaring extortions, but simply by the sure and steady process of waiting upon the necessities of his friends or rivals, of buying at the cheapest and selling at the dearest moments; by the careful and judicious use of accumulating capital, such as laying out large sums on the education of a multitude of slaves, with the view of deriving a profit from their accomplishments. In the disordered state of private fortunes at Rome at the time, we may conceive how a shrewd politician might in this way attach to himself a number of

adherents, especially one who had no prominent vices to disgust, or brilliant talents to alarm them. Around him rallied the monied interests of the city, that large class who were silently and cautiously founding their fortunes on the spoils of the provinces, while the great chiefs were squandering their means in largesses to the people, and wasting their time and energies in the race of preferment. He repaid their favours by exerting himself for their advancement, and combined with Pompeius to restore to the knights a share in the judicium; but, without yet aspiring to the leadership of the oligarchy, he contrived to secure a large portion of their confidence, and was, in fact, the principal link which continued to bind the senate and the knights together, notwithstanding their mutual jealousy and sometimes conflicting pretensions."

Money, indeed, or rather its unequal distribution, was in every age of the commonwealth an important engine of disturbance and intrigue. Debt led immediately to the first resistance of the commons to the patricians, to the Licinian laws, to the Sempronian laws, to the subversion of the aristocracy, and to the establishment of the empire. The evidence given on the trial of Verres proved how deeply insolvency in the provinces affected the subjects of Rome. The designs and the sentiments attributed by both Cicero and Sallust to Catilina show that the pressure of debt was a principal source of the desperate plots which in the last century of the city exploded or sapped the foundations of the state. The necessity under which every candidate for the higher magistracies lay of gratifying the populace with extravagant banquets and spectacles rendered nearly every ambitious man a bankrupt, and compelled him, even in cases where his better nature recoiled, to indemnify himself by the plunder of the provincials. Nor was this the only evil result. The great offices of the state were by their very costliness restricted to men of colossal incomes alone. Seldom was force of character or eminent virtue able to raise itself, as in the example of Cato, above the level of the crowd, and the merely able and honest were virtually excluded from the administration. Cicero, whose eloquence had earned for him at least 400,000*l.*, regarded with dismay the expenditure required for his præ-

torian and consular exhibitions; and Atticus, who was even wealthier, assigned among his reasons for declining public life altogether the risk of penury and the necessity for extortion involved in the process of a single election. Facts like these are more instructive than the records of a hundred ordinary campaigns; and it is not one of the least of Mr. Merivale's merits as an historian that he has allotted ample space in his volumes to financial and economical details.

A history of Rome, however, must in a great degree be a history of war; for, with the "wolves of Italy," warfare was as normal a state as the cultivation of the arts in Greece, or the pursuit of commerce at Carthage. Nor were wars with the Romans merely a blind instinct of aggression and appropriation. Bad as the Roman provincial government was, it frequently superseded a more grinding system of oppression in Greece and Asia, and, ruthless as the Roman people might be as conquerors, their sudden violence was on the whole preferable to the organised cruelty of Macedonian and Syrian prefects. Their conquests brought civilisation in their train, and the uniformity of their dominion was a more tolerable evil than the capricious and anomalous despotisms which it supplanted. In the delineation of war there is a distinction to be observed which, although apparently obvious, has too often been neglected by historians. We will borrow the words of Dr. Arnold, at once to sanction and explain the rule we would wish observed:—

"It was right for Thucydides to relate every little expedition of the Peloponnesian war at length; but modern writers do wrong in following his example, for the details of petty warfare are unworthy to survive their own generation. And there are also wars conducted on a great scale, and very important in their consequences, the particulars of which may safely be forgotten. For military events should only be related circumstantially to after ages, when they either contain a great lesson in the art of war, or are so striking in their incidents as to acquire the interest of a romance, and thus retain their hold of the imaginations and moral feelings of all ages and countries."

The Gaulish campaigns of Cæsar do not in one respect come within Dr.

Arnold's terms of inclusion. They do not afford any very available lessons in the art of war, although they exhibit throughout the great commander; nor do they very strongly captivate the imagination and moral feelings, although they everywhere evince the pen of a great writer. But for their ulterior consequences to Rome and the world they deserve, even in our days, befitting commemoration; for the conquest of Gaul determined for nearly five centuries the frontiers of civilisation in transalpine Europe, and the Roman occupancy of Gaul infused in a few generations new blood into the conquering people, and new vigour into the executive. The enervated aristocracy of Italy was refreshed and strengthened by the introduction of Celtic nobles into the legions and the curia; the old feud between the Gauls and Rome was healed; and the conquest of Iberia, which in the next generation followed almost as a consequence of the subjugation of the Gallic provinces, supplied the empire with a race of poets, orators, statesmen, and even emperors, who sustained, and even rivalled, the renown of their Italian predecessors. In no portion of his work has Mr. Merivale displayed more ability or discretion than in his spirited abridgment of Cæsar's Gaulish campaigns. His narrative is sufficiently full to be clear, and sufficiently condensed to be interesting without tediousness. His geographical and ethnological commentary elucidates the original more satisfactorily than any notes or special excursus we remember to have met with; and the following passage will show that the depth of his researches has not rendered his pen less picturesque:

"The Eburones, in whose stronghold Aduatuca the proconsul had now established his quarters, possessed no other fortresses. They could not be reached in any vital part. Conquest and even desolation seemed to make no permanent impression upon a tribe of hunters and foresters. Once more was the Roman general compelled to scatter his forces in various directions. Cæsar himself issued forth in quest of Ambiorix, in whose death or capture he took the greatest interest. As long as large bodies of troops kept together, they were sufficiently secure from the isolated attacks of the barbarians, but as soon as they ventured to pursue or

plunder they were exposed to be cut off in detail in a country which was no other than one great ambushade. It was in these straits that Cæsar determined to employ the last resource of an unscrupulous invader. He circulated a proclamation through the neighbouring states, declaring the Eburones traitors to Rome and outlaws from the human race, offering at the same time their lives and their goods as a common prey to any one who would venture to take them. This was enough to call forth all the tribes which cherished any jealousy of that ill-fated people, and every man who had any private quarrel to avenge, to wreak their fury under the protection of Rome. It put arms into the hand of every adventurer, whether Gaulish or German, who might choose to enrich himself by rapine and plunder. Such it seems was the state of mutual hostility in which the Gaulish tribes dwelt among one another, that an announcement of this kind sufficed to break all the late cemented ties of interest and friendship, and to enlist overwhelming multitudes in the work of destruction. The Eburones, it must be remembered, were an alien people, descendants of the Cimbri and Teutones of old. There was less sympathy perhaps with them among the neighbouring races than if they had been of pure Gaulish blood. The measure was completely successful. The proconsul's summons was welcomed with savage alacrity. The Gauls rushed headlong upon their victims, who are not likely to have perished without a desperate struggle for life or revenge. But from whatever quarter it flowed it was the blood of enemies, and the Romans looked on coolly and securely while the ranks of the assailants were thinned, and while the whole clan of the Eburones was butchered, and their very name obliterated from the map of Gaul."

We had marked for extract several other passages, and reserved for discussion more than one question connected with the Roman revolution. But we must content ourselves with merely indicating to the reader both what seemed to us of especial interest or merit as well as what would bear a few remarks from ourselves. Among the former were the character and death of Cneius Pompeius, the capture of Crassus by the Parthians, the battle of Pharsalia, on the chorography of which Mr. Merivale has thrown some new light, and the general outline of Cæsar's legislation. Among the latter we proposed a brief comment on the

famous Catilinarian conspiracy, and the nature of Roman criminal jurisdiction, as well as on the extremely partial character of most of the extant records of this memorable revolution. But the extracts we have already given are probably sufficient to show that Mr. Merivale is no ordinary writer, and the remarks which accompany them may incline our readers to believe that his history is both comprehensive in itself and pertinent to questions still unsettled in our own age. With these observations therefore we take our

leave, for the present, of this most learned and interesting book. We trust that the author will soon enable us to read the lives of Cæsar's successors traced by the same vigorous pen. As Englishmen, we have a national interest in the annals of the great commonwealth whose language has enriched our speech, whose laws have influenced our jurisprudence, and whose extent of empire and material civilisation are the ancient, and in fact the only, correlate of our own.

THE PROPER DIVISION OF "*MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING*" INTO ACTS.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I recommended an alteration of the division of the Acts in King Lear, against the authority of the folio of 1623 (Gent. Mag. May, 1850, p. 465), I was not aware that Mr. Collier had observed (though with reference to another play) that the divisions in that edition are in many cases obviously wrong. It may be thought indeed that this is one of the points in which the player-editors, who must have best known the traditions of the stage, were least likely to be mistaken. But it is to be considered that they probably knew more and cared more about the arrangements adopted in the actual representation, than about the original design of the poet; and that the mode of representation would be varied according to the taste of the audience. Now we see that in our own times, when a play is once well known and its reputation established, people commonly go to see the famous scenes, and care little in what order they are presented, or how much is left out of what must have been originally necessary to explain them to the understanding or to prepare the imagination for them. They treat the play as we treat a familiar book; when we turn at once to our favourite passages, omitting the explanatory and introductory parts, the effect of which we already know. So no doubt it was in Shakspeare's time: and hence a popular play would soon come to be presented in the shape in which it was

found to be most convenient for the actors, or most entertaining to the audience, without much consideration for the integrity of the poet's idea. In this manner the original divisions of the acts may easily have been forgotten before 1623, and those which are adopted in the first folio may only represent the current practice of the theatre or the judgment of the editors.

Shakspeare himself, however, was by no means satisfied with merely elaborating his great scenes and striking situations. He was curiously careful and skilful in the arts of preparation and transition, and everything which conduces to the harmonious development of the whole piece. If any one doubt this, let him only mark the passages which are usually omitted in the acting, and ask himself why those passages were *introduced*. He will always find that there was some good reason for it.

The stage-manager may have reasons of his own, it is true, and sometimes good ones, for deviating from the arrangement contemplated by the poet. He may find the spectators impatient or refractory; and it is their satisfaction that he must look to. But there can be no reason why a *reader* should not have Shakspeare's own design to study, and an editor is bound to recover it, if he can. And of this design the proper distribution of the pauses between the acts forms, as I have already shewn, no unimportant part.

Now in *Much ado about Nothing*, as

it stands in the folio and in the modern editions, I find two faults, which I do not think Shakspeare was likely to commit.

At the end of the first scene of the first act, the Prince and Claudio leave the stage (which represents the open space before Leonato's house), the Prince having that moment conceived and disclosed his project of making love to Hero in Claudio's name. Then the scene shifts to a room in Leonato's house, where the first thing we hear is that in a thick pleached alley in Antonio's orchard, the Prince has been overheard telling Claudio that he loved Hero and meant to acknowledge it that night in a dance, &c. All this is told to us, while the Prince's last words are still ringing in our ears; and it is told, not by the person who overheard the conversation, but by Antonio, to whom he has reported it. We are called on therefore to imagine that, while the scene was merely shifting, the Prince and Claudio have had time for a second conversation in Antonio's orchard, and that one of Antonio's men, overhearing it, has had time to tell him of it. Now this is one of the things which it is *impossible* to imagine. I do not mean merely that the thing is *physically* impossible, for art is not tied to physical possibilities. I mean that the impossibility is presented so strongly to the imagination that it cannot be overlooked or forgotten. The imagination refuses to be so imposed upon.

The other fault is of an opposite kind, and not so glaring, because it does not involve any *positive* shock to the sense of probability. Nevertheless it completely counteracts and neutralises an effect which Shakspeare has evidently taken pains to produce, and which if rightly considered is of no small consequence. The fourth scene of the third act represents the morning of the wedding. The ceremony is to take place the first thing. The Prince, the Count, and all the gallants of the town are already waiting to fetch Hero to church; she must make haste to go with them. "Help to dress me, good coz.; good Meg, good Ursula." Leonato, intercepted by Dogberry on his way to join them, is in too great a hurry to listen to him. They stay for him to give away his daughter: "he

will wait upon them; he is ready;" and so *exit* abruptly with the messenger who has been sent to hasten him, leaving Dogberry and Verges to take the examination themselves. The idea that the ceremony is to take place *immediately* is carefully impressed, and there was good reason it should. In a story involving so many improbabilities it was necessary to hurry it on to the issue before the spectator has had time to consider them. The deception practised on Claudio and the Prince took place between twelve and one at night; the discovery of it by the watch followed immediately after. If the wedding do not come on the first thing in the morning, before Claudio has had time to reflect, or Dogberry to explain, or rumour to get abroad, it cannot be but the secret will transpire and the catastrophe be prevented. Yet precisely at this juncture it is, when Dogberry is about to take the examinations, and the wedding party are on their way to church, that the pause between the acts takes place,—that indefinite interval during which the only thing almost which one can *not* imagine is that nothing has happened and no time passed. When the curtain rises again, the least we expect to hear is that some considerable event has occurred since it fell. Yet we find everything exactly where it was. The party have but just arrived at the church, and are still in a hurry. "Come, friar Francis, be brief: only to the plain form of marriage, and you shall recount their particular duties afterwards." The action has not advanced a step. To me, I confess, this is a disappointment. Why all that hurry if there was leisure for the drop-scene to fall? or if there was any object in representing that hurry, why should the drop-scene fall to interrupt it?

I do not believe that either of these points can be defended; but both may be removed, easily and completely, and without altering a word of the text. Let us only take the 4to of 1600, in which the acts are not divided (but of which the edition of 1623 is in other respects a mere reprint), and consider into what divisions the action most naturally falls.

First, then, read on to the end of the first scene, "In practice let us put

it presently.” Now shut the book. Let “the curtain fall upon the fancied stage;” consider what is past, and wonder what is coming. We have been introduced to all the principal persons; the wars are over; the time is of peace, leisure, and festivity. The characters of Benedict and Beatrice, and their relation to each other—a relation of attractive opposition—are clearly defined; both are fancy-free as yet; but both boast of their freedom with a careless confidence that marks them as victims of Nemesis. Claudio has conceived a passion for Hero; but it is only an infection of the eye and fancy; and the foolish device which in his bashfulness he catches at serves the double purpose of reminding us that his passion is not grounded in any real knowledge of the woman, and of pointing him out as the fit victim of some foolish mistake.

Begin the next scene as a new act. Claudio and the Prince, we find, have been walking about since we last saw them in orchards and in galleries, still talking upon the one subject which Claudio can talk upon with interest. Read on without stopping till you come to the end of the scene between Don John and Borachio, which stands in the modern editions as the second scene of the second act, “I will presently go learn their day of marriage.” Then suppose the curtain to fall again, and proceed as before. We have now seen a threefold plot laid, the development of which will afford plenty of business for the following act. Benedick and Beatrice are each to be tricked into an affection for the other, and, though Claudio’s marriage, after some foretaste of mistakings, is for the present arranged, a design is on foot for crossing it.

The third act will open with Benedick in the garden. Read on again till you have seen the three plots played out, Benedick caught, Beatrice caught, Claudio caught, and finally Don John caught, for the curtain must not fall until Borachio and Conrad have been taken into custody. At this point a pause is forced upon us, for it is now the dead of night, and we must wait for the morning before anything more can be done.

The fourth act opens in Hero’s dressing-room; all is bustle and pre-

paration for the marriage. The ceremony is to take place immediately. Dogberry arrives to report the discovery which had been made in the night, and anybody but Dogberry—even Verges, if he had been allowed to speak—would have got it reported, and so have intercepted the impending catastrophe. But we are made to feel that the wedding-party cannot possibly wait till he has discharged himself of his message, and that the catastrophe, which can only be prevented by a word to the purpose from him, is inevitable. Accordingly, while he is gathering his wits to “bring some of them to a non com,” and sending for “the learned man with his ink-horn to set down their excommunication,” the marriage scene is acted and over; Hero is accused, renounced, disgraced, and given out for dead, Benedick and Beatrice are betrayed, by help of the passion and confusion, into an understanding of each others’ feelings, and Don John disappears. Finally, the learned man with his ink-horn, coming to the relief of Dogberry, sees in a moment what the matter is, and hastens to Leonato’s house with the intelligence. Thus everything is ripe for explanation, and we may pause once more in easy expectation of the issue. The business of the next act, which opens at the right place, is only to unravel the confusion, to restore the empire of gaiety, and conclude the marriages.

According to this scheme, it seems to me not only that the specific defects which I have noticed are effectually removed, but that the general action of the piece develops itself more naturally and gracefully. And I have the less hesitation in proposing a new division between the first and second and between the third and fourth acts because the motive of the existing division is easily explained. Between the first and second the stage had to be prepared for the great supper and mask in Leonato’s house, between the third and fourth for the marriage ceremony in the church. My suggestion will hardly find favour, I fear, with the scene-shifters. But it is with the imaginary theatre only that I have to deal, in which the “interior of a church” requires no more preparation than a “room in a house.” J. S.

THE LIFE OF INIGO JONES.*

(With two Prints in fac-simile from his Drawings).

THE name of Inigo Jones is brightly inscribed among those of the great men of our country, and yet with a large majority his history is not sufficiently known to prevent surprise that his Life should be published by the Shakespeare Society. All would call him "a great architect;" if not, with Walpole, "the greatest in his profession that has appeared in these kingdoms;" but few would think of adding,—“and the favourite court-dramatist.” Yet such he was; and on that ground this new Life by Mr. Cunningham, acceptable as it would have been in any guise, is produced with perfect propriety under the patronage of a Society established for the illustration of our old dramatic literature.

Jones's reputation mainly rests upon his having introduced into this country a more pure and correct adaptation of the ancient orders of architecture than had previously obtained, whereby he became the founder of a new school of art. His qualifications for assuming this leading position were a tasteful eye and a ready pencil. His education was not "by line and by rule" in an architect's office, but derived through an observant eye from the finest works of his predecessors on the continent.† His principal instruction was received

from foreign travel, and one of his first recommendations to employment, which was on occasion of the royal visit to Oxford in 1605, was his being "a great traveller." When his talents were brought into play, he easily outstripped the old-school operations of his contemporaries and coadjutors, master Nicholas Stone the king's master mason, and master William Portington the king's master carpenter; and saved his sovereign the invidious necessity of applying to the aid of foreign professors.‡

The acquisition of Inigo Jones for architecture was adventitious, for he went to Italy to study painting. His partiality for landscape led him to the ruins of ancient buildings in Italy, and they became his first architectural studies. "Having satisfied myself in these (we are now quoting his own words), and returning to my native country, I applied my mind more particularly to the study of architecture."

But it appears to us a question still undecided, When Jones's practice of architecture commenced? By his systematic and critical researches, Mr. Cunningham has done much in the present biography—and it is wonderful how much remained for him to do; but even now we entertain considerable

* "Inigo Jones. A Life of the Architect; by Peter Cunningham, esq. Remarks on some of his Sketches for Masques and Dramas; by J. R. Planché, esq. and Five Court Masques, edited from the original MSS. of Ben Jonson, John Marston, etc. by J. Payne Collier, esq. Printed for the Shakespeare Society." 8vo.

† Jonson makes him say, when satirising him in his "Tale of a Tub,"—

For all invention, sir,
Comes by degrees, and on the view of nature;
A world of things concur to the design,
Which makes it *feasible*, if art *conduce*.

There can be no question that these lines altogether represent sentiments which Jonson had heard from Jones's own lips, as well as "his ruling words" *feasible* and *conduce*. Jones had modelled his taste, and matured his invention, by observation of nature and of art in those parts of the world where they were to be viewed in their highest beauty, and studied in their finest developement.

‡ Whilst Inigo Jones was absent in Italy in 1613, mention occurs of one "M. Constantine, an Italian, architect to our late Prince Henry," who undertook the workmanship for the masque at the Earl of Somerset's marriage. He is not mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes; but we find that the Prince assigned a yearly pension of 200*l.* to "Constantine de Servi," in July, 1612. (Birch's Life of Prince Henry, p. 467.) The title of "architect" must, however, have been honorary, as there was no such officer actually on the establishment of the Prince's household.

doubts whether he is not deceived by his predecessors as to a portion of Jones's early career.

Jones's heir and executor, and original biographer, was John Webb, who had been his pupil and had married his niece, but could have had only hearsay knowledge of the great architect's youthful history.* Gifford, in his edition of Ben Jonson, terms Webb's account a "ridiculous rhapsody" written in imitation of Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Life of the Admirable Crichton*. Coinciding in this judgment of our great critical predecessor, let us look a little minutely into a passage of this Crichtonic biographer:

"He was, (says Webb) architect-general unto four mighty kings, two heroic queens, and that illustrious and never to be forgotten prince Henry. Christianus the Fourth, king of Denmark, first engrossed him to himself, sending for him out of Italy,† where, especially at Venice, he had many years resided. Upon the first coming of that king into England, he attended him, and being desirous that his own native soil, rather than a foreign, should enjoy the fruits of his laborious studies, queen Ann here honoured him with her service first, and not long after prince Henry, under whom with such fidelity and judgment he discharged his trust, as that king James made him his surveyor in reversion. Prince Henry dying, he travelled into Italy again, and returned to England when his place fell,"‡ &c. &c.

Now, to dispose first of those points of this statement which are ascertained to be incorrect,—Jones was not ar-

chitect to Anne or Henrietta-Maria, further than, as being surveyor to king James and king Charles, he also superintended works for the use of their queens; he was not "architect-general" to prince Henry, but only his surveyor, whilst we have seen that Constantino de' Servi was, if any one, his "architect;" Jones did not return from his first residence on the continent at the time when Christian IV. first came to England, as that monarch arrived on the 17th July, 1606, and Inigo was at home in 1604; queen Anne then honoured him with her service, but it was as a scene-painter, not as an architect. After finding these deviations from truth in the statements of the grandiloquent biographer, it is perhaps not unreasonable to require other proof before we believe that Jones was ever "architect-general" to Christianus the Fourth, or ever in Denmark at all, particularly after reading his own statement that he "returned to his native country," when he had satisfied himself with viewing the ruins of Italy.

Mr. Cunningham says (p. 4), "We first hear of Inigo in England in his thirty-second year:" but we hear of him only as a scene-painter, nor is it for some years later that we find him in any other character. His first recorded employment was to design and paint the scenery made for the queen's masque, on Twelfth-night, 1604-5; which, because her majesty desired to have all the masquers "blackmoors," was named by the poet, Ben Jonson,

* When speaking of the baptismal name of Jones and his father, Webb betrays a mistake. "It is observable," he says, "that his Christian name is in Spanish, and his father's in Latin; for which some have assigned this reason, that, as his father was a considerable dealer in the woollen manufactory, 'tis probable some Spanish merchant assisted at his baptism." But Mr. Cunningham has discovered two documents, in which the father's name is wholly identical with his son's. One of these is a decree of the Court of Requests, in which "Enego Jones, clothworker," appears as a defendant, in 1589; the other is the will of "Inigo Jones, clothworker, of the parish of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf," made 14 Feb. 1597. This was proved by Inigo, the son, 5th April 1597.

† Walpole follows this part of the story, with a variation, apparently equally unfounded, thus: "Certain it is that, on the strength of his reputation at Venice, Christian IV. invited him to Denmark, and appointed him his architect; but on what buildings he was employed in that country we are yet to learn. James I. found him at Copenhagen, and queen Jane took him in the quality of her architect to Scotland." This would have been in the year 1589, but Jones was then only sixteen, and probably did not go to Italy until after his father's death in 1597. We think Mr. Cunningham must withdraw his credit from Webb's assertion that Jones lived long in Denmark (p. 4), if even he ever visited that country.

‡ A Vindication of Stone-Heng Restored, edit. 1725, p. 119.

"The Masque of Blackness." Jonson inserted in his book of the masque a very full description of Jones's performance, which consisted first of "a landscape with woods and huntings," and afterwards of an artificial sea, "with waves that seemed to move;" and this is, says Mr. Cunningham, "the earliest notice we possess of the use of scenery in stage entertainments."*

In the following summer Jones was employed at Oxford to prepare the hall at Christchurch for the performance of three Latin plays during the first visit of king James to that university. His "rare devices" were to contrive "a false wall, well painted, and adorned with stately pillars; which pillars would turn about; by reason whereof, with the help of other painted cloths, their stage did vary three times in the acting of one tragedy." For this scenery he was said to have received 50*l*.

Again, in the Masque of Hymen, on Twelfth Night, 1605-6, master Inigo Jones designed not only the devices, but the habits of the performers, which are described at great length by Ben Jonson. "That of the lords had part of it, for the fashion, taken from the antique Greek statues, mixed with some modern additions, which made it both graceful and strange. The ladies' attire was wholly new for the invention, and full of glory."

In 1607-8, in "The Hue and Cry after Cupid," Jonson acknowledges "the device and act of the scene master Inigo Jones's, with addition of the trophies;" and in the Masque of Queens, 1608-9, "the device of the witches' attire was master Jones's, with the invention and *architecture* of the whole scene and machine."

We have thus pursued these particulars until we have arrived at an intimation of Jones's being regarded as a professor of architecture. It is now four years from his first appearance at home; no other notices of his employments have occurred beyond these dramatic records; and, except the pillars round which his painted cloths were contrived to revolve at Oxford, we have met with no hint of anything of an architectural character. What chance then remains for Webb's story of his having returned from being "architect-general" to the majesty of Denmark?

In the case of the Masque of Queens, however, produced in 1609-10, he was required to build, pictorially at least, the House of Fame described by Chaucer.

—"the structure and ornament of which was entirely Mr. Jones his invention and designe. First, for the lower columnes he chose the statues of the most excellent poets, as Homer, Virgil, Lucan, &c. as being the substantial supporters of Fame. For the upper, Achilles, Æneas, Cæsar, and those great heroes which these poets had celebrated. All which stood as in massy gold. Between the pillars underneath, were figurd land-battayles, sea-fights, triumphes, loves, sacrifices, and all magnificent subjects of honor in brass, and heightened with silver, in which he profest to follow that noble description made by Chaucer of the like place. Above were plac'd the masquers; above whose heads he devised two eminent figures of Honor and Vertue, for the arch. The freezes, both below and above, were fill'd with severall-colour'd lights, like emeralds, rubies, sapphires, carbuncles, &c."†

These were not the whole of Jones's devices on this occasion, but we stop with this purely architectural design; to which we are inclined to attach no

* In Daniel's "Vision of the Twelve Goddesses," a masque presented at Hampton Court, 8 Jan. 1603-4, a temple was erected toward the upper end of the hall, and there Somnus was disclosed sleeping in a cave. The fact seems to be that *pageants* consisted of painted scenery, from very early times, and they had either no living performers, or only children; *plays* were acted without scenery; but *masques*, which were an intermediate dramatic performance, were the first to combine acting with scenery.

† "The Masque of Queenes, celebrated from the House of Fame, By the most absolute in all state and title Anne, Queene of great Britayne, &c. with her honorable Ladyes, at White Hall, Feb. 2, 1609." This is one of the two masques of Jonson which Mr. Collier has edited from the poet's autograph in the British Museum in the volume before us. A manuscript dedication to the Queen, which occurs in the quarto copy now in the Garrick collection (Brit. Mus.) H. 30, was communicated by Mr. J. Winter Jones to our Magazine for Sept. 1843, p. 268, and we think would have been added by Mr. Payne Collier to the present edition had he remembered it.

little importance, as influencing the designer's future career. We consider that this pictured House of Fame became the porch, at least, to Jones's enduring reputation. Henry Prince of Wales was now rising into manhood, discerning and encouraging merit in every direction. Jonson, in obedience to the prince's commands, having justified all his allusions in this masque by filling its margin with quotations and references to the classic and other authors, dedicated its first edition to his Royal Highness. This shows what interest the prince had taken in the spectacle, and he would not have to wait for the publication of the book to be made aware of the scene-painter's share of merit in its contrivance and production. He appointed Inigo Jones his "surveyor of the works." This office was granted by letters patent, with the fee of 3s. per diem, and Jones apparently entered upon it on the 13th Jan. 1610-11. Having thus won the first step on the road to preferment, he naturally contemplated how he might retain his position when his princely master should succeed to the throne. The customary way of acquiring office at that time was by obtaining grants in reversion.* One Simon Basil was the surveyor of the king's works, and Jones had sufficient influence to procure a nomination as Basil's future successor.

After this, it is probable, Inigo Jones devised no masque without a share of *architectural* "properties." In the Prince's Masque, 1610-11, "was discovered the frontispiece of a bright and glorious palace, whose gates and walls were transparent." Of the scenery of the queen's two masques, or rather her masque in two acts,† acted the same Christmas, we have no account; but, from the bill of its costs which has been discovered among the Pell Records, it appears that the rewards were equal:

"Imprimis, to Mr. Benjamin Jonson, for his invention, 40l.

"Item, to Mr. Inigo Johnes, for his paynes and invention, 40l."

Hinc fons et origo malorum between these two conductors of the court drama. Jonson could not willingly abdicate his poetical throne: Jones was a prime minister more authoritative than most monarchs.

Inigo's self-esteem had risen with an appointment which opened to his ambition a career hitherto untrod by any of his countrymen. It was this sentiment which incited him to disdain the old-fashioned designation of "surveyor of the works," and to affect the then novel and exotic appellation of architect—one which might typify the experience he had acquired by foreign travel, and distinguish him from the home-bred builders of former generations as the true representative of Vitruvius and Palladio. He claimed to be the first ARCHITECT that Great Britain had produced.‡

The poets, competitors with Jonson, were too happy to avail themselves of so easy a mode of flattering master Inigo, and partaking in his influence at court. Daniel was sufficiently obsequious to admit the inferiority of his own department, in terms which might be intended only for modest deference, but which would be as irritating to the vanity of Jonson as if they had been arrows aimed specially at himself; George Chapman, who was employed by the Inns of Court for their masque on occasion of the princess Elizabeth's marriage, also gave "our Kingdomes most artfull and ingenious Architect" the *pas*, and that even on his title-page; and Dr. Campion, who wrote "the Lordes Maske" for the same occasion, was at a loss for terms to describe the "neate artifice" and "extraordinarie industrie and skill" which Master Innigoe Jones showed in his

* In like manner Sir John Denham obtained the reversion of the office after Jones, though the latter would fain have secured it for his pupil and nephew Webb.

† Entitled "Love freed from Ignorance and Folly," and "Love Restored." See King James's Progresses, &c. vol. ii. pp. 388, 397.

‡ His portrait by Villamoena, engraved before 1626, when that artist died, has this inscription:

machinery and inventions. But, besides the mechanism which called forth so much admiration, Jones lost no opportunity which the masques afforded him for exhibiting on a sufficient scale the magnificence of his architectural conceptions. In Chapman's masque* he erected a Temple of Honour, of an octangular figure, and "a Composd order;" and in Dr. Campion's masque was a splendid architectural design, with female statues, of which "the capitals were composed and of a new invention."

But his fortune suffered an apparent check by the untimely death of his master Prince Henry: still he retained in prospect his office of surveyor to the king whenever the demise of Simon Basil might occur, and he wisely determined to use the interval in seeking fresh suggestions in his noble art from the works of the masters of Italy. Evidences of his travels exist in the copy of Palladio which he carried with him, now in the library of Worcester college, Oxford, and in one of his sketch books, possessed by the Duke of Devonshire. Some of the MS. remarks made in the former Mr. Cunningham has extracted. They show that Jones was at Vicenza on the 23d Sept. 1613; in Rome and other parts of Italy during the following year; and returned to London by the 26th Jan. 1614-15. Fortunately for the aspiring architect, Simon Basil died within a few months after, and Inigo Jones was duly installed in office as surveyor of the king's works on the 1st of October, 1615.

During his second visit to Italy Jones was employed to collect pictures for the Earl of Arundel, and he probably laid the foundation of the famous collection of Arundelian Marbles. The former fact is ascertained on the safe

authority of a contemporary letter; and at the same time he also acted as the agent of the Earl of Pembroke, if the assertion of Webb is worth anything, who largely asserts that it was at that patron's expense that "Jones travelled over Italy and the polite parts of Europe."

Mr. Cunningham observes that during the latter half of the reign of James I. masques at court were of rarer occurrence than before; the king having other tastes and fresh claims for his money, and the two great contrivers of such inventions, Jones and Jonson, having unfortunately quarrelled. (p. 20.) This statement is justified only to a partial extent. It is true that after the queen's death (not six years before that of the king), and when James's financial difficulties increased, the masques were conducted with less expense than before; but there was no change of taste or fashion. Excepting in the season next following the queen's death, Ben Jonson wrote a masque for every Christmas, and in the summer he was generally employed by some nobleman who adopted this favourite mode of entertaining the king at his country mansion. Nor was the production of these entertainments prevented by the quarrels or jealousies of Jones and Jonson, whatever inconvenience may have occasionally arisen from such accidents. The Conversations of Drummond of Hawthornden prove that Jonson could heartily abuse Jones so early as the year 1619; but these two great men continued to work together for a long time after that. The final quarrel which threw Jonson, not Jones, out of employment at court did not occur until the year 1630.

In p. 26 of his memoir Mr. Cunningham names the three last Christmas masques† of Ben Jonson that were

* Reprinted in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James the First, where the full description of this design will be found, vol. ii. p. 570. Mr. Cunningham has only briefly noticed it; and (in p. 16) he expresses his belief that Inigo was not employed on Campion's masque, an oversight which would also have been corrected by reference to Mr. Nichols's work.

† In one of these, "Time Vindicated to himself and his honours," performed on Twelfth Night, 1622-3, Jones produced a scene which was a prospective of Whitehall, with his Banqueting House as then recently finished. A court letter of the day says, "They say it was performed reasonably well both for the device and for the handsome conveyance and variety of the scenes, whereof Inigo Jones hath the whole commendation." Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, 25 Feb. 1622-3, King James's Pro-

A Brother of the
Rosicrucians.

Aery spirit Sugar Scolton



Masquers sketched by Inigo Jones.

Gent. Mag. May, 1850.

witnessed by King James, as Time Vindicated, Neptune's Triumph, and Pan's Anniversary, not including among them "The Fortunate Isles," because that bears in Jonson's collected works the date 1626; but this was really performed on Sunday the 9th Jan. 1624-5, as will be seen in King James's Progresses, vol. iv. p. 1012, and was consequently the last at which that king was present. The truth is, that the masque intended for Twelfth Night in 1623-4, called "Neptune's Triumph for the return of Albion," (written to celebrate Prince Charles's return from Spain,) was never performed, in consequence of the king's ill-health and other difficulties (*ibid.* p. 960); but the scenery, music, and much of the poetry were reserved for the following year, and converted, with a different introduction, into "The Fortunate Isles and their Union." Mr. Nichols (*ibid.* p. 1026) has noticed a 4to. edition of this masque, bearing its real date, 1624, in its title-page: it was printed without Jonson's name, but (with the wonted propriety of the famous catalogue of our national collection of books,) it may be seen at the British Museum by referring to the word "Isles."

It was to this masque that the characters so vigorously sketched by Inigo Jones in one of the accompanying plates belonged.* The first figure is "Johphiel, an airy spirit, and (according to the Magi) the intelligence of Jupiter's sphere:" he was "attired in light silks of several colours, with wings of the same, a bright yellow hair, a chaplet of flowers, blue silk stockings and pumps, and gloves, with a silver fan in his hand:" between which and the drawing our friend Mr. Planché has pointed out some trifling

discrepancies. The next are the old English poets Skogan and Skelton. They were presented "in like habits as they lived." The fourth character is Merefool, a brother of the fraternity of Rosierucians, "a melancholic student, in bare and worn clothes, shrouded under an obscure cloak and the eves of an old hat."

The second plate represents a Torch-bearer, an attendant who was considered to be as necessary to the principal Masquers as an Esquire to a Knight of the Bath. Mr. Gifford says that "every Masquer was invariably attended by his Torch-bearer, who preceded his entrance and exit, and sided him (though at a distance) while in action." (Note to Jonson's "Masque of Blackness.")

After the death of King James there seems to have been really, for a time, a cessation of masquing. Jonson, at least, was not employed again until the Christmas of 1630, when "Love's Triumph through Callipolis" was "performed at court by his Majesty, with the Lords and Gentlemen assisting: The Inventors, Ben Jonson; Inigo Jones." At the ensuing Shrovetide the same "properties" were made the vehicle of another story, called "Chloridia: rites to Chloris and her Nymphs," which was the last masque that Jonson wrote for the court, for now it was that his long smouldering wrath at the overbearing demeanour of his comrade burst forth with ungovernable fury. He vented his spleen in a poetic effusion which irretrievably lost him his employment at court; for, as Howel tells us, "the king, who hath so great a judgment in poetry (as in all things else), is not well pleased therewith."† This angry satire is valuable to the biographer of Inigo Jones, as reflecting

gresses, &c. iv. 802.—The time of the performance of Pan's Anniversary is doubtful: see Mr. Nichols's note, *ibid.* p. 986.

* This is a specimen of one of the plates from Inigo Jones's masterly sketches, which are published in the volume before us. They have been selected by Mr. Collier from a large quantity of designs, mounted in two folio volumes, and preserved in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, and which by his grace's liberality were placed at the disposal of the Shakespeare Society for publication. According to Webb, Inigo's skill "in designing with his pen" was characterised by his friend Vandyck, "as not to be equalled by whatsoever great masters of his time, for boldness, softness, sweetness, and sureness of his touches." The sketches now published, though evidently executed with the utmost haste, are generally as effective as they are bold and spirited.

† Letter written (or supposed to be written) to Jonson by James Howel, in the *Epistolæ Ho-ellianæ*. Gifford (viii. 115) was induced by this letter, which is dated 1635, to conclude that Jonson did not pen the *Expostulation* until some years after the

many traits of his personal character. Even Gifford, who affected to doubt that it was entirely Jonson's,* probably did not understand some of its allusions, such as that to the Architect's original art, with which it opens—

Master Surveyor, you that first began
From thirty pounds in pipkins, to the man
You are; from them leap'd forth an ARCHITECT,

Able to talk of Euclid, and correct
Both him and Archimede; damn Archytas,
The noblest inginer that ever was;
Control Ctesibius, overbearing us
With mistook names out of Vitruvius;
Drawn Aristotle on us, and thence shown
How much Arch'tectonicé is your own,
Whether the building of the stage or scene,
Or making of the properties it mean,
Vizors, or antics—or it comprehend
Something your sur-ship doth not yet intend.
By all your titles, and whole style at once,
Of tireman, mountebank, and justice Jones,
I do salute you! Are you fitted yet?

And then, after still more bitter abuse and allusions to Jones's having "grown rich and proud," and wearing "a velvet suit," the incensed poet proceeds—

What is the cause you pomp it so, I ask,
And all men echo, you have made a Masque!
I chime that too, and I have met with those
That do cry up the machine and the shows,
The majesty of Juno in the clouds,
And peering forth of Iris in the shrouds,
The ascent of lady Fame which none could spy,
Not they that sided her, dame Poetry,
Dame History, dame Architecture too,
And goodly Sculpture, brought with much ado
To hold her up: O shows, shows, mighty shows,
The eloquence of Masques; what need of prose,
Or verse or prose, t' express immortal you?

All this was allusive to a scene in Chloridia. With his "mysteries, of many colours, painted on slit deal," Jones is represented as telling Jonson that

Painting and carpentry are the soul of Masque.
Pack with your peddling *poetry* to the stage!

but Jonson retorts that all that which Jones by a "specious, fine term," boasted of as "design," was, in practice, the destruction of every other art but his own.

Whither, oh whither, will this tireman grow?
His name is Σκηνοποιος we all know,
The maker of the properties; in sum,
The scene, the engine; but he now is come
To be the music-master; tabler too;
He is, or would be, the main Dominus Do-
All of the work, and so shall still for Ben,
Be Inigo, the whistle, and his men.

The truth of this character is remarkably confirmed in the remonstrance which the parishioners of St. Gregory by St. Paul's addressed to Parliament when their church was threatened with removal during the repairs of the cathedral.

"The said Inigo Jones would not undertake the work unless he might be, as he termed it, *sole monarch*, or might have the *principality* thereof," &c.

The whistle is again introduced in "A Tale of a Tub," together with the silver-mounted virge, by the help of which Jones was wont to explain the meaning of his allegorical designs.

He has
His whistle of command, seat of authority,
And virge to interpret, tipt with silver, sir;
You know not him.

After further allusions to Jones's "justice-hood," which we may suppose were founded on his having actually assumed the dignity of "a justice of peace and coram," Jonson again bursts forth—

O wise Surveyor,—wiser Architect,—
But wisest Inigo! who can reflect
On the new priming of thy old sign-posts,
Reviving with fresh colours the pale ghosts
Of thy dead standards; or with marvel see
Thy twice-conceived, thrice paid-for imagery,
And not fall down before it, and confess
ALMIGHTY ARCHITECTURE, who no less
A goddess is, than painted cloth, deal board,
Vermillion, lake, or crimson can afford
Expression for; with that unbounded line
Aim'd at in thy omnipotent "design!"

The poem thus concludes:—

Live long the feasting-room! and, ere thou burn
Again, thy Architect to ashes turn.
Whom not ten fires, nor a parliament, can,
With all Remonstrance, make an honest man.

"The feasting-room" is that glo-

cause of offence; but the fact is that Howel's letters were all dated (if not entirely composed) from memory, when he prepared them for the press, being then in prison; and their dates are more often wrong than right. The Expostulation is evidently written fresh from the exhibition of Chloridia. A letter of Mr. Pory, dated Jan. 12, 1631-2 (given by Mr. Cunningham in p. 27) also determines this fact.

* The authorship has been fully proved, had it been doubtful, by the discovery of a copy in Jonson's handwriting, among the Bridgewater MSS. See Collier's New Facts, p. 49.



*Torch-bearer in a Masque,
Sketched by Inigo Jones.
Cont. Mag. May, 1830.*

rious monument of Jones's architectural skill, the Banqueting-house at Whitehall; and the allusion is to a fire in 1619 which led to its erection, a previous banqueting-house which had been built in 1607 being then burnt down. The two last lines, we are inclined to think with Gifford, are not Jonson's, but added after the Remonstrance of St. Gregory's parish against Jones, which occurred subsequently to Jonson's death.

It was not only in this poem, but in his play of *The Tale of a Tub*, in a masque represented before the king at Bolsover, and in several other places, that Jonson pursued his satire of "Iniquo Vitruvius." An epigram to a friend commences,

Sir Inigo doth fear it, &c.

and some lines were addressed

"To Inigo Marquis Would-be."

"But 'cause thou hear'st the mighty king of Spain
Hath made his Inigo marquis, would'st thou
Our Charles should make thee such?" &c. &c.

the echo of which is taken up by Sir Francis Kinaston in reference to St. Paul's cathedral,

Meantime imagine that Newcastle coles,
Which, as Sir Inigo saith, have perisht Poules,
And, by the skill of Marquis would-be Jones,
'Tis found the smoakes salt did corrupt the
stones, &c.

Whereupon Mr. Gifford has ventured the extravagant assertion that "There can be no doubt that Inigo Jones really aspired to the elevation mentioned." At a time when there was *only one* English marquess, the marquess of Winchester, and only one Scottish marquess, the marquess of Hamilton, this would indeed have entitled master Inigo to a cell in Bedlam. It is clear that Kinaston echoed Jonson, and the latter alluded to some real occurrence in Spain, though who the Spanish architect may have been we do not know. The title "Sir Inigo" is still left unexplained: it is a pun upon his surveyorship, or, as Jonson chose to call it, his "sur-ship." The dignity of knighthood Jones might probably have procured, had he desired it. King Charles, who knighted Vandyck and Rubens, would scarcely have refused that honour to his own countryman; but possibly Jonson's satire had made Jones unwilling to incur any further *sir-ship*.

The court poets who supplanted the mortified and defeated laureate were not one, but a host. In 1631-2, the poet of the masque was Mr. Aurelian Townshend. To Townshend succeeded James Shirley, Thomas Carew, Matthew Haywood, and William Davenant, the last of whom was promoted to the vacant laurel on the death of Jonson in 1637. Thus, the loss of "old surly Ben" was by no means a hindrance to the pursuit of this favourite entertainment. It seems rather to have been systematised, under Jones's sole management, into a regular establishment. He erected a new building at Whitehall for the especial purpose; and we find that "y^e King and Queenes Mat^{es} Masque of Salmacida Spolia," written by Davenant, was performed "in y^e new masquing howse, Whitehall, 1640." This information we derive from the MS. Lansdowne 1171, which is a small volume of plans of scenery, showing that the stage in this masquing-house was provided with the same machinery for that purpose which exists in a modern theatre. But the great mass of Jones's drawings, both architectural and dramatic, is now in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, including several boxes of designs for scenery, &c. Mr. Collier remarks that "the large paintings, fixed or moveable, were made by inferior artists from these smaller designs of temples, palaces, mansions, cottages, rocks, wood, and water; and not a few of them are actually splashed with the distemper used for the purpose." All these designs were placed by his Grace at the disposal of the Shakespeare Society; and we are happy to hear they propose to make a further selection from them. Inigo Jones's early architectural designs can scarcely fail to be even more interesting than his dramatic figures.

Into Jones's architectural career we have not left ourselves space to enter. Mr. Cunningham has but slightly enumerated his achievements; and there is good room for a much larger work founded on that most substantial material for his true professional biography. It is a subject which well deserves a full investigation from some judicious and well-informed writer. A few historical observations connected with it had occurred to us, but they must be reserved.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN IN ARCHITECTURE.*

OUR attention has been directed to this very important subject by the last published volume of Mr. Weale's Rudimentary Series. It is an unpretending but a very remarkable little book; remarkable for talent, originality, and earnestness, but, above all, for the extreme singularity, upon certain points, of the author's views. We much regret this singularity and the dangerous fallacies which it involves, inasmuch as we are thus constrained to enter a most decided protest against no unimportant portion of the teaching of a treatise which otherwise would have received our unqualified approbation. The book, however, will doubtless be very generally read; and it is for this very reason, and because on the whole we much desire that it should be generally read, that we admonish our readers to receive with the utmost caution Mr. Garbett's exposition of the principles of Gothic architecture, and his estimate of Gothic edifices.

"Arcuation" Mr. Garbett rightly declares to be "the essence of Gothic architecture;" but he adds that vaulting is "the all-pervading *motive*, the final *cause*" of this great style, "that to which all its members subserve, for which everything else is contrived, and without which the whole apparatus would be aimless and unmeaning;" and accordingly he denounces *all* open timber-roofs as "extravagant and utterly un-Gothic." The superiority of vaulting over timber-roofs, as a general rule, we readily admit, and we gladly join Mr. Garbett in urging the introduction of this most important member into their edifices by the Gothic architects of our own times. We must at the same time contend that a roof of timber is also a strictly appropriate covering for a Gothic edifice, and more particularly for a church of comparatively small dimensions, and unpretending, though yet truly Gothic, in its architecture. And again, in every application of the Gothic style to secular purposes, roofs and ceilings of timber appear both consistent and ad-

vantageous; and this view is supported by the fact that the great architects of the Gothic ages not only employed timber-roofs, but invented and designedly introduced them in very many instances in place of vaulting. *Their* teaching, therefore, and *their* authority upon this very important point is directly opposed to Mr. Garbett, and herein necessarily so, inasmuch as they practised the style in all its broad comprehensiveness, whereas Mr. Garbett substitutes the most perfect development of the style for the complete style itself, and in the highest achievement of Gothic art he seeks for the essential and distinctive element of Gothic principles. Those principles did indeed produce vaulting, but they produced also very many other members which had no reference whatever to vaulting; and, without any reference whatever to vaulting, they both have been perfectly exemplified in practice, and they may be so exemplified again.

To the "rectangular and archless styles" Mr. Garbett assigns a "grandeur," which "pointed-arch buildings" are incapable of attaining. Without either the desire or the intention to detract from the sombre majesty of a Doric temple, we must claim true architectural grandeur, in its noblest and most elevated aspect, for Gothic cathedrals.

Once more: Mr. Garbett sets forth the surprising assertion that all our old parish churches are, without exception, utterly devoid of architectural character; and that as examples and illustrations of Gothic art they are consequently worthless. There is so much in this strange paragraph which is worse than error (and more particularly so, from its position in a "Rudimentary Treatise" designed for general use,) that, in order to guard effectually against it, we are constrained to quote it at length, and we do so, retaining the original italics:

"Since our fancied revival of Gothic architecture, ignorance of its *principles*, and the consequent necessity for amass-

* "Rudimentary Treatise on the Principles of Design in Architecture. By E. L. Garbett, architect. London, John Weale. 1850."

ing voluminous collections of *examples and precedents*, has led to the egregious error of supposing that our 9000 parish churches contain an exhaustless fund of such 'precedents,' on whose genuineness and consequent infallibility we may rely, and rest from the weary search after truth; for, *to save ourselves the labour of thought*, is the real object of all this industrious measurement and delineation, and bustle of endless research. Now the fact is, that our old 'Gothic' parish churches are, for the most part, Gothic indeed; the work of illiterate rural masons, totally ignorant of the principles of that or any other architecture, repeating as well as they could the mere details, empty forms, or clothing, of the only architecture they saw—that of the scientific fraternity of Gothicists—without the remotest conception of its meaning, motive, or principles.* They admired the cathedrals and abbeys, as *all* admire that which is *consistent, united, and true*, though they cannot see what constitutes the consistency, cannot discern the one motive that gives unity, cannot state the truth. Thus they admired and copied, but *did not imitate*. These 9000 buildings so precious, to be 'restored' with such care, (or as some say impossible to be restored,) display in no single instance that I have seen an attempt at, or appreciation of, unity, simplicity, correct expression, or any one principle of sound taste (beyond mere honesty) . . . I would propose to designate all such buildings by the term *Gothicsque*, as bearing just that relation to the Gothic which the Romanesque did to the Roman; only differing in being practised not subsequently to, but contemporaneously with, its original; on account of the peculiar state of mediæval society, the monopoly of knowledge, and the jealous secrecy of the only architects." (p. 238.)

Now, in direct opposition to these views, we must maintain that we have to master the principles of Gothic architecture through examples and precedents to be sought from every variety of true Gothic edifice; and that it is in order to obtain the means of thinking rightly upon this great art, that we industriously measure the buildings which it has left to us—those stone-wrought records of its history and relics of its greatness—that we delineate them and search them out. What

is needed is that we do this far more widely than has yet been even attempted. But it is our present object simply to vindicate the claim of our parish churches to be esteemed and studied as pure examples of true Gothic art; it is beside our purpose to discuss the mode in which the study of Gothic architecture requires to be conducted; and this claim of our parish churches we are content to rest upon the evidence of these venerable edifices themselves. Let them be studied with care and candour, and we have no fear as to the result. We are not disposed to class Mr. Garbett with certain individuals who, failing to attain to celebrity while following the old and beaten track, are apparently seeking notoriety by the eccentricity of their movements, and accordingly we would attribute his mistaken views either to a very slight personal and practical acquaintance with the parish churches of England, or to a refusal to become acquainted with them at all because they are so rarely vaulted with stone. Mr. Garbett's vaulting fallacy will sufficiently account for his paragraph on our parish churches. Yet he ought not to have committed the error of supposing that great churches are the only really Gothic edifices, for thus he gives a most unfair representation of one of the only two styles of architecture which he considers worthy of the name, by stripping it absolutely of the merit of comprehensiveness, and restricting its application to those buildings alone which are the exceptions of their own class. But, in reality, Gothic architecture is suitable to a church of every size. This, indeed, we regard as the special glory and excellence of the Gothic as an ecclesiastical style, that it is equally adapted to the lowliest church and to the most magnificent cathedral; that, fettered by no geometric or constructive laws, its elastic forms can suit themselves to every requirement, and yet always be consistent and truthful. Very numerous are the buildings, scattered with a lavish hand by the Gothic "masters" throughout the

* Has Mr. Garbett forgotten the contract with the member of "the scientific fraternity of Gothicists," William Horwood, freemason, for building the church of Fotheringay? Or is he prepared to claim for that edifice a superiority over the nine thousand churches which he would sweep at a blow beyond the pale of Gothic art?

country, which we could readily specify as examples of Gothic architecture, putting forth its beauty and its power, and exhibiting its "decorative and constructive unity" in parish churches. It is true of these churches to which we now more particularly allude, that in no single instance are they vaulted with stone; but this fact serves only to shew that, both in his definition of Gothic architecture and in his estimate of our parish churches, Mr. Garbett has widely deviated from that exact accuracy for which he is himself so earnest and so strenuous an advocate.

Neither can we in any degree sympathise with the utter hopelessness for the future which has caused Mr. Garbett to assert that "pure taste can never again prevail." On the contrary, there seems to be much cheering encouragement for both the hope and the expectation that our architectural taste may become pure, and that thus purified it may prevail. Certainly it is this impression, and not the visionary renown of a hopeless struggle, which induces us to urge forward the study of this great art, and to seek its revival under the form most congenial alike to our feelings and our requirements.

And now, having pointed out the more important of what we consider the dangerous portions of his work, we gladly acknowledge the many respects in which Mr. Garbett has a just claim to attentive consideration. His profound respect for the true and the truly beautiful in art, and his uncompromising resistance to the manifold degradations with which true art is assailed by the utilitarian spirit of the day, are worthy of all praise. It is for reasons such as these; it is because we find him maintaining that "there is no substitute for thought," and that "the highest beauty is fitness;" because he in a manner sums up the substance of his treatise in these its concluding words, "seek not to seem what you would be, but to be what you would seem;" that we repeat the expression of our desire that Mr. Garbett may find a very long array of readers. Every reader may derive both benefit and gratification from his pages; it is, however, necessary that every reader should bear carefully and continually in mind that

Mr. Garbett's idea of architectural perfection is Grecian architecture, or rather the Doric style; and also that, while he reckons our Edwardian period of the Gothic to be the only other pure and perfect style, he fails altogether to appreciate duly the Gothic spirit, and he has adopted a most unfortunately eccentric view as to the great question of the revival of Gothic architecture amongst ourselves.

We conclude with the following extract:—

"In the decline of taste, in all countries and in all arts alike, every thing is ornament, if not fritter, and no beauty is seen in the pure noble breadth and simplicity of the earlier productions. Those who built Henry the Seventh's Chapel would have carried its 'cut-work and crinkle-crinkle' all over the abbey, or all over Salisbury Cathedral, if they *could*; but this being fortunately beyond their means, they bedizened the old buildings with coloured (instead of carved) littleness. So it was even in Greece, after Ionic and Corinthian elegance had been exhausted for variety. . . . If there were any colouring on the Doric temples in the times of Doric taste, it must have been confined to a few members, and intended to enhance the general monotony, just as a few cases of curvature and variety in form enhanced the general rectangularity. That monotony of colour is essential to the grand style, we may learn from all the works of nature in this style;—grand animals; grand vegetables; rocks; but especially mountains; for in these, if covered with vegetation, there is a sort of utilitarian necessity for variety of colour; and yet as soon as we retire to the distance requisite to see the whole, or a portion large enough to be grand, the atmosphere interposes its blue veil, and reduces the whole to sameness. What can more distinctly show that nature *will not suffer* polychromy in her Doric works?"—(p. 164.)

With the sentiment conveyed in this passage we heartily concur. Content (as a general rule) with the simple majesty of marble and stone and oak in their natural aspect, let our architects beware of the tawdry and fictitious glare of polychrome: if ornament be required, let it be carved or sculptured; or, if it be necessary that the ornamented space be flat—there are variegated marbles and other precious materials suitable for such a purpose—let the design be inlaid.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.*

WE left Mr. Southey in our last article (*Gent. Mag.* for April, 1850, p. 353) settled in his new habitation at Keswick. The third volume contains a history of the six years which he passed there, from 1806 to 1812. His habitual manner of life, from which he seldom deviated, is thus described by him:

"Three pages of history after breakfast (equivalent to five in small quarto printing), then to transcribe and copy for the press, or to make my selections and biographies, or what else suits my humour, till dinner time; from dinner till tea, I read, write letters, see the newspaper, and very often indulge in a siesta: for sleep agrees with me, and I have a good substantial theory to prove that it must. For as a man who walks much requires to sit down and rest himself, so does the brain, if it be the part most worked, require its repose. Well, after tea, I go to poetry, and correct and re-write and copy till I am tired, and then turn to anything else till supper. And this is my life; which, if it be not a very merry one, is yet as happy as heart could wish. At least I should think so if I had not once been happier, and I do think so, except when that recollection comes upon me. And then, when I cease to be cheerful, it is only to become contemplative,—to feel at times a wish that I was in that state of existence which passes not away; and this always ends in a new impulse to proceed, that I may leave some durable monument and some efficient good behind me."

During the progress of this period

his politics were becoming conservative,† and his religious views orthodox; his visionary projects had floated away, and he was content to earn his daily bread "in peace and privacy."‡ He now wrote for the *Annual Review*, and was one of its best contributors; but the proprietors (the Aikins), who perhaps had heard of what Barretti mentions of a Spaniard translating at *five shillings a sheet*, were too brazen-bowelled to their scribes, and fixed their remuneration at so low a standard that he went over to the more liberal establishment of the *Quarterly*. Besides, *King Arthur* used to play many editorial tricks, and cut out what was displeasing to the booksellers; whereas Mr. Gifford, caring nothing about booksellers, used only to expunge what was displeasing to himself. In 1807 he edited the interesting remains of Henry Kirke White; translated the *Romance of Palmerin in England*; published *Espriella's Letters*; and the *Chronicle of the Cid*, an interesting book, the only fault of which was its not being printed in the octavo form.§ But we must not forget to mention, in the hurry of enumerating the multiplicity of his works, that Mr. Southey, instead of weaving, as the ancient writers did, a wreath of myrtle or laurel round his brows to animate his composition, used to appear at his desk in an old green velvet bonnet of his wife's, which covered all his face except the nose,

* "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M.A. Curate of Plumbland, Cumberland. Vols. II. and III. (To be completed in six volumes.)"

† His political opinions at the time (1811) may be found concentrated in the following sentence:—"Of three great points I have now convinced myself, that the great desideratum in our own government is a *Premier* instead of a Cabinet,—that a regular opposition is an absurdity which could not exist anywhere but in an island without destroying the government,—and that parliamentary reform is the shortest road to anarchy."—P. 303. To this text we had for some years a *running commentary*, not to be studied without advantage.

‡ What was his situation at the time of his marriage (which that part of the world who are *not poets* do not think of engaging in till they have some means of support) may be seen from a letter to Mr. Cottle, April 1808:—"Your house was my house when I had no other. The very money with which I bought my wedding-ring and paid my marriage fees was supplied by you. It was with your sisters I left Edith during my six months' absence, and for the six months after my return it was from you that I received, week by week, the little on which we lived, till I was enabled to live by other means," &c.

§ Mr. Southey justly says, "The translations in the Appendix are by *Frere*, and they are without any exception the most masterly I have seen."

and "that," he says, "is so cold, that I expect every morning to see the snow lie on the summit of it."

The Specimens of the English Poets, intended as supplementary to Mr. Ellis's book, deserved its fate, for it was very negligently and hastily prepared; the list of poets was very defective, and the critical notices of them short* and superficial. Mr. Campbell's Specimens are executed in a different manner, with judgment and taste; but notices of the minor poets, whose writings are necessary to complete the *history* of our poetry, are still wanting. Southey became acquainted with Walter Scott and Mr. Savage Landor, the latter of whom, in his love for the muses, offered to print Kehama at his own expense.† The history of a man of letters is for the most part the history of his works, and, if this is generally true, it is emphatically so of the one before us. In 1809 we find him correcting the sheets of his History of Brazil, commencing his poem of Pelayo (Roderick), getting twenty guineas a sheet for his Life of Nelson, and having a profitable engagement in the historical department of the Edinburgh Annual Register, and, as this was not enough, he brooded over a poem upon Philip's war with the New Englanders, which was the decisive struggle between the red and white races in America. One of his chief characters—his hero—was to be a Quaker, and the rest Puritans, and he says he was writing that and Pelayo together—being probably the only poet who would venture on two epic poems at the same time—a kind of poetical polygamy, as dangerous and difficult to manage as the social one. And now, having accompanied our indefatigable scribe thus far in our second journey, we must say farewell, and continue our notes on literary subjects mentioned by him, for which, if any apology were necessary,

we should find it in the following passage, p. 332. "One thing which I will do, whenever I can afford leisure for the task, will be to write and leave behind me my own memoirs: they will contain so much of the *literary history of the times as to have a permanent value on that account.*" Let us then endeavour to perform the humble and dutiful task of shewing our gratitude to the author by making his literary history as clear and useful as we can.

Vol. ii. p. 210. "Do you see—and if you have seen the Morning Post you will have seen—that a poem upon *Amadis* is advertised. This is curious enough. It seems by the advertisement that it only takes in the first book."

The editor should have mentioned that the poem alluded to was "*Amadis de Gaul*," a poem in three books, formerly translated from the first part of the French version of Nicolas de Heberay, Sieur des Essars, with Notes by William Stewart Rose, esq. 1803." It is a very elegant and classical publication, dedicated to Dr. Goodall; with two Epistles in Latin verse by Hon. and Rev. William Herbert,—Elisena Perioni—Guendolena Loerino. It was reviewed in the Edinburgh Review.

P. 211. "I have just gone through the Scottish Border Ballads. Walter Scott is himself a man of great talent and genius; but wherever he patches an old poem it is always with new bricks. Of the modern ballads, his own fragment is the only good one, and that is very good."

On what appeared for the *first time* in Scott's "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*," see Motherwell's "*Ancient Minstrelsy*," p. lxxix. In a letter from Dr. Anderson to Bishop Percy on Scott's Ballads and Minstrelsy in June 1800, Anderson calls Scott "*an ingenious friend*;" he says the *first* edition of this work was printing at Kelso, in one volume. See Prior's Life of Goldsmith, ii. p. 78.

* *Ex. gratia*—"Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, aptly named *sprat*, as being without any exception one of the least among the poets." i. 168.

† We had no competent idea before of the voracious nature of the biped called bookseller and publisher, though we have suffered a little from some *bites* we have received. Mr. Southey says, "The bookseller's share is too much like the lion in the fable, 30 or 33 per cent. They first deduct as *booksellers*, and then half the residue as *publishers*." No wonder that the *single sermons* we are in the habit of composing and printing produce us so little that we find it difficult to live on the produce. "*Librarius, ait Plutarchus, est animal quod dentibus incedit.*"

P. 213. "I shall be very glad to see the *Sir Tristrem* which Scott is editing. The old Cornish knight has been one of my favourite heroes for fifteen years."

On this very curious poem of Sir Tristram see Campbell's *History of the Poetry of Scotland*, p. 52; Warton's *History of English Poetry* (new ed.) vol. i. pp. 78, 181—189, in which it is proved *not* to be the work of Thomas the Rhymer; see also Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, vol. i. pp. 331, 413—417; also vol. ii. p. 20; Guest's *History of English Rhythm*, vol. ii. p. 174. Whether Ercildoun told the tale in prose or verse, in English or Romance, we have no means of ascertaining; from him the Westmorland poet had the story, and this seems to be the extent of his obligations. This edition was reviewed by Wm. Taylor in *Critical Review*, vol. iii. 1804. See also Campbell's *Specimens of the English Poets*, vol. i. p. 32. Mr. Wright says, "The English romance preserved in the Auchinleck MS. was published by Sir Walter Scott, *not very accurately*; he had formed some wrong notions as to its history." See *Biog. Br. Lit.* p. 343. The poetical romance of *Tristrem* in French, in Anglo-Norman, and in Greek, composed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, was edited by M. Michel, 2 vols. 1815; while for a *German* poem on Sir Tristrem, see Dibdin's *Bibliog. Tour*, vol. iii. p. 126; also Chalmers's edition of Sir David Lindsay, vol. iii. p. 199; and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. vii. p. 143, may be consulted for an account of a *German* version of this poem, published by Professor Vander Hagen. Pinkerton, in his edition of the Maitland poems, mentions this poem as *lost*; see vol. i. p. lix.

P. 214. "If *Cumberland* must have a Greek name, there is but one that fits him—Aristophanes—and that for the worst part of his character. If his plays had any honest principle in them, instead of that eternal substitution of *honour* for honesty, of a shadow for a substance—if his novels were not more profligate in their tendency than Matthew Lewis's unhappy book—if the perusal of his *Calvary* were not a cross heavy enough for any man to bear who has ever read ten lines of Milton—if the man were innocent of all these things, he ought never to be forgiven for his attempt to blast the character of Socrates. Right or wrong, no matter, the name had

been canonized, and God knows wisdom and virtue have not so many saints that they can spare an altar to his clumsy pickaxe. I am no blind bigot to the Greeks; but I will take the words of Plato and *greater Xenophon* against Richard Cumberland, Esq."

Mr. William Mitford, the learned historian of Greece, has animadverted most justly on this misrepresentation of the character of Socrates by Mr. Cumberland, and he shows that "*the life and manners of Socrates remain reported with authority not to be found for any other character of heathen antiquity*," by two men of the best ability and best reputation who lived familiarly with him; each bears the fullest testimony to the integrity of Socrates, to the purity of his manners, purity beyond even the precepts of that age, as well as to the excellence of his doctrine. On the contrary, the foul aspersions on his character which the author of the *Observer* has now in our days thought it worth his while to seek, to collect, and to exhibit in group in a daylight which they had not before known, are reported neither on authority to bear any comparison with the single evidence of Plato or Xenophon, much less with their united testimony, nor have they any probability to recommend them," &c. The entire note, which is eminently conclusive on this interesting subject, is too long to give, but let the reader consult the *History of Greece*, vol. v. p. 129, note.

P. 228. "*Amadis* is most abominably printed. Never book had more printers' blunders. How it sells is not in my power to say."

This work was reviewed in the *Critical Rev.* July 1804, by Mr. Wm. Taylor. Southey says, in a letter to that gentleman, "My name has got into the papers as translator of *Amadis*. I am endeavouring still to conceal the truth. John Southwell, esq. will claim the book, and explain the mistake." See *Memoirs of William Taylor*, vol. i. pp. 440, 516—529.

P. 253. "It has occurred to me that I could make a good companion to Ellis's very excellent book, under the title of '*Specimens of the Modern English Poetry*,' beginning exactly where he leaves off, and following exactly his plan; coming down

to the present time, and making death the time where to stop," &c.

The editor should have informed his readers that this work was executed, (not so well as it should have been,) and published in three volumes, in 1807. The selections were chiefly made by Mr. Grosvenor Bedford from Mr. Heber's library, then in Pimlico. Ellis's work alluded to is of a very superior kind, and the result of much research and care. Yet Ellis's knowledge of *Anglo-Saxon* was very imperfect, and the ode on Athelstan's Victory, p. 14 of the Introduction, is imperfectly printed, and has numerous mistakes in the interpretation. In Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, vol. i. p. 368, will be found a character of G. Ellis in verse, by Dr. Leyden. He died April 10, 1815, aged 70.

P. 267. "That ugly-nosed *Godwin* has led me to this. I dare say he deserved all you gave him. In fact, I have never forgiven him his abuse of William Taylor, and do now regret with some compunction that in my review of his Chaucer I struck out certain passages of well-deserved severity. . . . If he had not married again I would have still have had some bowels of compassion for him, but to take another wife with the picture of Mary Woolstonecraft in his house! Agh!"

Mr. D'Israeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, vol. i. p. 253, says, "After *Godwin* had sent to the press his *Biography of Chaucer*, a deposition on the poet's age in the *Heralds' College detected the whole erroneous arrangement*;" and see *Hippesley's Chapter on Early English Literature*, p. 85. Yet we must add that Mr. Hallam says, "Another modern book may be named with some commendation—*Godwin's Life of Chaucer*." See *Middle Ages*, vol. iii. p. 81.

P. 275. "Why have you not made *Lamb* declare war upon Mrs. Bare-bald? He should singe her flaxen wig with squibs, and tie crackers to her petticoats, till she leapt about like a parched pea for very torture. There is not a man in the world who could so well revenge himself."

This denunciation of wrath was directed against Mrs. Barbauld for her review in the *Annual Register* of *Lamb's* play, some account of which the editor should have given. The reviewers paid her off when she published her poem "Eighteen Hundred

and Eleven;" and her editor and biographer complains that "its venerable and female author was exposed to contumely and insult, which could only have been anticipated by those thoroughly acquainted with the intents of the hired assassin of reputation, shooting from his coward ambush."—See *Life*, p. 71, by Miss Aikin.

P. 292. "I dined with Sotheby, and met there *Henley*, a man every way to my taste."

The person here mentioned, concerning whom the editor has given no explanation whatever, was the Rev. Samuel Henley, rector of Rendlesham in Suffolk, for some years principal of the East India College at Hertford. He was a person of varied and curious learning. He translated Mr. Beckford's *Vathek*, and added the learned and interesting notes to it. We think also that he had been Mr. Beckford's tutor. He published "Observations on the Four Eclogues of Virgil" in 1788; also a specimen of a new translation of *Tibullus*; and at the period of his death had engaged to print at the University Press at Cambridge "A Dissertation on the Natural Rising of the Dog Star as connected with the 'Star in the East.' His learning has received its reward of praise from the hands of Professor Heyne of Gottingen, who calls him "Vir elegantis ingenii," and adds, "Ingenium et acumen viri docti facile probes." See *Tibulli Carmina*, ed. Heynii, p. xx.

P. 294. "*Sharpe* has announced his approach."

Here again the editor leaves his readers to be their own commentators, —Richard Sharpe, esq., commonly called, for the fluency, elegance, and knowledge he possessed, "Conversation Sharpe,"—of whom see the high eulogy given in a letter of Sir James Mackintosh (*Life*, vol. i. p. 196): "I owe much to your society. Your conversation has not only pleased and instructed me, but it has most materially contributed to refine my taste, to multiply my innocent and independent pleasures, and to make my mind tranquil and reasonable. I think you have produced more effect on my character than any man with whom I have lived," &c. We may here mention that Mr.

Townshend, in his *Lives of the Judges*, vol. ii. p. 195, has made a mistake in giving the words—"If you should abandon your Penelope and your home for Calypso, remember that I told you of the advice given in my hearing at different times to a young lawyer by Mr. Windham and Horne Tooke, not to look out for a seat (in the House of Commons) till he had pretensions to be made Solicitor-General,"—to Mr. *Granville Sharp*, whereas they occur in Mr. *Richard Sharpe's* Letter to a Law Student, p. 47.

Vol. iii. p. 36. "Beausobre's book (History of Manicheism) is one of the most valuable I have ever seen; it is a complete Thesaurus of early opinions, philosophical and theological."

This eminently learned and curious work was published in 2 vols. 4to. 1734 and 1739. There is a remarkable letter of the King of Prussia to Voltaire on the death of Beausobre in 1738 (see *Œuvres de Voltaire*, t. lxxxiv. p. 344.) The late Professor *Porson* had a very high opinion of the merits of this work, and it forms one of the books in the list of those works which he wrote out as necessary to the scholar, and indispensable in a well-chosen library. See *Beloe's Sexagenarian*, vol. ii. p. 297.

P. 42. "There are two poets who must come into our series, and I do not remember their names in your list: *Sir John Moore*, of whom the only poem which I have ever seen should be given. It is addressed to a lady, he himself being in a consumption. If you do not remember it, Wynn will, and I think can help you to it, for it is very beautiful."

The name of this poet, notwithstanding the admiration here given, does not appear in *Southey's Specimens*. The third edition of *Sir John Moore's* poems was printed in 1703, with a note penned by Mr. *Jerningham*, saying that one poem was omitted in deference to the intention of the author. "The following lines however," he says, "are too beautiful not to claim an exemption:

If in the web of life entwin'd
Some mingled threads of love we find,
O let unskilful hands forbear
Lest with rude touch the work they tear;
And wound some kindred virtue there."

The poem to which Mr. Southey

alludes, as being the only one he had seen, is probably the following:

L'AMOUR TIMIDE.

To ———.

If in that breast, so good, so pure,
Compassion ever lov'd to dwell,
Pity the sorrows I endure;
The cause I must not—dare not tell.

The grief that on my quiet preys,
That rends my heart, that checks my tongue,
I fear will last me all my days;
But feel it will not last me long.

We add one more, as a specimen of the talent of one, whose name seldom occurs in the poetical list.

SONG.

Cease to blame my melancholy,
Though with sighs and folded arms
I muse in silence on her charms;
Censure not—I know 'tis folly.

Yet, these mournful thoughts possessing,
Such delights I find in grief,
That could Heaven afford relief
My fond heart would scorn the blessing.

P. 57. "Have you seen the *Memoirs* of Colonel Hutchinson? If not, by all means read it: it is the history of a right Englishman; and the sketch of English history which it contains from the time of the Reformation is so admirable, that it ought to make even Scotchmen ashamed to mention the name of Hume. I have seldom been so deeply interested by any book as this."

This praise is well deserved. These memoirs of two persons of extraordinary excellence of disposition, talent, and virtue, unite all the spirit of a romance to the fidelity of history. The early part can hardly be surpassed in the interest it excites; but the work, we think, falls off towards the conclusion. As regards what Mr. Southey says, "*that Scotchmen should be ashamed to mention the name of Hume*," we beg leave to say, that it is not in loose and general language like this that the merits and defects of that great writer should be weighed. Whoever may hereafter take his place, for it is still empty, whenever the great mass of original records and manuscript documents, which are now reposing in our museums and national libraries, and on which alone, as on its solid basis, authentic history can be formed; we say, whenever they shall be unfolded and made *publici juris*, then when

some future historian shall arise to give life and motion to the animated mass, who, uniting the learning of *Selden* to the eloquence of *Clarendon*, shall for the first time scatter the darkness and disclose the majestic face of truth, even then David Hume will still retain the honourable title of the *English Livy*.

P. 90. "I might perhaps have done something by applying to *Fellowes*, the Anti-Calvinist, a very interesting man,—such a one, indeed, that, though I never met him but once, I could without scruple have written to him."

This was the Rev. Robert *Fellowes*, to whom towards the end of his life, we think, Baron Maseres left his large fortune. He was much distinguished by a note in Dr. Samuel Parr's Spital Sermon, for Parr's extreme *liberality* of opinion led him to select for praise those who loved to tread a little wide of the narrow path of orthodoxy. He says,—"*Mr. Fellowes* has written several books, both on political and theological subjects, and in my opinion the ablest of them is the 'Picture of Christian Philosophy,' a third edition of which was published at the beginning of this year. He is curate of Hanley, in Warwickshire, where I have often seen him employed among a well-chosen collection of books, and have been much pleased with his conversation upon many interesting points in ethics, literature, and divinity. Now, in consequence of some reproaches that have been thrown lately on his intellectual and moral character, I am bounden to say that I am acquainted with no clergyman in this or any neighbouring county who is more respectable than Mr. *Fellowes* for diligence in his studies, for acuteness in his understanding, for purity in his principles, for regularity and earnestness in the discharge of his clerical duties, or integrity in the whole tenour of his life. He possesses only a scanty income, and has no prospect, I believe, of ecclesiastical preferment; but he administers medicine to the sick, he gives alms to the needy, he offers instruction to the ignorant, he visits the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and keeps himself in no common degree unspotted from the world," &c. (p. 81).

P. 104. "I have been told by persons

most capable of judging, that the *old translation* of Don Quixote is very beautiful. The book has never fallen in my way. If it be well translated, the language of Elizabeth's reign must needs accord better with the style of Cervantes than more modern English would do," &c.

The translation to which Mr. Southey alludes is that by Thomas Skelton, 4to. 1620. "The venerableness of Skelton's style, the rich and easy eloquence with which it steals on the soul, *are such as no modern language can equal*." See Godwin's Life of J. and E. Philips, pp. 255 and 260. Skelton says, in his dedication to "The Lord of Walden," that he translated the whole in *forty days*, and then cast it aside, and published it only on "*request of friends*."

In A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, under the article "James Mather," Wood says he does not know who was the translator of a volume we possess,—"Delight in several Shapes, drawn to the Life in six pleasant Histories, by the elegant pen of that famous Spaniard, Don Miguel de Cervantes. Saavedra, 1654, folio;" nor does he know the name of him who translated the second part of the History of Don Quixote, 4to. 1628. J. Mather translated the "extempore novels of M. de Cervantes" in six books, folio, 1640; but Skelton is at the head of all the Cervantes translators, and next to him Motteux. It is probable that *Miss Hawkins* was quite ignorant both of Skelton's and Motteux's translations; when she says Tonson put Jarvis's Don Quixote into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Broughton, reader at the Temple church, to finish, or she could not have known the *extraordinary* beauty and fidelity of what is called Jarvis's translation. It is to be wished that it had been appreciated as it deserves, in order to rescue the English reader from the *travestie* of *Smollett*, which is disgraceful and disgusting. See *Hawkins' Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 104. I presume our readers are well aware that *Smollett* set up the Critical Review in opposition to the Monthly, from Mrs. Carter's review of his Don Quixote, pointing out his ignorance. See the allegorical frontispiece to the first volume. As a casual observation, we may be pardoned mentioning that the second edition of the Spanish Don Quixote of 1614 is *rarer* than the first of 1605.

P. 105. "It gives me very great pleasure to hear that you have engaged for a genuine version of the *Arabian Nights*,—which I consider as one of the greatest desideratums in modern Oriental literature."

This desideratum has been supplied by Mr. Lane from a MS. and also by Mr. Henry Torrens from the Arabic of the Egyptian MS. as edited by Mr. W. H. Macnaughten, Calcutta, 1838. This MS. was purchased from the heirs of Mr. Salt, British consul in Egypt. It contains the full number of one thousand and one nights, with many tales entirely new to European readers. It is interspersed with poetry, and it is considered to be one of the most perfect copies hitherto found. On Mr. Lane's translation the reader may consult with advantage Mr. Henry Bohn's Catalogue, 1847, vol. i. p. 66, &c.

P. 108. "*Mr. Park* could supply the poets, and, indeed, manage the whole better than any other person."

Mr. Thomas Park, editor of a small edition of the British Poets, of the *Heliconia*, &c.; his notes are also incorporated into the last edition of Warton's *History of English Poetry*, of which work he once intended a continuation. His knowledge of curious and rare books of poetry was very considerable. He died in 1835.

P. 128. "K. James, who is the best (of the Scotch poets) has not been well edited; Blind Harry but badly; *Dunbar*, and many others, are not to be procured," &c.

Since this was written, 1807, the poems of *William Dunbar*, the greatest poet that Scotland has produced, have been edited with learning and diligence by David Laing, esq. in 2 vols. 1834, with a memoir of the poet and copious illustrations. "This darling of the Scottish muses (says Sir Walter Scott) has been justly raised to a level with Chaucer, by every judge of poetry to whom his obsolete language has not rendered him unintelligible."

P. 180. "He (Wordsworth) is about to write a pamphlet upon this precious convention (of Cintra), which he will place in a more philosophical point of view than any body has yet done."

Of this pamphlet we heard Mr. Canning say, that he considered it the most eloquent production of the kind since the days of Burke.

P. 188. "I hope *Malthus* will not be a contributor (to the Quarterly Review). His main principle is that God makes men and women faster than He can feed them, and he calls upon Government to stop the breed," &c.

This is as unlike Malthus's doctrine as the wrong side of a piece of tapestry is unlike the right. What he *really* says is as follows:—"I never have recommended, nor ever shall, any other means than those of explaining to the labouring classes the manner in which their interests are affected by too great an *increase* of their numbers, and of removing or weakening the positive laws which tend to discourage habits of prudence and foresight." See *Principles of Political Economy*, p. 420. One who always wrote with due care and consideration of his subject says, speaking of Mr. Malthus, "A more philosophic candour, calm love of truth, and ingenious turn for speculation in his important branch, I have seldom met with. It is quite delightful to find how closely he has taught himself to examine the circumstances of the lower classes of society, and what a scientific turn he gives to the subject." See *Life of Horner*, vol. ii. p. 406. Doctor Samuel Parr adds the weight of his testimony when he says, speaking of this work of Malthus, "Gladly do I bestow the tribute of my commendation on the general merits of this work, in soundness of matter, accuracy of reasoning, elegance of diction, and usefulness of effect. *I admit unequivocally the fundamental principles of the writer*, that by those general laws of nature which constitute all our experience, and therefore should regulate all our inquiries, 'Population, under certain circumstances, will increase in a geometrical proportion, and the produce of the earth in an arithmetical only,' &c. Vide *Spital Sermon*, p. 142. Had we space, and if it were necessary, we could erect a heavy battery of authorities on the same side of the subject; but the reader who is interested in it will be more gratified in his own researches into the works of Humboldt and Sismondi and other writers. We add one short but weighty authority.

"La population croît en raison géométrique, et n'a point de bornes. Les subsistances croissent en raison arith-

metique, et la fertilité de la terre a un terme. Cette reflexion de *M. Malthus*, dans son excellent *Essai sur la Population*, doit être un sujet de meditation pour les hommes d'état." See Bonald's *Pensées Diverses*, i. 76.

P. 194. "Coplestone, the Oxford Poetry Professor (a great admirer of *Madoc*)."

This excellent and learned man, when at Oxford, engaged in his laborious duties both as tutor and professor, had little time or inclination to look into modern poetry, and the general sentiments of Oxford were too orthodox to regard with favour the new school that had arisen, when their own Lowth and Warton were no more; but, touching the immediate point before us, we can speak with absolute and authentic information. Mr. Professor Coplestone never possessed a copy of *Madoc*, nor ever read the entire poem; but soon after its appearance, when it was talked of in the common room and elsewhere, he asked us to mark a few passages for him in our own copy, and send the volume to his room, and we believe this is all he knew of it. He smiled when he read the introductory lines, "Come listen to a tale of times of old," &c. and said, "Though Mr. Southey has despised the classical school of poetry, he has not disdained to borrow from Virgil here;" and he praised the simile with which the eighteenth book of *Madoc* in Wales, concludes, "No nobler crew filled that heroic bark," &c. and ending "And Oriana freed from Roman thrall!" We never heard him afterwards mention the poem. In regard to Mr. Professor Coplestone's contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, they were very few. We remember that of Dr. Whitaker "de Motu Civico" was one.

P. 205. "By-the-by, a very pretty piece of familiar verse, by Cowper, appeared, about two years ago, in the *Monthly Magazine*."

This poem we believe to be "The Distressed Travellers, or the Journey to Clifton," a poem in Cowper's easy, light, and best style of humour.

P. 234. "Campbell's poem has disappointed his friends, Ballantyne tells me. It is, however, better than I expected, except in story, which is meagre," &c.

This poem was Gertrude of Wyoming,—a poem, in spite of its want of

incident and character, that must please from its poetical taste and feeling. Bad as the story is, it appears that it was taken from a work of fiction, Barneck and Saldorf, by Aug. la Fontaine, 1804. We confess that we do not perceive what Campbell has borrowed from Wordsworth's "Ruth" and "The Brothers," as Southey alleges.

P. 248. "Old Dutens has had the office (of English Historiographer) with a salary of 400*l.* a-year, for many years—upon what plea, they who gave it him can best tell."

The history of this and of the other preferments and pensions, ecclesiastical and civil, enjoyed by this person, may be read in his work, "Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement." An account of him may be found in *Biographie Universelle*, vol. xii. p. 395.

P. 266. "Your first book reminded me of an old pastoral poet—William Brown: he has the same fault of burying his story in flowers."—(Letter to Eb. Elliott.)

This is true, for all Brown's poetry seems to have been written before he attained his thirtieth year. Sir Egerton Brydges published a volume of his poetry from MS. in 4to. Some interesting information concerning him and his works will be found in Drake's *Shakspeare*, vol. i. p. 604; Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. cccxix; Todd's *Milton*, vol. v. p. 395; the *Retrospective Review*, vol. ii. p. 149; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1848; not to mention many other notices worthy of attention when the works of Brown are re-edited; the edition by Davies, 3 vols. 12mo. being very imperfect.

P. 310. The poems of Lucien Bonaparte obtained translators in the late Bishop Butler and the Rev. Francis Hodgson.

P. 333. Dr. Stanier Clarke.—He was brother of Dr. Edward Clarke, the traveller, Rector of Tillington, in Sussex, canon of Windsor, editor of *Falconer's Shipwreck*, *Life of Lord Nelson*, and other works, as King James's *Memoirs*, &c.

P. 346. "Mr. Morritt's father bought the house of Sir Thomas Robinson, well known in his day by the names of Long Robinson and Long Sir Thomas. You may recollect a good epigram upon this man:—

Unlike to Robinson shall be my song,
It shall be witty—and it sha'n't be long."

There were two Sir Thomas Robinsons living at the same time. One was a man of talent, particularly in architecture, and he added a wing to Castle Howard. When the one called *Long* Sir Thomas was in his last illness, some one mentioned it to Lord Chesterfield, and said "*He is dying by inches.*" "Then," said Lord Chesterfield, "it will be *some time* before he dies." In the *Walpoliana*, Horace Walpole mentions his being at dinner in Paris with a party of French people, when Sir Thomas came in, in leather breeches, green jacket, and jockey cap; and a French abbé, after staring for some time at this unwonted appearance, asked his neighbour, "*Peut-être ce Monsieur est le fameux Robinson Crusoe.*"

We have now only room to add one short passage, partly for itself and partly that we may add a comment.

"Coleridge and Wordsworth," says Mr. Southey, "visited Klopstock in the year 1797. He wore a great wig. '*Klopstock in a wig,*' they said, '*was something like Mr. Milton.*'"

Now, though Klopstock's fame as a poet has declined in Germany and is almost at zero in England, yet his lyrical poems are not without merit, and will please those who, like ourselves, confess we never could get through the Messiah. We advise those who wish to form a *correct* opinion about him to consult the admirable work of his compatriot, the Isagoge of J. M. Gesner, in which he will find the merits and defects of Klopstock critically and impartially discussed. We point out the places: vol. i. pp. 221, 242, 308, 327; and give the following epigram, which exactly states the truth as it was:—

Wer wird nicht einen *Klopstock* loben?

Doch lesen wird ein jeder? Nein.

Wir woll'n weniger gelobt, und mehr gelesen seyn.

Which we thus may endeavour to represent in the mirror of own language:—

Who does not Klopstock praise? Not one.

Who is it studies Klopstock? None.

We think 'twould better be, before

We praise so much, to read him more.

THE DICK TESTIMONIAL.

(With a Plate.)

THE monument represented in the accompanying etching is raised by a public subscription of the presidency of Madras in admiration of the heroic services of the late Major-General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B. K.C.H. who fell at the battle of Sobraon. It is the work of Mr. Edward Richardson,* sculptor, of No. 7, Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square.

The subject selected is a veteran of H.M. 42d Royal Highlanders, which distinguished corps Sir Robert brought out of Quatre Bras, and commanded at Waterloo. On the die of the column are recorded the chief actions in which the Major-General was engaged. Shortly after Waterloo, at a levee of

the late Duke of York, his royal highness was much struck with the youthful appearance of the gallant soldier.

The highlander, fully equipped in heavy marching order, reclines against a marble pillar, supporting his head in a drooping attitude upon his firelock; the left hand grasps his bayonet, while the right is placed below the spring. A Sikh shield and helmet of chain-mail rest against the pillar at the feet of the figure. On a tablet is written—

"Sacred to the memory of Major-Gen. Sir ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H., of Tullymet, N.B., one of the heroes of the Peninsular war, who, after a brilliant military career in H.M. 42nd Royal

* The same artist executed the bronze medallions on the granite testimonial at Woolwich to the late Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B., K.C.H.; the military testimonials in marble to those of the 16th Lancers and 31st Regiment who fell in the Sutlej campaign, in Canterbury cathedral; and he designed for the successful competitor, Mr. Railton the architect, the whole of the sculptural details for the Nelson column, without however having further participated in the result.

Highlanders, and holding for some time the chief military command in the presidency of Madras, subsequently fell while gallantly leading on his division at Sobraon, 10th February, 1846. Raised in grateful admiration by the public of the presidency of Madras.*

The late Adjutant-General Sir John Macdonald, whose loss we so lately recorded, on seeing this marble testimonial a few weeks previous to his decease, was greatly struck with its appropriateness, simplicity, and accuracy of detail, and the general opinion has been that of commendation and

praise. Although in one sense but a costume figure, it is from that very circumstance of value as an historical record. It is treated at the same time with a chaste and classic feeling. The attitude is easy and natural, the effect pleasing and picturesque.

This meritorious work, as also one of a more elaborate character to the late brave and talented Major George Broadfoot, C.B. (also for Madras), will remain on view at the studio of the artist during the month of June, prior to their removal for erection in Madras cathedral.*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE.

MR. URBAN,

May 8.

THERE is a passage in an article of your number of last month, headed "Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum," upon which, as it is calculated (though not intended) to do me injustice, you must allow me to make a few remarks. It occurs in the second column of p. 508, where you say, "If Mr. Panizzi's catalogue, the result of the singular concentration of power and knowledge which he has under his command, had been examined by any of the witnesses in the same minute manner as he and his assistants have criticised the hurried slips made by Mr. Collier, there would have been little in the result to please any one." These words allude to certain slips of paper,† twenty-five in number, on which I had written the titles of as many books from my own shelves, in order to shew the Commissioners the brief, speedy, and, at the same time, satisfactory method in which I earnestly recommended that the 435,000 volumes in the library of the British Museum should be catalogued.

Give me leave to observe that my twenty-five "slips" were not "hurried" in any sense of the word. I took quite as much time about them as I wanted.

I was in no sort of haste, and the drawing of them up occupied precisely an hour, going at an easy, steady pace, such as I could have kept up for six or more hours without fatigue. To call them "hurried slips" is, therefore, to do them and me palpable wrong.

I had another object also in view in deliberately preparing them. It had been given in evidence that a cataloguer, acting in observance of Mr. Panizzi's ninety-one rules, was considered to have got through a good day's work if he made only *sixty entries*. I contended that, disregarding these rules, and acting only in obedience to the dictates of common sense, it was very possible to proceed at a much faster rate. To prove it I tried my experiment thus:—with my own hand I took from my shelves works in any language I sufficiently understood, and on a separate slip of paper wrote the title of each, as I thought it ought to stand in a catalogue of the library of the British Museum. The result was my twenty-five slips, and I do not hesitate to assert that I could have made thirty or more of them in the hour, which is *three times as fast* as cataloguing proceeds under Mr. Panizzi.

The experiment had often been tried by me before, and had inva-

* A memoir of Sir Robert Dick will be found in our Magazine for May, 1846.

† The words "hurried slips," as they stand in your article, are somewhat ambiguous, and those who did not hear my evidence might fancy that they referred to certain errors of haste of which I was *vivâ voce* guilty, and of which Mr. Panizzi afterwards availed himself.



SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

MAJ GENL SIR ROBERT H. DICK OF TULLYMET. N.B. K.C.B. K.C.H. &c.

WHO AFTER A BRILLIANT MILITARY CAREER IN H.M.S. 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS,
AND HOLDING FOR SOME TIME THE CHIEF MILITARY COMMAND IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS,

SUBSEQUENTLY FELL WHILE GALLANTLY LEADING ON HIS DIVISION

AT SOBRAON, FEBY 10TH 1846.

RAISED IN GRATEFUL ADMIRATION BY THE PUBLIC OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

7 ft. by 3 ft 6 in.

THE "DICK" (MADRAS) TESTIMONIAL.

Designed, Engraved & Lithed by Edw. Richardson, Sculptor, 7, Abchurch Lane, London.

1850.

riably succeeded. In this instance I preserved my slips, and when I was examined by the Commissioners, I mentioned what I had done, and the result. I was asked to produce my slips, and to place them in Mr. Panizzi's hands. I did so instantly: never for a moment objected; being, in truth, very glad that he should practically be made aware of what I considered the only mode of proceeding with a huge accumulation of books, and that he should avail himself of any hints he might possibly derive from my hour's work.

Some of your readers may be curious to see my slips, exactly as I laid them before the Commissioners, who handed them over to Mr. Panizzi; and for many days they ran the gauntlet of cavil and criticism by all the practised partisans under his orders, drilled and disciplined to his elaborate and tedious method. The more my slips were examined, and the more value that was attached to them, the better I was pleased; but when I wrote them out I never dreamed that any such estimate would be formed of their importance.

When dealing with an assemblage of not very far from half a million of volumes, it seemed obvious that the shortest mode of making out the separate titles (*as long as they were perfectly intelligible*), was the best; but I so far yielded to Mr. Panizzi's notions, that I inserted various words I did not consider necessary, taking care, however, to underscore them, as capable of omission. In my twenty-five titles which follow, these unnecessary words are printed in italics:—

1. ARCHÆOLOGIST, the, and *Journal of Antiquarian Science*. 2 vols. London, 1842. 8vo.
2. CASTI, GIAMBATISTA, *Novelle di*. 3 vols. Paris, Anno XII., 1804. 8vo.
3. DODSLEY'S OLD PLAYS, with additional notes and corrections by Isaac Reed, *Octavius Gilchrist, and the Editor*. 12 vols. London, 1825. Post 8vo.
4. DOUCE, FRANCIS. *The Dance of Death, exhibited in elegant engravings on wood*. With a Dissertation, &c. London, 1833. 8vo.
5. GRIMM. *Kinder und Haus-Märchen. Gesammelt. durch die Brüder Grimm*. 3 vols. Berlin, 1819. 12mo.
6. HALLAM, HENRY. *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*. 2 vols. London, 1846. 8vo.

7. HARVEY, GABRIEL. *A new Letter of notable Contents, &c.* London. 1593. 4to.
8. HAWKINS, THOMAS. *The Origin of the English Drama*. 3 vols. Oxford, 1773. 8vo.
9. HEYLIN, PETER. *France painted to the Life. By a learned and impartial hand*. London, 1656. 8vo.
10. HOMERUS. *Οδυσσεΐα*, Græce. 2 vols. Oxford, 1811. 12mo.
11. LODGE, THOMAS. *Rosalynd. Euphues golden Legacie, &c. Fetcht from the Canaries*, by T. L., Gent. London, 1598. 4to.
12. LOLME, JEAN LOUIS, de. *Constitution de l'Angleterre*. Amsterdam, 1778. 8vo.
13. LONGINUS. *Διονυσίου Λογγίνου περί Υψους Βιβλίου. Dionisii Longini de Sublimitate*. Oxford, 1730. 8vo.
14. MASSINGER, PHILIP. *The Plays of, with notes by W. Gifford. 2nd Edit.* 4 vols. London, 1813. 8vo.
15. MIDDLETON, THOMAS. *The Blacke Booke*. London, 1604. 4to.
16. MINOT, LAURENCE. *Poems on the interesting events of the reign of King Edward III. Edited by Joseph Ritson*. London, 1795. Post 8vo.
17. MITCHELL, T., A.M. *The Acharnes of Aristophanes. With notes, &c., by T. Mitchell, A.M.* London, 1835. 8vo.
18. Navarre, Marguerite de Valois, Royné de. *L' Heptameron des Nouvelles*. Paris, 1560. 4to.
19. QUINTILIANUS. *Institutionum Oratoriarum. Libri duodecim. Notis illustrati*. London, 1758. 8vo.
20. RAUMER, FREDERICK von. *History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Translated from the German*. 2 vols. London, 1835. Post 8vo.
21. SACCHETTI, FRANCO. *Novelle di*. 2 vols. Florence, 1724. 8vo.
22. SCHLEGEL, AUGUST WILHELM. *Shakspeare's dramatische Werke, übersetzt von*. 9 vols. Berlin, 1816. 8vo.
23. STAEL, LA BARONNE DE. *Considerations sur les principaux Evénemens de la Revolution Française*. 3 vols. Paris, 1818. 8vo.
24. ULRICH, HERMANN. *Shakspeare's dramatische Kunst. 2nd Edit.* Leipzig, 1847. 8vo.
25. UTTERSON, EDWARD VERNON. *Select Pieces of Popular Poetry*. 2 vols. London, 1817. Post 8vo.

These, with the correction of a literal error, were my twenty-five titles, and some persons may perhaps wonder how the preparation of them could occupy

as much time as an hour. If the words in italics were omitted, of course the titles would be so much the shorter; and this is the manner in which, I humbly submit, a great catalogue ought to be made, and in which, I feel sure, it could be made with the utmost facility.

I have been a searcher in catalogues of all kinds during more than forty years, and, as far as I am concerned, I am ready to rest the whole case in favour of a *short, sufficient, and accurate* catalogue of the books in the Museum upon this single issue—*Will any three competent and impartial literary men assert, that the preceding twenty-five works are not designated in such a way as to lead to their instant identification?* If they can be identified by a reader who wants any of them, an attendant, with the aid of a press-mark, can go at once to the very shelf and number, and bring them for his use.

It sounds strangely, but the fact is undoubtedly so, that, although I took the twenty-five books *at random*, and without the slightest selection, from my own shelves, no fewer than *eleven* of them were not among the 435,000 volumes in the Museum. Mr. Panizzi was, therefore, obliged to borrow them of me, in order that his astute assistants might test the accuracy of my titles, and ferret out objections to them. If I had refused to lend the volumes he must have omitted all the criticism upon them in his evidence, which occupied so many days. But I had nothing to keep back, and nothing to fear; as I had lent him my slips, so I lent him my books, and he was welcome to make what use he pleased both of the one and of the other.

You are aware of the use he did make of them by the elaborate strictures which he employed one of the gentlemen under him to put in writing. He did not attempt it himself, so that a failure could not fairly be visited upon him; but his examination contains a lengthened attack on my twenty-five entries by a person whose learning and competence I do not for a moment question, but who, perhaps, wanting a little of the sound judgment that does not always fall to the lot of men of great acquirements, was guilty of the almost inconceivable absurdity of *trying my twenty-five brief*

titles by Mr. Panizzi's ninety-one long rules. This, in fact, was the only way in which he could assail them; but, as my titles were drawn up in total and avowed disregard of Mr. Panizzi's foreign rules, and in strict conformity with what I considered the rules of English common sense, it would be just as fair to try a man abroad for an offence committed in this country, as to try my titles by laws to which I purposely and studiously disclaimed all allegiance. Try Mr. Panizzi's titles by Mr. Panizzi's rules, but try my titles by the rules I professed to follow.

I allowed this piece of injustice to work its own cure. I thought it too glaring to require more than that it should be pointed out, and I doubt much whether even that was necessary. I have from the first advocated the speedy compilation of a brief and accurate *finding catalogue*, to be indefinitely multiplied in print; and, if Mr. Panizzi should persevere in his determination that the only catalogue of its own books that the English nation shall possess is one in 500 manuscript volumes, *that can never exist but in a single copy*, and cannot be completed for many years, literary men must all bitterly regret that his knowledge and talents should be so misapplied.

Let me add that I have not, and never had, any difference with Mr. Panizzi, excepting on the score that he is the author of a bad, useless, and most dilatory system of cataloguing. His conduct to me personally has been unexceptionable, and all I wish is, that he had consented to devote his energies to the compilation of such a catalogue as is immediately wanted, and would be of the greatest possible use to the thirty or forty thousand persons now entitled to admission to the Reading Room of the British Museum.

Yours, &c. J. PAYNE COLLIER.

We cannot, of course, but regret that any ambiguous or hasty word of ours should have been capable of a construction calculated to give pain to Mr. Collier, but, in its results, our inaccuracy has worked well. It has produced in the above communication a letter which is at once strikingly characteristic of our manly, straightforward friend, and powerfully conclusive against the outrageous scheme

of Mr. Panizzi. The fact enforced by Mr. Collier is a very fruitful and important one, and his statement of it sets before us, in the plainest of all possible ways, the difference, both in the intermediate process and in the result, of the two proposals in reference to the contested Catalogue. Let us contrast them.

In the one case, a gentleman of competent knowledge describes the book from the title-page in simple words, just such as would be used by any one who desired to speak of it with clearness, intelligence, and certainty, and he places it under that head or title in the catalogue under which it seems naturally to fall, or, considering its subject-matter, would be looked for by a sensible inquirer. In the other case, the cataloguer no sooner takes up a book than he finds himself involved in inquiries without end. The application of Mr. Panizzi's code of ninety-one articles is far more difficult than the construction of our worst drawn Acts of Parliament. His rules are all conceived in that spirit of excessive and over-minute subtlety which is sure to defeat its own ends, and give rise to far more doubts than it avoids. Nothing in our statute-book can exceed the intense absurdity of such minute rules as that relating to "Academies."

"All acts, memoirs, transactions, journals, minutes, &c. of academies, institutes, associations, universities, or societies, learned, scientific, or literary, by whatever name known or designated, as well as works by various hands, forming part of a series of volumes edited by any such society, to be catalogued under the general name "Academies," and alphabetically entered, according to the English name of the country and town at which the sittings of the society are held, in the following order. The primary division to be of the four parts of the world in alphabetical succession; Australia and Polynesia being considered as appendices to Asia; the first subdivision to be of the various empires, kingdoms, or other independent governments into which any part of the world is divided, in alphabetical order; and a second subdivision of each state to follow, according to the various cities or towns, alphabetically disposed, belonging to each state, in which any society of this description meets. The acts, &c. of each society, when more than one meet at the same place, to be entered according to the

name under which the society published its first work, in alphabetical series; and the acts, memoirs, &c. of each society to be entered chronologically. Continuations to follow the original entry."

Or the one relating to "Liturgies."

"Missals, breviaries, offices, horæ, prayer-books, liturgies, and works of the same description (not compiled by private individuals, and in their individual capacity, in which case they are to be catalogued and entered according to the general rules laid down for other works,) to be entered under the general head "Liturgies," in one strict alphabetical series, according to the English denomination of the communion, sect, or religious order for whom they are specially intended; if drawn up for any particular church, congregation, or place of worship, then according to the English name peculiar to such church, congregation, or place of worship; if any work of this description occur not coming under either of these two classes, then the first substantive in the title to be preferred as a heading. Entries under the same heading to be made in strict alphabetical order."

In construing such laws, in accordance with the spirit in which they are framed, it cannot be but that minute, sophistical distinctions, strictly analogous to the quibbles of the lawyers, should surround Mr. Panizzi and his assistants on every side. Perpetually drawn off from the main business before them to consider needless and unnecessary refinements, they weave around themselves a net of cobweb subtilties, which they deem to be of infinite moment, but which, in the estimation of other people, are as little entitled to the consideration of persons of manly intellect as the similar worthless ingenuities of the friends of John Doe and Richard Roe. The one cataloguer works on easily and quickly; the other is perpetually drawn aside to investigate insignificant questions, split hairs, weigh doubts, and solve ingenious difficulties. It is not to be wondered at that two cataloguers acting on these different schemes should make very different progress. Mr. Collier, we find, accomplished his twenty-five slips in an hour; a gentleman working in the same way for six hours a day might be fairly expected, one day with another, to complete a hundred per day. Mr. Panizzi reports of his cataloguers that they do not get

through more than sixty titles in the day, and we should think it quite impossible that even that number, or any thing like it, could be generally completed; for, besides the fetters of the 91 rules under which these gentlemen are compelled to work, Mr. Panizzi's titles are always at least four or five times as long as Mr. Collier's, or those of any body else. We gave several specimens last month, but we must extract two or three more, just to keep the fact fresh in the recollection of our readers. The first is a law-book of no great value.

"ASHLEY (HENRY). The doctrine and practice of attachment in the Mayor's Court, London; with various corrections and additions, particularly of two chapters respecting the method of authenticating powers of attorney and other documents under the mayoralty seal, and of removing complaints by certiorari. Second edition. London, 1819. 8vo."

Now let us take a well-known historical work:

"ASHMOLE (ELIAS). The history of the most noble order of the garter... wherein is set forth an account of the town, castle, chappel, and college of Windsor, the foundation of the order, the statutes and annals at large; with an exact list of all that have been installed since the first institution. To which is prefixed a discourse of knight-hood in general, and the several orders extant in Europe. Collected by E.A.; digested and continued [by T. Walker] London. 1715. 8vo."

Under "ACADEMIES, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. LONDON," we find,

"*Zoological Society*. The gardens and menageries of the Zoological Society delineated (being descriptions and figures in illustration of the natural history of the living animals in the society's collection); published, with the sanction of the council, under the superintendence of the secretary and vice-secretary of the society. 2 vol. Vol. i. Quadrupeds. Vol. ii. Birds. [India Paper]. Chiswick. 1831. 8°. Another copy."

Under "AGLIO, AUGUSTINE," we have the following singular display.

"Antiquities of Mexico: comprising fac-similes of ancient Mexican paintings and hieroglyphics preserved in the royal libraries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden,

in the imperial library of Vienna, in the Vatican library, in the Borgian museum at Rome, in the library of the institute at Bologna, and in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Together with the monuments of New Spain, by M. Dupaix, with their respective scales of measurement and accompanying descriptions. The whole illustrated by many valuable manuscripts, by A. A. 7 vol.

"Vol. I. [Plates.] Copy of the collection of Mendoza, preserved in the Bodleian library. Copy of the codex Telleriano-Remensis, preserved in the royal library at Paris. Fac-simile of an original Mexican hieroglyphic painting from the collection of Boturini. Fac-simile of [three] original Mexican paintings preserved in the Bodleian library.

"Vol. 2. Copy of a Mexican MS. preserved in the library of the Vatican. Fac-simile of an original Mexican painting preserved in the Bodleian library. [Of another] in the library of the institute at Bologna. [Of another] in the imperial library at Vienna. [Of others] in the royal library at Berlin, and of a Mexican bas-relief in the royal cabinet of antiques.

"Vol. 3. Fac-simile of an original Mexican painting preserved in the Borgian museum in Rome. [Of another] in the royal library at Dresden. [Of another] in the possession of M. de Fejérvary at Pess [Pesth] in Hungary. [Of another] in the library of the Vatican.

"Vol. 4. Monuments of New Spain by M. Dupaix, from the original drawings. In three parts. Specimens of Mexican sculpture in the possession of M. Latour Allard in Paris. Specimens of Mexican sculpture preserved in the British museum. Plates copied from the Giro del Mondo of Gemelli Careri, with an engraving of a Mexican cycle from a painting formerly in the possession of Boturini. Specimens of Peruvian Quipus, with plates representing a carved Peruvian box containing a collection of supposed Peruvian Quipus.

"Vol. 5. [Dedication to Lord Kingsborough by A. Aglio.] Extrait de l'ouvrage de M. de Humboldt, sur les monumens de l'Amerique. Esplanacion de la colleccion de Mendoza. Explicacion del codex Telleriano-Remensis. Spiegazione delle tavole del codice Mexicano che si conserva nella biblioteca Vaticana. Viages de Guillelmo Dupaix sobre

las antigüedades Mejicanas. Libro sexto de la retorica y filosofia moral y teologia de la gente Mexicana donde hay cosas muy curiosas tocante à las virtudes morales. Por el M. R. P. Frayle Bernardino de Sahagun.

“ Vol. 6. Appendix. The interpretation of the hieroglyphical paintings of the collection of Mendoza. The explanation of the hieroglyphical paintings of the codex Telleriano-Remensis. The translation of the explanation of the Mexican paintings of the codex Vaticanus. Arguments to show that the Jews in early ages colonized America. The monuments of New Spain by M. Dupaix. [The Arguments written, the rest translated, and the whole illustrated with copious notes, by Edward King, Viscount Kingsborough.]

“ Vol. 7. Historia universal de las cosas de Nueva Espan’a, por el Fr. Bernardino de Sahagun. [Twelve books, the whole of which are given here with the exception of 40 chapters of book 6, printed in vol. 5.] London. 1830. fol.”

It cannot be a subject of wonder that persons who have not only to blunder their way through all the thorns and briers of the ninety-one rules, but also to write out slips framed in the preposterous way of which we have exhibited examples, should be able to write but few of them in a day. Mr. Panizzi has spoken of sixty, but it is obvious that no such general progress can have been made. The catalogue begun in 1839 was to comprise all the books in the Museum up to that date. During the last ten years there have been added 10,000 volumes per annum, 200,000 in the whole. There are now in the library 435,000 volumes. In 1840 there were consequently only 235,000 volumes. One-half of this number is presumed to be catalogued after eleven years' hard work. But two persons cataloguing at the rate of sixty slips per day for the last eleven years, would have completed 396,000 slips, and the number of persons employed upon the work during that time has been probably seldom less than eight or ten, besides transcribers and attendants. It is quite clear, therefore, that no such progress as Mr. Panizzi speaks of has been regularly made.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

If the absurdities of Mr. Panizzi's code were got rid of, and ten competent persons at once set to work to frame a common-sense finding catalogue, their progress might be calculated as follows:—Each cataloguing 100 books per day they would altogether catalogue 1,000 books per day, 6,000 per week, 300,000 in a year; the whole library of the British Museum, allowing for 165,000 additional or cross references, in two years. To provide for relaxation, time consumed in revision, and for contingencies, allow double that number of years. Let four years, instead of two years, be set apart for making the catalogue. There does not seem the slightest reason to suspect that the work might not be accomplished easily in that period. If parcelled out amongst several printers another year would suffice for printing it in a cheap and commodious form. In five years then there might be in the hands of literary men all over the kingdom a good finding catalogue, not of the books up to 1839, but of all the books now contained in our national library.

But what are our hopes and expectations under the Panizzi management? Eleven years have been wasted. One volume has been published which is discreditable in its excessive redundancies and its infinite varieties of pedantry, and will be known in all time to come as the Panizzi Folly. There is a vast accumulation of arrears, so vast that the entries in the catalogue in the reading-room are four years behind; the notion of printing a catalogue is to be abandoned altogether; and we are promised, perhaps in some twenty years, a MS. catalogue in 500 volumes, unconsultable except at the British Museum.

In such a state of things there is only one topic of consolation. The matter must go before Parliament, and it is inconceivable that, if the subject be properly stated, any body of men can sanction a course so preposterous, and, what in their estimation will probably be still more to the purpose, so extravagantly expensive.

The expense of a concise catalogue may be stated thus. Taking the salaries of the ten cataloguers as averaging at 300*l.* per annum, 15,000*l.* would

pay for the literary work; 5,000*l.* would suffice for the printing; and 5,000*l.* for attendants, extras, and contingencies; and the total of 25,000*l.* would be an ample allowance for the whole expense. That there may be no mistake, set it down at 30,000*l.* The whole expense of letting the whole nation know what is in the national library, by means of a satisfactory, creditable, useful printed catalogue, could not exceed 30,000*l.*

Of the cost of Mr. Panizzi's intended completion of his MS. catalogue, it is difficult to speak with anything like certainty. He has under his direction a staff of about 50 persons of various kinds. To employ a sufficient number of these in getting up the arrear and bringing the vast mountain of catalogue into a state of MS. parturition, cannot certainly cost less than 150,000*l.* 30,000*l.* will accomplish everything that is wanted; 150,000*l.* will be expended in bringing about a result which will dissatisfy everybody, do no credit to Mr. Panizzi, and only be the foundation for a large additional outlay; for, after all, there will be a shorter catalogue, or many short catalogues, to be extracted from the larger one and to be printed.

But it is contended by some persons that "returning were as tedious as go o'er;" that the Panizzi catalogue has proceeded so far that it is too late to give it up. What we have stated is an answer to that consideration; and besides, it would be perfectly possible to save time by using the slips already made for that catalogue in the compilation of one more concise.

Again, it is said that the Panizzi catalogue, once accomplished, will be a great achievement—a wonder of the world—an honour to us as a nation. Nothing can be more unlikely. It will expose, in a pompous foolish manner, the imperfection of our library in that very literature in which it ought to be the strongest, and, if it ever should be regarded as a wonder at all, it will be on account of its costly and prodigal redundancies. If carried out, the article "Academies" alone will overwhelm us with ridicule; and the absurd excess of the cross-references, and the reckless extravagance of the whole compilation, when they come to be considered before an impartial tribunal—

one unswayed by the quibbles and plausibilities of Mr. Panizzi—will be found merely to add another evidence to that already given by the "Record Commission," that our government, however niggardly and unpatriotically mean in regard to any general support of literature, can be allured into large and ridiculous expenditure on account of schemes the most extravagant, but which chance to have a few influential supporters.

Another fallacy upon this subject is, that Mr. Panizzi's catalogue, being compiled upon strict rules, is on that account greatly to be preferred to the suggested concise catalogues, the friends of which would leave a great deal to the discretion of the person responsible for the catalogue. This is another great mistake. Those who would have a concise catalogue, although they reject Mr. Panizzi's ninety-one rules as being an example of the most objectionable description of codification, would not proceed without rules, but upon such simpler rules as would suit a simpler form of catalogue and, what is more, they would have those rules adhered to more strictly than Mr. Panizzi has adhered to his rules in his published catalogue. Mr. Panizzi not only contends for rules, but for a discretionary power in the application of them. Sometimes, with a happy logic in which he is a great proficient, he contends that a title-page ought to be catalogued entire because the author of the book knew how to make a catalogue; sometimes because he was or is a distinguished man; neither reason being in accordance with his printed rule; which is, to express the author's meaning in as few words as possible. The rule No. 18 lays down most needlessly, not to say absurdly, that in cataloguing sermons the text is always to be specified. Perhaps this was an after-thought. Sometimes it is acted upon, sometimes it is not. In the entry of a sermon which we quoted in our last number, p. 506, there is no mention of the text. In the first column of the next page of the catalogue the rule is acted upon in one instance, and neglected in two; in the second column there is the same result; in the second page following the rule is acted upon in two instances, and neglected in one; Bishop Atter-

bury's texts are given, except in one instance; in the instance of Caleb Ashworth two are given out of three; and so in many other cases.

Again, in the same rule it is stated, that the date at which a sermon was preached is to be inserted, *when it differs* from that of publication. Many instances occur of the date being inserted when it does *not* differ.

Again, part of rule 34 is, that articles to be inquired of within an ecclesiastical district are to be entered under the name of such district, and yet we find "Articles to be inquired of in the ordinary visitation of George Archbishop of Canterbury, in and for the diocese of Norwich, in the year 1618," entered under Archbishop Abbot.

And where, we would ask, is the rule which justifies such a specification of the contents of a book as we have quoted under the head of Augustine Aglio? What may not lurk somewhere or other in the wide compass of Mr. Panizzi's wonderful code we will not undertake to say; but we have searched in vain for anything which can be adduced in justification of such a ridiculous waste of print, paper, time of cataloguers, and time of transcribers! It is obvious that the work grows under the hands of the persons engaged in it. The trustees never contemplated such a catalogue as this. All the italic additions to the rules laid down by them, and everything beyond a mere brief description of the book from the title-page, are manifestations of Mr. Panizzi's hankering after the multiplication of over-refined distinctions, and his perpetual tendency to wander away into inquiries out of place in any catalogue, and not unfrequently frivolous and even trifling.

Another objection made to any interference with Mr. Panizzi is, that literary men are not in unison in their views of what ought to be done in this matter. This is a mere exaggeration. Absolute unity of sentiment can never be expected, especially in a body which unfortunately has no organ by which it can speak, or from which it can receive its tone. But nine out of ten of all the literary men throughout the kingdom would be found to be favourable to a printed catalogue, and

therefore to a concise finding catalogue, in preference to a diffuse chaotic one. As to the differences which are dwelt upon and magnified by Mr. Panizzi and the commissioners, they relate principally to matters of detail. We cannot doubt that if a poll were taken upon the points so well stated by Lord Mahon, few, if any, real working literary men would be found opposed to his lordship's views. It is thus clearly that Lord Mahon puts the real question.

"I am of opinion that a printed catalogue is a matter of first-rate importance. I think it most desirable to afford the public, in as short a time and in as compendious a form as it can be effected, a printed catalogue of the books in this Museum. It seems to me that a manuscript catalogue will not adequately fulfil the objects that are required of a catalogue, either as regards the reading-room, or, still less, as regards the public. . . .

"I am of opinion that a manuscript catalogue will not be satisfactory, and that the public will require, and I think justly, a printed catalogue. . . .

"I think the perfection, or even if you please I will go the length of saying the goodness, of the catalogue, is a secondary consideration, and that its accessibility and diffusion are still superior considerations."

These are opinions in which we are convinced that the great majority of literary men entirely concur. A printed catalogue, in as short a time and in as compendious a form as possible, are objects respecting which there will be no dissension; and as to the mode of accomplishing those objects few literary men are so unreasonable as to prefer schemes or proposals of their own to a submission to the judgment of Mr. Panizzi, or any other competent man who will honestly set to work to attain the objects desired.

Our anxiety to see these objects arrived at compels us to withhold our concurrence from the projects proposed by our able contemporary the Athenæum in the number of that paper published on the 11th May. The moveable stereotypes, and the universal catalogue, schemes almost too vast for comprehension even if compressed within the smallest possible dimensions, become altogether impracticable when connected with Mr. Panizzi's catalogue. We cannot see

any safety or any hope save in its abandonment. And after all, what is that abandonment? It is the ceasing to chase a rainbow. In 1839, Mr. Panizzi undertook the task assigned to him by the trustees of compiling such a catalogue as could be completed in five years. He began upon a scheme which was clearly too extensive in reference to the object set before him. Instead of contracting his plan, he has gone on enlarging it. For eleven years the circle has been continually widening around him. That which was to have been completed six years ago, is now further from an end than ever. Long vistas of years and long ranges of volumes appear between us and that termination at which the trustees wished us to have arrived in 1844. We have no expectation that the monster catalogue will ever be brought to a conclusion. Any one of a thousand possible changes, either personal or political, may put an end to the gigantic bubble. Mr. Panizzi replies with a sneer (his favourite argument), to those who press the requirements of the present generation, or make allusion to the brevity of human life (No. 9751);* but his indecorous answer to one of the ablest witnesses examined before the Commissioners does not deter us from expressing our opinion, that the present generation have rights in this matter, both public and literary, which ought not to be overlooked. It is the money of the present generation that has enabled Mr. Panizzi to add (almost without control) 200,000 volumes to the national library. If we have no further right, surely we have a right to know what these volumes are, to be informed in what manner Mr. Panizzi has expended the money entrusted (far too entirely) to his discretion. A catalogue will be his mode of rendering an account. It is more than suspected by many people that the money has been expended most unwisely: give us a catalogue, that we may judge. Again, these books were not purchased in order that they should be locked up in the

British Museum for the use of a future generation. Half of them have been for years, and are still at this time, inaccessible to readers. The present generation, whose money has been laid out in their purchase, has a right to use them. At present we are debarred from the exercise of this right by Mr. Panizzi's improper management and mode of cataloguing; but, in spite of his contemptuous and indecorous scorn, we have no fear of seeing the right established.

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We thought we had seen the end of the strange trickery in which the whole of this transaction has been involved, but certain circumstances which have just come to our knowledge seem to show that the resources of some of the persons connected with it are all but infinite. Shortly after the publication of our last number we were informed that it had been determined to print the Appendix to the Report, which is still kept back, although so often referred to both in the report itself and in the evidence of the witnesses. That such a determination had been come to was the fact, and we were delighted to hear it. Not so some other people. No sooner did the tidings get abroad than, by the interference of some one who preferred that these papers should not see the light, the printing was countermanded. Twenty-three out of the twenty-nine papers of which the Appendix was composed had already been set up in type. A short impression of one hundred copies of those twenty-three papers was struck off, and the type was then broken up and dispersed! Such dealing with a public document, on the foundation of which Parliament is to be called upon to legislate, and the public are desired to rest satisfied without a catalogue of their own library, is scarcely credible; but the fact comes to us upon information which is indisputable.

To suppress evidence is a dangerous move, even when it is a clever one. Will it be successful? Is the old spirit of an English Parliament so dead that

* "There is only one gentleman who gives a good reason for having a short catalogue, and as quickly as it can be completed, and that is Mr. * * *, because at his time of life he sees no chance of having it before him completed. But we do not make catalogues for Mr. * * *; this is a great national undertaking, a catalogue not to be made according to the age of Mr. * * *." Panizzi, p. 683.

our public men will allow themselves and the country to be played with in this way? If the papers related to a Greek question, or to any other question than one which affects literature, we might say with certainty they would not; and, powerless and insignificant as literary men and everything which

affects their interests are deemed to be, we should think some member might be found to ask a few questions respecting a transaction as much opposed to the ordinary course of public affairs as it is to every principle of justice and fair dealing.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTH.

The late Mr. Cottingham's Museum of Mediæval Art—Mr. Wehnert's Caxton Picture—Defects in Book Postage—Excavations in progress at the Roman Station at Lymne in Kent—Chinese Banquet of the Dead to the late Empress Dowager—Repair of the Tomb of Chaucer.

We hear with no little regret and apprehension of the sale and possible dispersion of the MUSEUM of mediæval architecture and sculpture FORMED BY THE LATE MR. COTTINGHAM. The preference which has ever been shown at the British Museum to the remains of classical antiquity, and even to the barbarous sculptures of nations less cultivated, so long as they come from a distance, has always been a subject of complaint with English antiquaries; and the collection formed by Mr. Cottingham, in the contracted basement of his private residence, has hitherto formed the only example of what might be accomplished by a more systematic pursuit of the same plan. It is not so even in the lesser cities and towns of the continent; nor is it so at York, where a very interesting collection of architectural fragments and casts has been formed in the gardens of St. Mary's abbey, nor even at Newcastle, where the antiquities of the Roman wall and its garrisons have been assembled with a praiseworthy diligence. It is the practice of public officials to act very much by rules independent of circumstances; and we believe that one of the chief obstacles at the British Museum arises out of the rule of that institution not to admit *casts*. We have been told that, in consequence of this rule, when, a few years ago, a gentleman had procured with considerable expense a cast of the sarcophagus in which the Portland Vase was found, it was not accepted at the Museum until after very considerable demur, although the Portland Vase is one of the chief curiosities of the Museum, and one which it might be supposed was particularly deserving of so important an illustration. Yet some of the Greek sculptures are exhibited only in casts; as the Pitt and other great diamonds, and many other objects of natural history, are necessarily shown only

in models; and we venture to say that some of those models are regarded with more interest than all the originals of many neighbouring cases. But, after all, the real difficulty is probably to be found in want of space, even in the extensive premises of the British Museum; and the same difficulty attaches to almost any situation in the metropolis. And yet this objection ought not to negative the formation of such a museum altogether. The Parisians can find space for their mediæval collection at the Palais des Thermes and Hotel de Cluny, and for that other very delightful museum at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, which is more of the character of the architectural and sculptural collection we have now in view; and, if no receptacle of such a character can be found in this vast metropolis,* which we can scarcely believe, why should it not take, like the Artillery Museum at Woolwich, a suburban locality? Might not a corner of Greenwich Park be devoted to such a purpose? We say Greenwich, for its advantage of water access. Perhaps when the Temple of Art of 1851 is removed from Hyde Park, its halls may be made available to this design; for it requires no lordly building, but merely such shelter as is afforded by the terminus of a railway station. A few well-lighted barns, like the spacious royal riding-house at Brighton, would be handsome enough, if large enough. Down such a hall, as in the vaults of St. Denis, we might study a series of our fine sepulchral effigies, a series of graceful fountains, a series of canopies,—of sedilia, of stalls, niches, piscinæ, capitals, &c. &c. In these days of architectural taste we are sure we are expressing the wishes of a large body of the admirers of mediæval art, and that their accomplishment would be generally acceptable to the public at large.

We have received a prospectus, which,

* There is a place in the heart of the city called the Green Yard. Here, among the debris of old buildings, and the materials of the paviour and subterranean engineer, are stored away, as we have been told, many fragments of very considerable historical interest.

after borrowing for a head-line the designation of that excellent but uncompleted design of the present Dean of St. Paul's, THE CAXTON MEMORIAL, proceeds to advertise "a splendid engraving of William Caxton examining the first proof sheet from his printing press in Westminster Abbey." The picture, by Mr. E. H. Wehnert, is now in the New Water Colour Exhibition, and the engraving is to be in mezzotinto by Mr. F. Bacon, the size of the favourite print of Bolton Abbey. We are induced to notice the design in this place because it is calculated to perpetuate an error which we pointed out only a few years ago in an article on Caxton's printing at Westminster (April, 1846). "The scene (we are told) is placed in an architectural combination of the Gothic style in which Westminster Abbey is built; and thus happily accords with the place and time represented." By Westminster Abbey is now popularly understood the abbey-church; but how can any considerate person imagine that Caxton was allowed to desecrate the church by his presses? It is only necessary to examine some of the existing ground-plans of our large abbeys, or even to visit some of those now remaining on the continent, to observe how many houses and offices were contained within their outer walls. It was of course in one of these, which chanced to be vacant, that Caxton was allowed to set up his press; and it is probable that the Almonry, where he is known to have resided, was the only part of "th' abbay of Westmynstre" that he occupied.

We think some remarks on the PRESENT DEFECTS IN BOOK POSTAGE are required, not only in the way of caution to our friends, but of remonstrance to the authorities. Some time since the boon of passing printed books through the post—it does not apply to manuscript books—was granted under terms which are thus described in a recent manifesto:—

"1. A single printed volume may be posted from any part of the united kingdom at the rate of 6d. a pound, on the following conditions:—

"2. It must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends.

"3. It must not contain writing (except the name and address of the sender) on more than one page.

"4. It must be prepaid in stamps."

Such is the law; *i. e.* the bye-law of the Post Office: against which we have no exception to take. A party granting a favour is entitled to place it within limits of his own determination. But we cannot imagine that any arguments can be found to justify the manner in which that small favour is converted into a great injury,

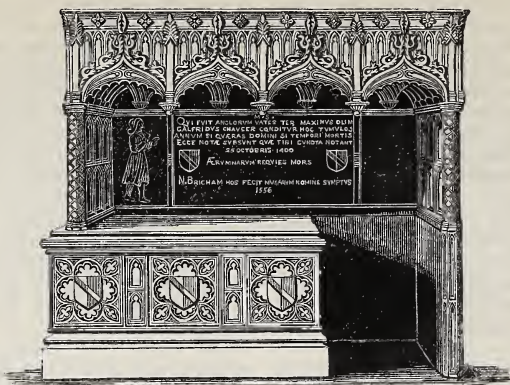
and an apparent privilege made the instrument of entrapping the unwary recipient. We shall best illustrate our meaning by describing two instances which have recently occurred within our own experience. In the first, a book which a gentleman had in course of reading was posted by his servant from London to the country. It was placed in a cover open at the ends, and prepaid with stamps to the amount of one shilling. This book when it came into the custody of the Post Office was not forwarded to its destination, but in lieu a notice was sent to the person to whom it was directed, that a packet insufficiently prepaid, and too heavy for ordinary transmission with the letters, would be surrendered on the additional payment of *six shillings*. In the second instance two books were sent from Lancashire to London: in a cover open at the ends, and prepaid with stamps to the value of eighteen pence. Further, the country postmaster was requested, and undertook, to remedy any insufficiency that there might be. These books were offered for delivery in London, but at the additional charge of *eleven shillings*. In the first instance the error had been, that the gentleman having made some notes in reading, the paper or card on which those notes were made was observed protruding from the leaves; whereupon, in the eyes of the Post Office, the Book was a Book no longer. In the second instance the error consisted in the sending two volumes together, instead of "a single volume" according to the letter of the law; although the two were sufficiently prepaid, and though in one packet they really gave the Post-office less trouble than if posted separately. Now, what we complain of is not the law: let it be maintained, as the wisdom of the Post Office may judge proper, *numero, pondere, mensura*. But we object to the excessive penalty imposed on its inadvertent infringement. The punishment for non-payment of letters is double postage: a punishment which sometimes falls severely enough, as, when a letter just exceeds a *twopenny* stamp, the recipient has to pay an additional *fourpence*; in which case four pence are paid, where one penny would have been sufficient had the sender divided his packet into two. Regarded really as penalties, and not as equitable payment for value received, such surcharges may be borne, even to the extent of three or four times the original charge. But the penalties attached to Book Postage bear no proportion to such inflictions. The postage already paid, on the *bona fide* supposition that it is sufficient, is forfeited: the Book is immediately, in the eyes of the Post-office, a Book no longer; it becomes a packet, liable to the charge of five or six times

what has been already paid ; its owner has to redeem it at a price either more or little less than its marketable value, or else, like a contraband article, his property must be relinquished altogether. Was such the original intention of those who planned and arranged the benevolent scheme of Book Postage? Surely they could satisfy their views of fiscal justice upon more lenient terms, and in a manner less likely to deter the public from becoming their customers in this branch of their carrying business. Would it not be sufficient if the sender were required to forfeit his first postage, and to re-post the book again in complete obedience to the prescribed regulations?

A very important antiquarian labour is now in progress at the ROMAN STATION AT LYMNE, IN KENT. The owners and tenants of the Roman *castrum* called Studfall Castle, having granted permission to Mr. James Elliott to excavate its area, that gentleman, with the assistance of Mr. C. Roach Smith, is engaged in laying open the foundations of the walls, and intends to make excavations in the interior of the station. The foundations of about nine round towers and two postern entrances have already been uncovered, although not half the circuit of the walls has yet been excavated. The plan of the *castrum*, hitherto perfectly conjectural, is becoming daily more fully developed, and there is every reason to believe that the architectural peculiarities which are being disclosed will afford much novel information on Roman castrametation in Britain. From the variety of curious and interesting antiquities still found even on the sites of Roman stations which have been for centuries ploughed and worked for agricultural purposes, it may be calculated that Studfall, which is meadow-land, and appears never to have been subjected to excavation, will yield a vast quantity of miscellaneous objects of ancient art. An earnest appeal for aid in carrying out this very important operation has been made to those who support antiquarian researches. The government has also been memorialised upon the subject, but (of course) in vain. France honours her national antiquities, provides for their preservation, and liberally encourages archæological researches. An annual provision for such purposes is made on a liberal scale, and no reasonable appeal to the government, from the most humble individual, is disregarded. It is much the same in Prussia and Austria; while Denmark, comparatively poor, is munificent in protecting her national antiquities, and in promoting investigations which illustrate them. Our government cares for none of these things. One

of the most fatal recent examples of the result of the refusal of our authorities to interfere in the preservation of ancient national monuments is the destruction of the remains of the Roman theatre discovered at Verulam. Timely intervention might have secured this interesting and (in England) unique relic, which closely resembled in extent and plan the Roman theatre at Valognes in Normandy, excavated and preserved by the French government; but it is now too late. It is hoped that the present design will meet with that support from private hands which is refused to it by the government.

Our readers are aware that the last overland mail from China brought tidings of the death of the Empress Dowager of China, followed at the end of a month by the demise of the late reigning Emperor. In Chinese phraseology, the "spirit of the Empress sped upward far away" on the 23rd January last; and it was on the 25th of February that the Emperor followed his illustrious parent "on the dragon to be a guest on high." These events do not belong to our ordinary announcements, but we notice them in order to remark upon one of the singular ceremonies practised at Canton, on receipt of the tidings of the death of the Empress. We allude to what is called THE BANQUET OF THE DEAD. It would seem that a tablet representing the late Empress on her throne being placed on a table at the end of a hall, tea was poured out by attendants, and delivered to their excellencies the Governor-General and the Governor, who placed it before the representation of the Empress. After various prostrations the Li-sang, that is, the Chaplains, who were the managers of the ceremony, exclaimed, "Take away her Majesty's tea;" whereupon their excellencies removed the cup with many prostrations, and delivered it back to the attendants. The Li-sang then gave directions to "serve the repast to her Majesty." Two bowls, one containing rice and the other soup, were placed before the tablet, with water, a spoon, and chopsticks. The attendants were then directed to "pour out wine to her Majesty." Three libations were poured into "the sacrificial vase," all the officers falling on their knees and bowing their heads. As soon as the libations were removed, the Li-sang called aloud, "Kneel down and raise the cry of lamentation." This over; "Strike the head against the ground; strike the head; strike the head." The obedient functionaries having done as they were directed, the Li-sang exclaimed, "Let her Majesty's repast be taken away;"



whereupon the soup and the rice and the wine were borne off to the "Burning Chamber," where they were all consigned to the flames of a fire of bamboo. The ceremony was concluded by repeated prostration and striking the head. There is so much that is curious in these funeral ceremonies, so much that is in striking parallelism with the *cæna feralis*, and other burial rites of the classical ancients, that our readers will thank us for recording them.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the proposal for the REPAIR OF THE TOMB OF CHAUCER, first publicly broached by Mr. Shepherd in our Magazine for February last, is now in a fair way of accomplishment. The same notion, it appears, had occurred to Mr. Thoms some time before. The two gentlemen have united in carrying out their joint object, and a Committee has been formed which has held its meetings under the roof of Sylvanus Urban;—a place where sincere labourers in an honest antiquarian cause are ever welcome to seek help and aid. A survey of the monument has proved that the repair is much more necessary and must be considerably more ex-

tensive than Mr. Shepherd at first anticipated. To do what is absolutely essential in a manner worthy of the father of English poesy will require a sum of nearly 100*l*. It is thought there will be no difficulty in procuring this sum in small subscriptions from Chaucer's admirers. The Committee opened the list by themselves subscribing 5*s*. each, and the same amount has been contributed by Lord Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Lord Braybrooke, President of the Camden Society, followed by the Earls of Carlisle, Ellesmere, Shaftesbury, Lord Lonsborough, and many other distinguished persons. Under such auspices, and in such a cause, there can be no doubt that the money will be raised without difficulty. The annexed woodcut represents the monument in the condition to which it is intended to be restored. Nothing is to be added; but it is to be thoroughly and substantially repaired, and the worn-out inscriptions to be restored. We make no doubt that multitudes of people in various conditions of life, and even in distant quarters of the globe, will be anxious to contribute their mite to this good deed.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Antiquities of Iona. By H. D. Graham, Esq.—This equally interesting and valuable addition to the series of works which have been recently published on the subject of monumental art is appropriately dedicated to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and contains fifty-two quarto plates, accompanied with brief descriptive notices. These plates comprise a map of the island, fifteen views of its monastic ruins and its picturesque scenery, and representations of four upright crosses, one mural arch,

and forty-four recumbent monumental slabs. The whole are executed in lithography, with the taste and skill which have acquired for the establishment of Messrs. Day so deservedly high a reputation: there is also a self-evident accuracy of delineation in these plates, which at once suspends in their favour our decided general preference for the art of engraving on wood, as the medium for representing sepulchral memorials.

"Iona, Icolmkill or St. Columba's Isle,

is the most noted (says Mr. Graham) of all the Western Islands, and is indeed distinguished above all other islands belonging to Britain by its historical associations. To the historian and antiquary it furnishes matter of most interesting inquiry, it having been the centre from whence Christianity spread over all Scotland. It was long reputed a place of superior sanctity, and was a favourite place of interment with kings and chieftains from far and near. Its days of magnificence are utterly past, the wind now whistles through the crumbling ruins of the abbey, and the sculptured tombs are being rapidly defaced by age and weather.

"Iona is about two and a half miles in length, and one in breadth. It is separated from the Ross of Mull by a sound a mile broad. The greater part of the island consists of a labyrinth of craggy rocks intersected by ravines, with patches of heathery pasture and boggy soil. The south and west coast is a bold rugged cliff of granite, worn into innumerable fissures and caves by the incessant action of the waves of the Atlantic, which scarcely ever cease to roar and dash themselves over the rocky barrier."

Here, in this wild home of early piety, this rock-bound and sea-girt resting-place of the good and brave, are the remains of three distinct religious edifices; and each has its own burying-ground. Of these ruins the most ancient is the chapel of St. Oran, "a small rude building, now unroofed, but otherwise entire, built principally of red granite:" around, "the surface of the ground is thickly studded with carved tombstones, covering kings, nobles, priests and warriors: many of the stones have figures, the size of life, carved on them, and many more simply a sword, which marks the spot where a hero lies." The other ruins are those of the cathedral and abbey church of St. Mary, and of the nunnery. Mr. Graham has given us most graphic representations of these shattered edifices and also of various of their more important details. The monumental effigies figured by Mr. Graham are chiefly in low relief, carved upon slabs of stone in a rude yet bold style of art: one slab shews the matrix of a lost brass, evidently the memorial of a warrior: and two other effigies, those of abbats McKinnon and Kenneth, are in more full relief. Three of the ancient warriors here represented severally hold in their right hands a spear, a weapon very rarely introduced into monumental portraiture: and one of them, Maclean of Ross, has by his side part of a whelk-shell, the drinking shell or *conachag* of the heroes of Fingall. These effigies have, for the most part, some animal at

their feet, and the surface of the slabs on which the figures themselves repose is covered with ornamental carving. On one very early slab of a bishop, at the feet of the principal effigy are two smaller figures of monks, wearing their cowls: on another slab, to a prior of Iona, the effigy is placed beneath a bold trefoil-canopy; and above it is a chalice and dragon, with an inscription, while below appears some foliage so arranged as to produce a cruciform device: and again, on a third slab of much later date, and now broken, is carved the effigy of the Prioress Anna, with part of another figure, apparently that of the Blessed Virgin; these two figures are so placed that their feet meet towards the middle of the stone; the head of the Prioress rests on a cushion supported by angels, and above are two devices, said to represent a circular mirror and a comb, devices indicative of the female sex, but certainly by no means happily appropriate to the lady superior of a monastic establishment. Of other examples of especial interest, we would direct attention to one slab bearing the effigies of four nuns, each beneath a single canopy, while towards the opposite extremity of the stone appear three other time-worn effigies, apparently those of a priest and of two youthful attendants. Another slab has the effigies of two nuns, side by side, beneath canopies, with an inscription and some very rich cruciform decorative carving. On a third slab is a very small armed effigy with a lance, surrounded by foliage accompanied with a lymphad or galley with sails. Several slabs have a sword surrounded by rich foliage, and within an ornamented border: and on some of these most curious and most beautiful memorials certain small figures are introduced. Many examples have no other decoration than carved foliage, or arabesque patterns: one is divided longitudinally into two compartments, the sinister compartment bearing a sword, and the dexter being covered with foliage. Another slab has four cruciform patterns of foliage, with inscriptions to as many priors: and on another, of very early date, appear four simple crosses. The circular device, considered to represent a mirror, appears on two others of the examples from the burying-ground to the nunnery, besides the slab of the Prioress Anna: and on a third slab in this same spot are the figures of *two shears* represented at the foot of the tall thin shaft of a most elegant cross-head of foliage, the surface of the stone on either side of this shaft being covered with two distinct patterns of foliated carving. The shears in this case certainly appear upon a monu-

ment of a female, or rather of two females : but yet, it must be admitted that on a monument to the memory of two nuns, which should be placed in the burying-ground of a nunnery, a distinctive emblem of the female sex would be superfluous, though strictly consistent. We cannot, therefore, assert that this most interesting memorial affords an absolutely conclusive argument upon the disputed signification of the shears as a symbolical device : the argument, however, hence derived in favour of the appropriation of this device to denote a female is certainly very strong.

There is one other monumental slab in this collection which possesses a peculiar claim upon our attention : this is the memorial of that MACDONALD, whose renown as a warrior, as the personal friend of King Robert the Bruce, and as one of the heroes of Bannockburn, is yet enhanced and is ever kept in remembrance by the beautiful poem which is named after his title. Of this chieftain Sir Walter Scott has written as

Lord of the Isles, whose mighty name
A thousand bards have given to fame :

more happy he in the spirit-stirring record of the modern poet. The slab is covered with flowing and interlaced tracery, and has at its head the figure of a galley, with a brief inscription.

The upright crosses figured in this series are of no less interest than the contents of Mr. Graham's other plates. One of these, Abbot Mackinnon's cross, has been engraved in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute* (Vol. II. p. 401), and the same wood-cut has also been introduced into Mr. Cutts' volume on slabs and crosses.

In taking leave of Mr. Graham, we must offer to him our best thanks for his very delightful volume, which we warmly recommend to the careful examination of our readers.

The Book of North Wales. Scenery, Antiquities, Highways and Byeways, Lakes, Streams, and Railways. By Charles Frederick Cliffe, Author of "*The Book of South Wales*." 12mo.—This is a very sensible and intelligent performance, and quite up to the mark in point of information, not only with respect to "the picturesque," and the old-fashioned topics of Welsh tours, but with regard to the architectural and archæological information recently collected by our zealous Cambrian antiquaries. The railway bridge of the Menai—a view of which faces the title—is of course a grand subject of interesting detail ; but not less original nor less entertaining is the manner in which older topics are treated : indeed, we have

never met with a guide-book more agreeably compiled, or more enlivened with historical and national anecdote. It is no slight merit to keep pace with the times in these matters : for Time in the nineteenth century makes as rapid changes with other objects as with the inn at Capel Curig, of which Mr. Cliffe thus pleasantly discourses :—"This great Snowdonian hotel, with its comfortable homestead and large gardens, its humble little church, scattered cottages, and groups of trees, form quite a nest in a dreary tract. It is a station which cannot be too strongly recommended to tourists, and particularly to geologists and botanists, for its internal comforts and central position. We hardly know so curious an inn. Lord Penrhyn commenced it, and additions were made from time to time when the Holyhead road was in its glory. What changes has it not outlived ! In 1807 the Ancient Britain, the only coach that ventured to traverse these then terrible roads, remained here all night ; and afterwards took 14 hours to reach Holyhead. Pennant thought this 'far the finest approach to our boasted Alps.' In this we cannot fully agree with him ; but the best view of Snowdon, as a *single scene*, is undoubtedly obtained here."

The Fauconberge Memorial: An Account of Henry Fauconberge, LL.D. of Beccles, and of the Endowment provided by his Will to encourage Learning and the Instruction of Youth; with Notes and incidental Biographical Sketches. By S. Wilton Rix. Small 4to.—The originating motive and main design of this very pleasing "Memorial" are to do honour to the merits of a liberal promoter of the great cause of education. Dr. Henry Fauconberge, who was an advocate in the ecclesiastical courts in the reign of Charles II. and who, when commissary of the archdeaconry of Suffolk, resided at Beccles, being anxious to encourage a superior order of education in that town, bequeathed his real estate at Corton in Suffolk to further his object. The peculiarity of his benefaction is this: instead of directly founding a school, he "*endowed* with an augmentation of emolument, subject to the power of selection given to the nominators, any school which might from time to time exist in the town of Beccles, under a master possessing the prescribed qualification"—of sufficient experience in the Greek and Latin tongues to capacitate youth for the universities. An opulent citizen, Sir John Leman, had previously founded a free school in Beccles, to bestow an English education, and had directed that its entire government—the se-

lection of masters, the management of estates, and the duties of the visitor, should be vested in the corporation of the town. The learned civilian of a later age adopted another course. Separating the higher responsibilities of ascertaining the attainments of a classical teacher, and of watching the general conduct of a grammar school, from the business of managing an estate, and accounting for its rental, he entrusted his benefaction to the care of two distinct bodies—trustees and nominators. The trustees have no concern with the selection or removal of the schoolmaster. The nominators, who are the Bishop of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Suffolk, and the Rector of Beccles for the time being, have an absolute discretion as to the choice of the individual who receives the income of the charity, limited only by the requirements of the founder's will.

Dr. Fauconberge's bounty, though devised in 1712, did not become available until after the death of his niece, in the year 1770, and its first recipient was the Rev. Peter Routh, father of the present venerable President of Magdalene. He was previously Rector of Beccles, and the master of a private school in the town. Having enjoyed the income for nearly a quarter of a century, he was succeeded in 1794 by the Rev. John Lang Girdlestone, the translator of Pindar; who resigned in 1813 in favour of Dr. Hugh Owen; to whom succeeded in 1846 the Rev. H. Nicholson Burrowes, M.A. the present master. Of each of these masters, and of some of their more distinguished scholars, as well as of the several trustees of the foundation, personal notices are given in the volume before us, which consequently forms a valuable addition to the biographical history of Suffolk. Two of the most important of these, the memoirs of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham, M.P. for Bedford, and of Dr. Joseph Arnold, a distinguished botanist, have been contributed by Mr. Dawson Turner.

In further commemoration of the man he delights to honour, Mr. Rix has traced the genealogy of Dr. Fauconberge, and thence ascended to the noble and gallant Fauconbergs of former ages. These, he admits, are matters of embellishment and attraction. "Having set up a stone of remembrance, he has sought, by planting around its foot, to secure for it a passing notice and a brief duration."

Dr. Fauconberge was a younger son of Thomas Fauconberge, M.P. for Westminster, receiver-general of the revenue during the commonwealth; and the receiver was descended from a family resident at South Otterington, near Thirsk in Yorkshire. At that place Isabel widow

of Walter de Fauconberge, a baron of parliament in the reign of Edward III. died possessed of a moiety of the manor in the year 1402. This seems sufficient to show the connection of the Doctor's family with the ancient stock. In a roll of arms of the reign of Edward II. sire Wauter Fauconberge bears "De argent, un lion rampoind de azure," and the Doctor bore the same within an engrailed bordure, which was the difference which the heralds were at one period accustomed to assign to an illegitimate branch. It is supposed that the Fauconbergs adopted the lion coat on their marriage with the heiress of Brus of Skelton in the reign of Edward I.

The name of Franco de Fauconberg, who came from Fauconberg in Normandy, occurs in the Domesday survey as a tenant of Drogo de Bevere in Holderness. Eustace de Fauconberg was consecrated bishop of London in 1222. Walter, who married the lady Agnes de Brus, was the first of the family summoned to parliament: his descendants were lords of Skelton until the reign of Henry IV. Joan the sole heiress of the family was married to Sir William Neville, one of the grandsons of John of Ghent; he became in her right baron Fauconberg, and in the last year of his life was created earl of Kent by King Edward the Fourth. He died without legitimate male issue; but his bastard son was the famous Sir Thomas Fauconberg, called in history the bastard Fauconbridge, and sometimes the bastard of Kent, whose assault on the Tower made the Londoners quake in the year 1471.

Mr. Rix has not omitted from his muster-roll the reputed son of Richard Cœur de Lion, who appears as Philip Fauconbridge in Shakspeare's play of King John. It was Malone's opinion that the poet combined in that name a son of King Richard, who is mentioned in history by the name of Philip only, with the dashing character which the chroniclers had given to the "stout-hearted Fauconbridge, the earl of Kent his bastard." We are inclined to think that the surname was not entirely an adaptation from the latter source: but that it was derived, through a kind of colloquial modernization, from the name of Faukes de Breaute, the Norman adventurer who became captain in chief of the army employed by King John against the Barons, and who is conspicuously connected with the siege of Bedford Castle and other incidents of those wars. His manor house, near the metropolis, is still preserved to us under the familiar designation of Vauxhall.

The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil. By Henry

Shaw, *F.S.A. Parts II. III. and IV.*—Mr. Shaw continues to present his treasures to the eye of a public which will now have been taught, by the Mediæval Exhibition of the Society of Arts, not only to appreciate their value, but also the skill with which he delineates them. In the numbers before us some fine foreign specimens of ancient stained glass are given in colours, with two beautifully chased cups, a pyx of the 12th century in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, three gypcières or purses, an exquisite Italian illumination, and some tasteful examples of old book-binding. For a curious example of carved wood-panelling Mr. Shaw has had recourse to a picture by Holbein at Hampton Court Palace, for embroidery to one by Crevelli in the possession of Lord Ward, and for a wine-flagon to a picture by Lebegue; the minute and careful finishing of old painters thus supplying information which would be sought in vain in the works of their modern successors. We have always, however, entertained a feeling of regret that the well-paid portrait-painters of modern times should be allowed to glory in their affected disdain for such characteristic accessories as the collar and jewel of an order of knighthood, and other peculiar features of official or even private costume. Their works would lose nothing either in grace or in effect by their following the old masters in these truthful minutæ.

The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Oxfordshire. J. H. Parker. 8vo.—Mr. Parker has taken the churches of Oxfordshire next in succession to those of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, in order to complete within the space of one volume his architectural survey of the diocese of Oxford. The greater part of the notes for this county have been collected by himself, and with the most remarkable examples he has doubtless been long familiar. Indeed, many of the churches in the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford have been described at greater length than is compatible with the plan of the present work, in the *Architectural Guide*, published in 1846. In some places the author has been assisted by various friends, and the whole has been submitted to the Archdeacon and other competent authorities for correction where necessary. Such are the well-considered arrangements upon which this work is conducted; and which can scarcely fail in the present state of architectural science to produce a most satisfactory record of our ecclesiastical antiquities. The undertaking, in the extent and scope of its plan, is truly national,

as in a general view are the architectural monuments which form the subject of its commemoration; and the work, if carried on to its destined fulfilment with the same completeness and accuracy which have hitherto characterised it, must eventually, when it shall have described all the ancient churches of England, become one of our most important literary monuments.

The churches of Oxfordshire are not generally on so magnificent a scale as those of the fen districts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, or the north-eastern part of Northamptonshire; but there are many fine churches, and Mr. Parker declares that some of smaller and less attractive appearance are often found on examination to be full of interest. He points out the fact, that in one respect the county was of more importance in the time of our Norman kings than afterwards. Until the rebuilding of Windsor Castle by Edward the Third, our monarchs resided much in Oxfordshire, either at the palace of Beaumont, near Oxford, the favourite abode of Henry I. or at the hunting lodge of Woodstock. The abode of the court attracted many of the nobility to reside in the same neighbourhood; and, according to custom, wherever they built a manor-house they built a church also. The houses have disappeared, while many of the churches or parts of them still exist.

Of 264 churches in Oxfordshire Mr. Parker marks forty as especially deserving of inspection, thirteen being of primary and twenty-seven of secondary interest. All the remarkable architectural features throughout the county are pointed out in his introductory observations; and a very full "index of styles," classifying the objects of his study, under the respective periods of their erection, is added to the prefatory matter.

The next part will belong to Cambridgeshire, with which Bedfordshire, already published, and Huntingdonshire, with part of Suffolk, will complete the diocese of Ely, and form the second volume of the work.

On War; religiously, morally, and historically considered. By P. F. Aiken. 12mo. 1850.—Mr. Aiken dislikes war of course, but he dwells on what are termed its glories, and excites his readers by displays of martial heroism, and anecdotes of successful or daring warriors. This is a mode of treating the subject which does not please us. It is one which, in our judgment, ought to be banished from amongst Christian men. We live under a dispensation of peace; we follow the banner of the Prince of Peace; peace in this world, and peace eternal are our hopes and aims, and we ought not to be

tempted to forsake our course by having set before us that will-o'-the-wisp which associates the idea of glory with the conquest of earthly enemies. It may be necessary, in the present state of society, that armies and navies should be kept on foot, but those who aim at guiding the general mind should make it their business to form an enlightened public opinion by which statesmen might be taught, that, although such weapons are intrusted to their care, they are never to be used except as the very last resource. False notions of national glory or dignity have led us in times past, and may lead us again, into wars which careful and honest diplomacy would avoid. Our intercourse with foreign nations should be based upon the feeling that recourse to the final arbitrament of arms is an evil so tremendous that it ought to be shunned like a pestilence, in all possible cases, and by all possible means. There is great improvement in the state of public feeling in this respect within a few years. We doubt whether even a military man would now describe the horrors of Waterloo in the terms said by Mr. Aiken to have been used by the Duke of Wellington—"Never did I see such a pound-ing match!"

Mr. Aiken quotes this phrase without condemnation, nay, even praises it, by implication, as "quaint and accurate." To us it seems flippant, vulgar, heartless. A thoughtful, right-minded gentleman might have found more fitting words to describe the most hideous slaughter of modern times; the sudden hurrying into eternity of many thousands of brave human souls; the ruin to the neighbourhood of the battle; the sorrows and miseries which were scattered broad-cast over the face of Europe by the loss of fathers, husbands, brothers, friends; and the letting loose of that demoniac fury, that concentration of all human wickedness, which is found on the field of battle and in the pursuit.

Original Papers, published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, for the encouragement and prosecution of research into the Early Arts and Monuments of the County. Vol. iii. Part i. January, 1850.—The diligent and steady progress of this excellent society is satisfactorily attested by the "Original Papers," published from time to time under the direction of its committee, and presented gratuitously to the members. The opening part of the third volume (itself extending to 124 octavo pages, and illustrated with 18 engravings, and a large and important ground-plan,) declares the importance of local associations to the

cause of general archæology, and gives ample promise that the complete volume will prove, like its predecessors, a valuable addition to our archæological literature.

The contents of this part are the following:—A brief notice of some Celtic weapons and interesting ornaments found with a skeleton on the site of a destroyed tumulus at Little Cressingham; followed by some curious "particulars concerning early Norwich pageants," extracted from documents preserved in the record-room of the corporation of that city. Next succeeds a synopsis of the paintings upon some of the Norfolk rood-screens, accompanied with detailed notices of paintings on the screen at North Burlingham, and of mural paintings in the churches at Drayton, Cawston, and Brooke. These papers are illustrated with several highly characteristic plates, and they contain much information upon saint-portraiture, and upon the singular practice of covering the walls of our churches with allegorical pictures. A seventh paper comprises "Notes on the Thetford Mints;" and an eighth, communicated by Rev. R. Hart, Hon. Secretary to the Society, is devoted to an analysis of the Harleian MS. Cod. 4756, containing certain unpublished heraldic records relating to ancient Norfolk families. To this succeed some "Remarks" of no slight historical value, as well as of much archæological interest, upon a manuscript of the year 1557, the property of E. R. Pratt, of Ryston, Esq. (now High Sheriff of Norfolk), "containing an account of the number of individuals resident in the families of the several occupants of land in the different parishes of the hundred of Clackclose, Norfolk, and the quantity of corn in the possession of each." This MS., containing 110 pages, and of unquestionable authenticity, for some time had perplexed the most acute and practised inquirers, who were unable to explain its meaning and object, and whose researches had not detected the existence, or even the account, of any single other similar record. To James Copeman, Esq., of Loddon, is due the credit of supplying the desired clue for the explanation of this unique "certificat and verdict." The occasion of it, says Mr. Copeman, "was a *subsidy*; but," adds this gentleman, "this document might also serve to point out the quantity of corn in the hundred, and (under legislative authority) a class of agricultural offenders, and those who were liable to the repair of gaols and bridges." For the remainder of this interesting communication, we must refer our readers to the Norfolk Archæological Papers themselves, while we proceed to specify the remaining portion of the part now under

our notice. Mr. King, York Herald, has contributed a pedigree from King Edward I., with some remarks upon the ancient shields in Great Yarmouth Church. An original unpublished letter of King James I. to Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, supplied by Dawson Turner, Esq., is illustrated by some judicious remarks from the pen of that veteran antiquary; and again, to the Rev. W. T. Spurdens, the society is indebted for some valuable particulars relative to the hundred of Tunstead. Next in the order of succession occurs a description of a gold niello, found at Matlack, in Norfolk, communicated by Robert Fitch, Esq., of Norwich, in whose cabinet this choice gem of mediæval art is preserved. With this memoir is associated a fac-simile engraving of the niello, presented with the utmost kindness and liberality by Mr. Fitch to the society. Besides Mr. Fitch's precious relic, one only other gold niello is known to be in existence. This latter was found at Devizes, and both were evidently caskets, designed probably to be suspended from the neck, but capable of containing only relics of the smallest size. The Norfolk specimen measures in length one inch and one-sixth, "and represents the crucified Saviour—not with the Virgin, the Mater Dolorosa, standing, as usual, on one side of the cross, and the Evangelist, the beloved disciple, on the other; but, in their places, a bishop, mitred and holding his pastoral crook, but with no attribute of any kind to designate him; and the Baptist, pointing with his right hand to the Lamb, the Agnus Dei, who is recumbent on a book, held in his left. The figures are surrounded by flowers and foliage of the most delicate and graceful workmanship; and the same terms may be applied to the execution throughout." The part concludes with an illustrated notice of certain important excavations at Thetford Priory, conducted by H. Harrod, Esq., one of the secretaries of the Norfolk Society. These excavations have disclosed the basement of the greater portion of this once noble edifice, the foundation of the ancient Earls of Norfolk, and for centuries the cemetery of their martial race. In addition to several engravings of details, &c., this interesting paper is further elucidated by a ground plan, carefully executed from actual measurements.

In bidding the archæologists of Norfolk go on and prosper, we do but express a sentiment in which all must sympathise who desire to see the manifold records and relics of the past thoroughly searched out, and their rich and varied stores applied to the instruction and improvement of ourselves and of those who shall come after us.

Memoirs of Tobias Rustat, Esq. Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. &c. By William Hewett, Jun. Author of the History of the Hundred of Compton, Berks. 8vo. pp. 98.—Rustat was a great public benefactor, but his name is perhaps best known by the monuments which he erected, in honour of his sovereign masters, and in lasting commemoration of his own loyalty and munificence, at Windsor Castle, at Chelsea Hospital, and at Whitehall. One of these was the occasion of a passage in the Diary of John Evelyn, describing him in terms perhaps less respectful than he deserved: "1680, July 24. Went with my wife and daughter to Windsor, to see that stately court [the Upper Ward], now neere finished. There was erected in the court the king on horseback lately cast in copper, and sett on a rich pedestal of white marble, the worke of Mr. Gibbons, at the expense of Toby Rustat a page of the back-staires, who by his wonderful frugality had arrived at a great estate in mony, and did many workes of charity, as well as this of gratitude to his master, which cost him 1000*l*. He is a very simple, ignorant, but honest and loyal creature." The accuracy of this brief sketch is confirmed by the fuller memorial of another of his contemporaries. Rustat's friend, Mr. Thomas Raymond, keeper of the papers of state at Whitehall, had been acquainted with him from a very early period of life, as they were both in the service of Lord Viscount Fielding, when that nobleman went ambassador to Venice about the year 1633. Too many of the retinue of the English envoy fell victims to the debauchery of that licentious city; but "Tobias Rustat, who waited on my lord in his chamber," presented an honourable contrast. "Rustat (says Raymond) was a sober person, and religious; the son of a minister, he was the most diligent attending servant in the whole family, early and late, very exact and complete, and in his place; which hath since often brought to my mind that of Solomon, 'The hand of the diligent maketh rich.'" Upon leaving the service of Lord Fielding, Rustat was for a short time in that of the young Duke of Buckingham; after which "he shifted for himself, and, making friends, bought the reversion of Yeoman of the Robes to the Prince our gracious King." In this new situation he obtained such credit, that he was employed in carrying letters between the King and Queen, "in which quality" Raymond once met him at Dover; but it does not follow, as Mr. Hewett suggests, that Rustat "was evidently the confidential courier described by Lord Clarendon as one of the Prince's bedchamber," for this obvious

reason, that a yeoman of the wardrobe was not a gentleman of the bedchamber. However, Rustat attached himself so faithfully, and so devotedly, to Charles the Second during his exile, that he retained the same situation throughout the reign of that sovereign, with the additional office of keeper of the palace of Hampton Court.

From various sources, public and private, Mr. Hewett, who is descended from the Rustat family, and has had access to their papers, has put together the contents of the present volume, and they form altogether an honourable testimony to the merits of his ancestor, although we cannot compliment the compiler upon their arrangement; for his book presents neither a continued narrative, nor yet perfect copies of documents; but alternate portions of either in no very lucid order. The documents should have been thrown into an appendix; and three of them, especially, should have been given entire,—we mean Raymond's anecdotes of Rustat, the Particular of his Benefactions, and his Will.

However, the perusal of these pages will convey a sufficient insight into Rustat's character and history. The only point on which we are unable to satisfy ourselves is, how Rustat amassed his money? Mr. Hewett (p. 40) remarks, "It is almost" (we say, it is quite,) "a matter of surprise how Rustat in a very few years could have accumulated such a princely fortune as he seems to have possessed." His friend Raymond ascribes it to his diligence, and Evelyn to "his wonderful frugality." His epitaph asserts that it was "by God's blessing, the King's favour, and his [own] industry." Mr. Hewett has collected several particulars relating to his wages and his pensions; but the amount of these, about 400*l.* per annum (p. 42), is insufficient to account for his wealth; and we are still uninformed whether it arose from casual perquisites attached to his offices, or from fortunate and reproductive investments of his early savings. The rate of interest was then exceedingly high, and the needy courtiers of Charles II. would be ready customers for money upon loan.* But, however Rustat procured his money, he had the rare virtue to check and control any original love of riches; for his biography presents, not the more ordinary example

of a usurer, like Sutton of the Charter House, and many others who have left large sums for beneficent purposes after their decease, but that of a man distinguished during life by a long course of large and generous munificence. "The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the King's favour, and his industry, he disposed in his lifetime in works of charity; and found the more he bestowed upon Churches, Hospitals, Universities, and Colleges, and upon poor Widows and Orphans of Orthodox Ministers, the more he had at the year's end." Here was the widow's cruise, unailing even in the spendthrift court of Charles the Second. We proceed to enumerate briefly Rustat's principal benefactions, taking them, as we think a biographer should have done, in the order of their accomplishment.

In 1666 he gave 1000*l.* to provide 50*l.* yearly for books to the Public Library at Cambridge; whereupon the university bought the manor and advowson of Ovington Bosoms in Norfolk, Rustat advancing a second 1000*l.* to complete the purchase, on condition that 50*l.* was paid yearly to St. John's college, Oxford. This estate now produces 250*l.* per ann. the fifth part only going to Oxford, as at first. (p. 50.)

In 1671 he founded eight scholarships at Jesus' college, Cambridge, for the orphan sons of clergymen of England and Wales. These scholarships, now augmented to fourteen in number, are each worth 40*l.* per ann. (pp. 52, 58.)

In 1672 he gave the fee-farm of Nun-Eaton, co. Warwick, being 60*l.* per ann. to be settled upon six orthodox clergymen's widows for ever. This charity is managed by the Master and Fellows of Jesus' college, and each widow now receives the annual sum of 13*l.* (p. 59.)

About the same time he refounded Bellet's hospital in Bath, and he also improved the income of the hospital of St. John in that city, having received a lease thereof from his brother the Rector of St. Michael's. (pp. 9, 48). Mr. Hewett's account of this matter is anything but clear, and surely might have been much improved by the reports of the Charity Commissioners.

In 1676 Rustat gave 100*l.* to the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, and in 1682 1000*l.* to the foundation of Chelsea Hospital.

His last great benefaction is scarcely less useful in modern times than his scholarships at Cambridge. In 1688 he gave the rectory of Bredon-on-the-Hill, in Leicestershire, which he had bought for 1245*l.* for the augmentation of small vicarages in that county, where his father

* In an executor's account, dated 1694, "occurs this, with other similar entries: Due from the Earle of Bullingbrook upon Bond, for principall money of Twelve hundred pounds." (p. 89.) Mr. Hewett should have given this account entire, or at least the other entries similar to this; and it might have thrown some light on the point above alluded to.

had been Vicar of Barrow. From this source the Vicar of St. Mary de Castro in Leicester now receives 20*l.*, fourteen other Vicars have 10*l.* each, and 90*l.* is left to the Vicar of Bredon. (p. 74.)

It will be perceived by our references that we have gathered these particulars from various parts of the book, for they are not brought into any kind of arrangement; and we may make the same remark with respect to what Mr. Hewett tells us of the three statues at Windsor, Chelsea, and Whitehall.

The first, an equestrian statue of Charles the Second, was erected in the year 1680: but it bears this inscription on one of the hoofs of the horse: "1669. Fudit Josias Ibach Stada Bramenensis." Rustat is stated to have given "for the making and setting up" of this statue 1000*l.* and "300*l.* more for *changing* the same brass figure of his Majestie." It may be conjectured, therefore, that the statue was first cast by Stada for some other personage, and adapted to Charles II. The marble pedestal was wrought by Grinling Gibbons. (p. 63.)

Of the history of the statue at Chelsea very little is known. It represents Charles II. standing, in Roman costume. Its workmanship is attributed to Gibbons, and the fact of its being Rustat's gift is asserted in the following item of a catalogue of his benefactions: "A free gift to their Majesties king Charles y^e Second and king James y^e Second, of their Statues in brass, the former placed upon a pedestal in the Royal Hospital of Chelsea, and y^e other in Whitehall, both of them amounting to y^e sum of one thousand pounds or therabouts, of which there is already paid 838*l.*; and in Rustat's will the remainder is ordered to be paid when y^e statue is placed upon a proper pedestal." (p. 44.)

Lastly, the statue of James II. at Whitehall, which has received the warm encomiums of Horace Walpole, Allan Cunningham, and other less distinguished critics. Vertue saw Gibbons's agreement for making this statue, dated Aug. 11, 1627; he was to receive for it 500*l.*, the paymaster being Tobias Rustat. But the date of this document seems to have been mistaken, for the pedestal is inscribed with the year 1686, which is confirmed by the following passage of Sir John Bramston's Autobiography: "On New Yeares day (1686-7) a statue in brass was to be seen (placed the day before) in the yard at Whitehall, made by Gibbons, at the charge of Toby Rustick, of the present king, James the 2*d.*"

There is a monument to Rustat himself, with his portraiture, in Jesus' college

chapel; and his picture by Sir Peter Lely hangs in the college hall, of which an engraving by Gardiner was made in 1795, and a lithograph is prefixed to the present volume. A younger portrait, engraved during his lifetime in mezzotinto, is one of the rarest prints in the English series—indeed the only known impression is that in the possession of Edward Martin, esq. (p. 53.)

It will be unnecessary, after these particulars, to add anything further in commendation of Tobias Rustat. He is alike memorable for his humane and pious charities, and for his zealous patronage of literature and the arts. His benefactions to learning were perhaps stimulated, as in some other instances, by a sense of his own deficiencies, for Evelyn's testimony to his "ignorance" is singularly confirmed by Raymond, who, when at Venice, helped Rustat "in his writing and inditing, he being ignorant." But he had imbibed the first principles of all sound doctrine from his father the Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, and his mother, a sister of Snowden bishop of Carlisle. Archbishop Sancroft was his private friend, to whom he left his gold watch and chain. It has been noticed that the letters of his name, when rearranged, form the anagram of Stuart, and that his own life was nearly coeval with the reigns of the dynasty which he so devotedly served. His leading principle appears to have been a grateful return for the blessings of Providence, and he was ever supplying in his conduct a response to his own motto (from the 116th Psalm, v. 12)

QUID RETRIBUAM?

Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh. By James Grant, author of "*Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange*," &c. 12mo.—We Englishmen are accustomed, very justly, to regard the Tower of London as one of the most interesting monuments of our national history: as at once the principal royal fortress, the key of empire, commanding the capital, the metropolitan palace of our ancient monarchs, and the chief state prison involved in the story of so many crimes, whether of the oppressor or the oppressed. The Castle of Edinburgh was all this, and more. There is very little of warfare or martial contest mixed with the annals of the Tower of London: which, placed in an inland site, and close to the swarming metropolis, was protected from ordinary attacks by the neighbourhood of the city, at the same time that it overawed its inhabitants. With the Castle of Edinburgh it was very different. It was exposed to attacks coming by sea, subjected to frequent surprises,

and to protracted sieges; and, placed in the midst of contests even more barbarous than those of the middle ages in England, in a country still more cruelly rent with factions, and more deficient of the protection of a strong government, it was, even more than the "towers of Julius," (as Johnson chose to term them)

With many a foul and midnight murder fed.

From these romantic materials Mr. Grant, whose historical powers have already been manifested in his *Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange*, has compiled, with equal diligence and taste, the pleasing volume before us, which consequently, it will be seen, belongs rather to the class of history than that of topography. It is, in fact, a sketch of the successive episodes in the national struggles of Scotland, in which the Castle of Edinburgh generally bore its part, whether the country was threatened by a foreign foe, or torn by its internal divisions; and this interest continues to attach to the Castle of Edinburgh until the middle of the last century. The military transactions within the castle and city, during the occupation of the latter by Prince Charles Edward, are detailed by the author at considerable length, and his familiarity with military affairs has given him more than ordinary qualifications for the task. It is, however, to be regretted that the garrison orders for the years 1745-6 were, by command from headquarters, removed to London, where all trace of them is now lost; while many more ancient documents, records, returns, &c. connected with the history of the fortress, were committed to the flames by the storekeeper about fifty years ago. The author has been informed, in reply to his inquiries, that there is not a document at the Horse Guards concerning the Castle of Edinburgh, dated further back than the year 1795. Under these circumstances he deserves credit for the research with which the lists of governors and constables given in his appendix have been compiled, as well as for the more interesting catalogue of those unhappy persons, who, whether for their rank, their misfortunes, or their crimes, have endured captivity within the dungeons of Edinburgh Castle.

It is a remarkable instance of the mis-

apprehension prevalent in mediæval times, on matters of earlier antiquity, and the tinge of romance which pervaded their history and archæology, that the *Mægdun*—the original Celtic name for this castle—was Latinized by the term of *Castrum Puellarum*, under which name it constantly appears during several centuries in the records both of Scotland and England. Even Camden adopted a legend founded on this misapprehension. "The Britons (he says) called it *Castel Mynedh Agnedh*—the maidens' or virgins' castle—as certain young maidens of the royal blood were kept there in the olden time." Another equally fanciful interpretation of the name, but of more modern invention, was that it designated a castle which had never been taken by force—an explanation directly opposed to its real history. Mr. Grant states that Edinburgh castle became the almost permanent residence of the kings of Scotland from the period of the accession of Malcolm II. in 1004. Such it continued until James VI. was summoned to the throne of Great Britain in 1603. Mr. Grant has overlooked the subsequent visit of that monarch to the halls of his ancestors in the year 1617: * though he has described the visit of Charles I. to perform the ceremony of his coronation for Scotland in 1633. In p. 84 he has omitted to give the date of the English invasion in 1544, and by an extraordinary oversight the name of the Earl of Hertford is repeatedly misprinted Hereford. We have not detected any other serious errors in his very animated and agreeable pages.

The Magisterial Formulist. By George C. Oke. London, 8vo. 1850.—Our friends in the magistracy, and all persons engaged or interested in magisterial business, will thank us for recommending to their notice this very complete and useful volume. It contains a vast body of precedents applicable to all practical matters, both in and out of quarter-sessions.

* In the descriptive note upon the castle buildings in the Appendix, it is stated that king James held a feast in the hall of Edinburgh castle, on the 19th June, 1616: this should be 1617.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

May 18. In a Convocation holden this day, a grant of 2,000*l.* towards the Fund for the Endowment of Colonial Bishoprics, and a proposal of the institution of a prize, to be called "The Arnold Prize," for the encouragement of the study of History, Ancient and Modern, were agreed to.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

April 24. The Norrisian Prize for the best prose essay on "The plenary inspiration of the four Gospels is not invalidated by the alleged discrepancies which are objected against them," was adjudged to B. Foss Westcott, B.A. Fellow of Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

May 1. The first public conference for granting degrees was held in the hall of King's College, at Somerset House, in the presence of the Earl of Burlington, the Chancellor, the Senate, and a considerable number of scientific and distinguished visitors. An official report of previous measures was read by the registrar, and stated that during the past year 167 gentlemen had been admitted to matriculation, of whom 11 had distinguished themselves when under examination for honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, and one had obtained an exhibition; and four had distinguished themselves in classics, one of whom had an exhibition. Twenty-five gentlemen had passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom one had obtained an exhibition in anatomy and physiology, another in chemistry, and a third in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry; several others had distinguished themselves and had obtained gold medals; 13 gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom one had obtained a scholarship; two had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom one had distinguished himself in jurisprudence, and had obtained the University Law Scholarship; 53 had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, two of whom had obtained the University Scholarships; seven had passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; eight had obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and one that of Doctor of Laws. Various degrees were then personally conferred upon parties present.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 26. The annual meeting of the proprietors of this institution was held in the theatre of the college, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

The Secretary read the report of the past year. During the last Lent term 54 students in theology matriculated, 120 in general literature, 42 in the applied sciences, 159 in the medical department, and also 37 occasional students in this department; and various other branches of knowledge 42. There were 463 students in the school, making a total of 917. To these were added 20 students in the new military department, and other students who had since entered, giving a general total of students of 1,246. The new military department had been very successful. The Council lamented the limited accommodation afforded by the King's College Hospital both to the students in the medical department and also to the number of patients. It had been determined to set on foot a fund for the erection of a new hospital: for this purpose some benevolent person, signing himself as "A Friend to the Hospital," had sent a sum of 2,000*l.* and the donation was subsequently increased by the same individual to 5,000*l.* on condition that the Council voted a like sum. The Council have deemed it prudent to comply with the request, and altogether about 25,000*l.* out of the 50,000*l.* required for the new building, have been subscribed. The Council had to lament the deaths of two of its most valued members, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff and the Rev. G. Sheppard, B.D. In the room of these Major Edwardes, C.B. and Mr. J. P. Rogers had been elected. Major Edwardes had written a letter to the Council stating the advantages he received from his education in the college, and his conviction that it was complete and effectual to all who properly availed themselves of it. The receipts for the year had been 35,655*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* the expenditure 34,938*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*—At the anniversary dinner of King's College Hospital Major Edwardes presided with very great effect.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The twelfth anniversary of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair. The Report of the Council announced that the funded property of the

Society had been advanced to 921*l.* 18*s.*; and that Major Parkinson had undertaken the office of local secretary for Ystrad and South Wales. The Society had lost sixteen of its members by death during the past year. Among these were Mr. J. Stockdale Hardy, the local secretary for Leicester, and Mr. Thomas Stapleton, one of the most constant attendants of the Council, and editor for the Society of the *Plumpton Correspondence*, the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, and the *Peterborough Chronicle*.

The auditors' report announced the receipt of 682*l.* from subscriptions, 10*l.* from a composition, and 26*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* from dividends.

The Council have, during the past year, added the following works to the list of those proposed to be published by the Society:—

I. *The Trevelyan Papers*. A Selection of Family Papers illustrative of Irish History, from A.D. 1595 to the Restoration. To be edited by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

II. *Privy Purse Expenses of Charles II.* and *James II.* To be edited by J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. S.A.

The books issued during the past year have been—

I. *Chronicon Petroburgense*. Nunc primum typis mandatum, curante Thoma Stapleton.

II. *Inedited Letters of Queen Elizabeth*, addressed to King James VI. of Scotland between the years 1581 and 1594. From the originals in the possession of the Rev. Edward Ryder of Oaksey, Wilts. Edited by John Bruce, esq. Treas. S.A.

III. *The Chronicle of Queen Jane*, and of Two Years of Queen Mary, and especially of the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, written by a resident in the Tower of London. Edited, with Illustrative Documents and Notes, by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A.

Thanks were moved to the editors of these works, and to Mr. Ryder, the latter accompanied with an expression of the Society's wish that he should allow them to make a further selection from his historical treasures, which comprise unpublished letters of Archbishops Leighton and Sharp, and of James II. when Duke of York.

In place of three retiring members of Council, John Yonge Akerman, esq. Sec. S.A. Sir Frederick Madden, K.H. and Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. were elected; and as auditors for the ensuing year Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. William Richard Drake, esq. F.S.A. and Edward Hallstone, esq. F.S.A.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 26. The ninth annual meeting of the Shakespeare Society was held on the 26th of April, 1850, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Report of the Council, after referring generally to the past labours of the Society, alluded to the recent publications of Mr. Ticknor's excellent volumes on the "*History of Spanish Literature*," which has for the first time enabled an English reader to form an accurate judgment on the merits of such authors as Lope de Vega, Montalvan, and Calderon, and to decide unhesitatingly on the vast superiority of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. The striking coincidence, at least in form and fashion, between the dramatic poetry of England and of Spain, without the slightest apparent connexion or obligation, has long been admitted; but, until now, it cannot be said that we have possessed adequate means for pronouncing a deliberate verdict. The general result unquestionably is, that, while both schools reject the trammels of the unities, the school of England has infinitely the advantage, not merely in the delineation of character and construction of plot, but in nearly all that belongs to poetry, passion, and sentiment.

It was proposed, at the seventh annual meeting of the society, that a separate fund should be raised, for the purpose of reprinting the productions of Thomas Heywood and Thomas Dekker, with the view of forming, hereafter, a complete collection of their works; but this proposal has not been received with adequate encouragement. The Council has consequently taken measures to carry the object into effect from the means of the ordinary annual subscription. The Society's latest volume issued consists of two dramas by Heywood, printed uniformly with the four others delivered some time since to the subscribers.

The engraving from the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, (now in the possession of Lord Ellesmere, the President of the Society,) has been delivered to the Members, and has given very general satisfaction. The impression has been limited to 750, some of which are appropriated to public sale; and the plate is now destroyed. Every impression has passed under the eye of the engraver, Mr. Samuel Cousins.

The Council congratulate the Members on the completion of another long-promised work, the *Life of Inigo Jones*; with fac-similes of his sketches, &c. which is reviewed in our present Magazine.

M. Halliwell is proceeding with a translation from the German of Simrock's pro-

duction on the foreign sources of Shakespeare's plots; and Mr. Collier has nearly finished his collection for a third volume of Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company. Mr. Cunningham's "Notes of Oldys on our old Dramatists" will appear as the last publication of the current year, or as the first publication of the year following. The issue of a fifth volume of "The Shakespeare Society's Papers" depends upon the literary contributions that may be received.

Besides these works the following are in different states of preparation:—

1. A Second Volume of Sketches for Dramatic Performances at Court, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; including designs for Scenery, by Inigo Jones.

2. "If you know not me, you know Nobody; or, the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth;" two historical plays, by Thomas Heywood; from the first editions in 1605 and 1606, collated with subsequent impressions. To be edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.S.A.

3. Notices of Shakespeare and his Works, from the earliest period to the publication of the "Theatrum Poetarum," in 1675; with memoranda, drawn from other sources, on his personal and literary history. By Bolton Corney, esq.

4. A volume of the Names, Lives, and Characters of the original Actors in the Plays of Marlowe, Greene, Peele, Lodge, Nash, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Dekker, Webster, Heywood, Middleton, Massinger, Ford, &c. alphabetically arranged.

5. A volume of the Lives of the principal Performers in Shakespeare's Plays, from the Restoration of Charles II. to Garrick's first appearance on the Stage. Chronologically arranged. By Peter Cunningham, F.S.A.

The Report also enumerates some others which are in prospect hereafter, in the event of the Society receiving a continuation of public support.

The promised essay on the Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare, and other real or supposed resemblances, has been delayed, with a desire to obtain the most novel and accurate information. The Council has been anxious to procure from Yorkshire a correct account of the copy of the Chandos Portrait, made for Dryden by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and another cause of postponement has been, that within the last few weeks two hitherto unnoticed pictures have been forwarded from Ireland, upon which it was evidently necessary to ascertain the opinions of competent judges before a decision was pronounced upon their claims to be original portraits of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.

The Auditors' Report announced an income from subscription of 196*l.* and from the sale of the Chandos portrait of 92*l.* The total expenses connected with the portrait were 241*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: the expenses for printing books seem to be unfortunately in arrear.

In the room of the five members entering in rotation from the Council, W. Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A., Charles Dickens, esq., James Heywood, esq. M.P., Zouch Troughton, esq., and His Excellency M. de Silvain Van de Weyer, were elected; and Richard Bentley, esq., John Gough Nichols, esq., and Lewis Pocock, esq., were elected Auditors for the year ending 26th April, 1851.

PERCY SOCIETY.

April 30. At the anniversary meeting Lord Braybrooke took the chair. The Report stated that, though the funds of the Society were limited, it possessed its number of members undiminished, while its works continued to retain their value in the market. The third and concluding volume of Mr. Wright's valuable edition of Chaucer would be ready for delivery on the 1st of May. The Council had under their consideration a proposal for printing the complete works of some of the best early English poets and dramatists whose writings had not yet appeared in a collective form, or been but imperfectly edited, and they hoped to present the members, before long, with the works of William Browne, author of "Britannia's Pastorals," including a third book of that celebrated work, from a manuscript that had not been seen by any of his editors.

Messrs. W. Durrant Cooper, W. D. Haggard, and C. Roach Smith, were elected as the three new members of the Council.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

April 30. The general meeting of the Art-Union of London was held in Drury-lane Theatre, to receive the report of the council, and witness for the fourteenth time the distribution of the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art. The Duke of Cambridge, President, took the chair, and Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. read the report.

At the last general meeting it was stated that subscribers for the ensuing year would receive an illustrated volume, and an impression of a line engraving then in progress. The council afterwards found, however, that it would be late in the present

year before these works could be completed, and, having purchased a pair of plates, "The Smile," and "The Frown," engraved by Mr. C. W. Sharp and Mr. W. D. Taylor, from pictures by T. Webster, R.A. and a series of designs by D. Maclise, R.A. illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages," they determined to appropriate these to the subscription of 1850, and to postpone the issue of those first alluded to. "The Smile" and "The Frown" being finished, they were enabled to deliver the prints on payment of the subscription, and so to obviate an objection which had been raised on other occasions. The illustrations of the "Seven Ages," to be received in addition to the above, have been etched on steel plates by Mr. Edward Goodall, and are now at press. The result of this arrangement is, that the subscriptions for the year amount to the sum of 11,180*l.* 6*s.* being an increase of 788*l.* on the sum subscribed in 1849.

Impressions from the engraving of "Sabrina," due to the subscribers of that year, have been distributed. Each subscriber is further entitled to an impression from a fac-simile engraving, after the pre-miated design in *basso-relievo*, by Mr. Hancock, "Christ Entering Jerusalem," which is at press, and will soon be ready for delivery.

Subscribers for the ensuing year will receive an edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller," containing thirty illustrations on wood, by various artists, and the choice from two engravings—"The Villa of Lucullus," by Mr. Willmore, after Mr. Leitch, and the "Burial of Harold," by Mr. Bacon, after F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. It is stated that "The Crucifixion," after Hilton, promises to be a fine work, but that the size and costliness of this engraving, and the risk which would attend electrotyping it, have led the council to decide on taking from it only a comparatively small number of impressions, and issuing them as prizes in some future year.

Engravings are in progress from "Richard Cœur de Lion pardoning Bertrand de Goudon," after Mr. Cross, and "The Piper," after Mr. F. Goodall. The design in *basso-relievo* by Mr. Armstead, "The Death of Boadicea," has been produced in bronze by Messrs. Elkington. The council have further selected an antique Tazza, No. 829, in the Vase Room of the British Museum, the decoration of which is known as the "Quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles," to be produced in cast-iron for a future year. Hereafter they contemplate producing, in bronze,

reduced models of the statues of Hampden, Clarendon, and Falkland—executed for the new Palace of Parliament at Westminster. The medals commemorative of Wren have been distributed, and the council point to the reverse, by Mr. B. Wyon, showing St. Paul's Cathedral, as one of the most successful medallic representations of a building ever executed. The Inigo Jones medal, by Mr. Carter, is making satisfactory progress. The reverse will show the Banqueting-House, Whitehall. The society's medallic series now comprises Reynolds, Chantrey, Wren, Hogarth, Flaxman, and Inigo Jones. In continuation a medal of Bacon, the sculptor, has been commissioned for an ensuing distribution.

The reserve fund now amounts to the sum of 3,787*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* It has been aided by the earlier payment of subscriptions, on the amount of which interest has been obtained. The following is a general statement of the receipts and disbursements:—

	£
Amount of subscriptions . . .	11,180
Allotted for purchase of pictures, statuettes, medals, &c. . . .	5,073
Cost of engravings and etchings of the year	3,253
Cost of report, printing, advertising, rent, &c., and reserve of 2½ per cent.	2,854
	<hr/>
	11,180

The sum of 4,260*l.* appropriated to the purchase of works of art by the prizeholders, was thus allotted:—20 works of 10*l.*, 16 of 15*l.*, 14 of 20*l.*, 12 of 25*l.*, 12 of 40*l.*, 10 of 50*l.*, 6 of 60*l.*, 6 of 70*l.*, 6 of 80*l.*, 3 of 100*l.*, 2 of 150*l.*, and 2 of 200*l.*, and to these were added—

198 set of proofs, in portfolios, of the designs, in outline, illustrative of "The Pilgrim's Progress," the Society's "Cartoons;" "Gertrude of Wyoming;" or "The Castle of Indolence."

307 impressions of "Queen Philippa interceding for the Burgesses of Calais;" not yet finished.

307 lithographs of "St. Cecilia."

30 medals in silver, from the dies already completed, at the option of the prizeholder.

50 statuettes of "Innocence," "Narcissus," or "The Dancing Girl Reposing;" and

20 bronzes, "The Death of Boadicea;" making in the whole 1,021 works of art as prizes.

The total sum appropriated to the purchase and production of works of art,

including the cost of the engravings and outlines, was 8,326*l*.

THE SOHO MINT.

One of the most important features of the great smithy of England in the last age was the manufactory at Soho, conducted under the far-celebrated names of James Watt and Matthew Boulton. Time works its changes in all mundane affairs, and not least in those of trade and commerce. A considerable portion of the works of this great manufactory have been now for some time silenced, and a few years ago that portion connected with the plated-ware trade was dispersed by public sale. The plant in connection with its once active mint, remained until the present year, and was sold by auction at the latter end of April. The rolling mills used for the first preparation of the metal blanks were already considerably decayed from the progress of oxydation. The cutting-out press, the self-feeding arming-press, and all the other apparatus, had been thrown out of employment when Government resumed to itself the execution of the copper coinage. Among other machinery was the very first steam-engine made by James Watt. A very large assortment of dies for coins and medals were dispersed at this sale. The finest in execution were the work of Kuchler and Dupré; but several cut by local artists possessed considerable merit. The catalogues announced that four complete sets of proofs of the medals and coins, forming the entire Soho collection—in all, 119 pieces—finely executed in bronze, had been selected, and would be offered for sale, in order to present opportunities to persons desirous of possessing the whole; but when they came to be put up, the auctioneer announced that, from causes which he was not in a position to explain, the sets had been rendered more or less in-

complete since the preparation of the catalogues. He suggested, however, that the deficiencies might be made up by the parties purchasing the dies of the missing specimens. The four sets, with their deficiencies, respectively obtained 8*l*. 5*s*., 6*l*. 10*s*., 5*l*., and 3*l*. 10*s*. The dies for a halfpenny (executed by Droz) went for 3*l*. Those for another halfpenny, by Kuchler (1799), obtained 6*l*. 10*s*.; and others for the coin known as the Britanniarum halfpenny (date 1805), by Kuchler, 5*l*. The medal dies which obtained the highest prices were the following:—"Assassination of the King of Sweden," by Kuchler, 3*l*.; final interview of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, by Kuchler, 3*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. A bust of Earl Howe (obverse), and an engagement between an English and a French ship-of-war (reverse), commemorative of the Admiral's great victory of "the first of June," also by Kuchler, 4*l*.; and a specimen prize medal," by the same artist, 3*l*. A very considerable portion of these coins and medals, together with the dies for the Soho Trial Piece; for the very rare pattern dollar of 1804, by Kuchler; the pattern halfpenny of 1799, with the King's bust crowned (extremely rare); the Britanniarum penny and halfpenny; and the pattern penny of 1797, also executed by Kuchler—were purchased by Mr. Sherrieff, engraver, of Birmingham, it is understood on commission for Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. of Grendon Hall, whose collection of the rarest specimens of coins struck at the Soho Mint is unrivalled.

A complete set of the presses, pneumatic pumps, and other machinery for coining, were purchased by Ralph Heaton and Son, who intend to give their attention to a branch of manufacture long monopolised by the Soho company. The engineering department of Soho still retains its celebrity, and is in active operation.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 3. Sir J. P. Boileau in the chair.

Mr. Winston delivered some observations on the nature and composition of ancient stained glass, and illustrated his remarks by various specimens and microscopic drawings.

The chairman gave an interesting description of Roman remains recently discovered at Redenham, and examined by

him in company with Mr. C. E. Long and Sir J. Pollen.

Mr. Birch communicated further particulars concerning the Roman villa lately discovered in Whittlebury Forest, whence a quantity of pottery and other fragments were brought for exhibition by permission of the Duchess of Grafton.

Mr. W. Ffoulkes gave a detailed account of the opening of some tumuli in

Merionethshire, proving from various passages in the poetry of an ancient Welsh bard that one of these barrows was raised over the body of the chieftain named Gwen, who was slain in battle with the Saxons about the thirteenth century.

A short notice was received from Mr. G. Chester of some tumuli which had been lately examined by him in Norfolk; and the Rev. W. Dyke exhibited some antiquities found in a barrow near Monmouth.

Several rings and ornaments of gold were exhibited by the dowager Duchess of Cleveland and the Duke of Northumberland. Two of these relics had been found at the Roman station of Piers-Bridge, Durham, and at Corbridge, on his Grace's estates on the Tyne.

A series of Roman rings was exhibited by the Hon. R. Neville. They had been principally found by him in his excavations of the villas at Ickleton and Chesterford; and there were others of early date discovered at the ancient castles of the Percys at Prudhoe and Warkworth, and a rose-noble of Henry the Fifth—part of a hoard lately found at the place last mentioned, and in the finest preservation. The Duke of Northumberland communicated further particulars regarding the Egyptian figures and amulets produced by him at the previous meeting, and stated to have been found with Roman coins and remains in Gloucestershire.

Drawings were shown of a rich collection of massive gold armillæ, six in number, found in a garden at Bowes in Yorkshire during the last winter. They are now in the possession of Mr. J. Tunstall of that place. The intrinsic value of the gold, apparently of the greatest purity, is said to be about 76%. No similar examples are to be found in the British Museum; but such rings have been found in Sussex, and very frequently in Ireland. Mr. Cosmo Innes reported that a claim had been advanced on the part of the Crown, demanding the fine gold armillæ found many years since on the estates of the late General Durham, at Largo, Fifeshire, and brought to London for exhibition at the Institute, by Mr. Dundas, during the past year. The serious prejudice arising from such attempts to enforce "treasure trove" was discussed; and several members present cited instances in which relics of the highest antiquarian interest have perished by being hastily thrown into the crucible before even a drawing or description could be procured, through apprehension of the enforcement of this feudal usage. A comparison was made between the existing state of the law in England and the beneficial effect

of more liberal regulations in Denmark, through which many precious additions had lately been made to the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, to which, as our readers know, such objects are constantly brought by the peasants who make such discoveries. A feeling was strongly expressed that the archæologists of Great Britain should unite in a memorial praying for a timely modification of a custom so prejudicial to the interests of science and the investigation of our national antiquities.

Some Etruscan antiquities from Calvi, the ancient Cales, were exhibited by Mr. Auldjo, particularly two rudely modelled figures in terra cotta, with Numidian features; and among other articles laid on the table was a rare specimen of a steel "secretum" or scull cap, to be worn under the ordinary head-dress, from Mr. B. Smith.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 24. James Heywood, esq. M.P. President, in the chair.

Exhibitions were made by Dr. Thurnham of a variety of objects found in a mound near York, cut through for making the railway, and which had been used as a burial place. They consisted of small tesserae of bone, the bone trigger of a cross-bow, bronze fibula, &c. By Mr. R. Cooke, a very perfect Roman steelyard and other antiquities, found while excavating by the wall of York. By Mr. G. Isaacs, the ornamented side of a book, the enamels belonging to the 12th century, the metal work being of a later date, enveloping gems, crystal, and an intaglio, probably antique. By Mr. Lynch, pennies of Edward the Confessor, Harold II. and William I., found at St. Mary-at-Hill, London, in 1774. By Mr. Pratt, a sword apparently of the 11th century, and resembling some in the Temple Church. By Dr. Pettigrew, several moulds for casting Roman coins, found at a Roman station at Lingwell Nook, near Wakefield. By Mr. Warren, an impression of a Saxon ring, found at Ixworth. By Mr. Falcke, a jug of cut ruby glass, of the 17th century, with silver mounting of the same period.

Papers were read from the Rev. Mr. Massey, of Chester, on a pavement of encaustic tiles found during excavations in that city, also some further information respecting the supposed Roman sewers there. By Mr. Planché, on the origin of certain armorial charges, in which he showed that interesting historical and genealogical facts may be substituted for

the wild legends and absurd reasons invented to account for their assumption. The meeting terminated by the reading of a paper by Mr. L. Jewett, on extensive Roman remains found at Headington, near Oxford. This paper was illustrated by drawings of various objects of pottery, glass, metal, &c. The great abundance of mortaria found at this place induced Mr. J. to pay particular attention to this subject. Sections of the rims of a great number were given, and compared with those found at other localities; and from such data Mr. J. considered that the pottery was principally manufactured in that neighbourhood. The buildings are protected on one side by a rampart and ditch. Several Roman roads are found in this district.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

April 22. Mr. C. C. Babington, Treasurer, in the chair.

Amongst the presents to the Society announced at this meeting were, another donation of Coins, from C. Thurnall, esq. of Duxford; and a beautiful Roman vase, found in Bottisham Fen some years since, from C. C. Babington, esq.

Several recent purchases made by the Society were also upon the table. Amongst others there were several stone and bronze celts, and also beads from the fens; two remarkable chains, the use of which is unknown, from the fen near Over; a very curious lock for a chest of early workmanship, and in beautiful preservation; the matrix of a seal of the time of Edward I. or II., bearing a large star of eight points, with the legend, *s' FULCON' D' QUAPLODE*; a steel matrix, with two faces set so as to revolve, belonging to the time of the Civil Wars, one side presenting a helmeted head, having upon the side of the helmet (not as a crest) a lion passant, which is believed to refer to Oliver Cromwell, on the other side is a seated female figure holding a spear topped with a cap of liberty, and resting upon a shield charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew quartered, and across them the numerals 45. The crosses form the arms of England and Scotland as adopted by the Commonwealth, and the number probably refers to the year 1645, the date of the battle of Naseby.

A paper was read by the Rev. C. Hardwick, of St. Catharine's hall, entitled "*Anglo-Saxon Notices of St. George.*" He stated that whilst examining the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts in the University library he met with a metrical account of the "*Passion*" of St. George the patron

saint of England, professedly drawn up for the sake of guarding the faithful from certain heretical productions at that time current. Gibbon's statement that St. George was introduced to England at the time of the crusades, is set aside by this legend, which was translated from the Latin into Anglo-Saxon by the famous Ælfric, Archbishop of York from 1023 to 1051, and thus some years earlier than the first crusade. The date of the formal acknowledgment of our saint as patron of the English was 1220, when the day of his commemoration was made a holiday of the lesser rank, by a synod at Oxford; and the Convocation of 1415 secured to him the very highest ecclesiastical honours. In contradiction to the latter opinion of Gibbon, Heylin (*Life of St. George*), and Selden (*Titles of Honour*), maintained with great reason that he cannot be identified with George the Arian, commonly called of Cappadocia; indeed the only point of similarity between them is their name, which was quite as common then (in the third century) as now. The confusion between the two Georges appears to have originated with the Arians, who were guilty of corrupting the Catholic martyrologies, and adapted that of our St. George (a martyr of the preceding century) to the canonization of their heretical leader by interpolations concerning his contest with Athanasius, whom they represent as a sorcerer. This interpolated legend, expurgated by collation with purer legends of the Eastern Church, has come down to us in the manuscript under consideration. Our Saxon forefathers received an account of St. George from the early traveller Arculf, who, on his return from Palestine about the year 701, was driven by contrary winds to Ionia, where Adamnam took down from his dictation an account of the Holy Land, in which is contained a singular legend concerning our saint. This legend is not to be found in the translation published in Bohn's *Antiquarian Library*, which was unfortunately made from a very imperfect copy, or rather perhaps from Bede's epitome of Arculf's narrative. This metrical legend of St. George is about to be published, with a translation by Mr. Hardwick, by the Percy Society.

By an excavation undertaken at the end of November at Baden-Baden the Baths of Caracalla have been discovered, in a state of good preservation. They are just under the market-place, between the Inn at the Rose and the parish church, occupying a square of about 5,000 German feet long by 3,000 feet broad.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 23. Mr. *Heywood* moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to issue a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the UNIVERSITIES and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to the adaptation of those institutions to the requirements of modern times. Some of the colleges, he observed, where the number of students was very small, had enormous incomes, and it would be for the benefit of the institutions themselves that a thorough investigation should be made into the administration of their funds. Many of the colleges were prohibited by their statutes from making alterations, and an inquiry by a royal commission was a legitimate mode of proceeding. The exclusiveness of the university libraries, the discipline and course of study of the universities, their neglect of native literature, the ceremony of matriculation and granting of degrees, the tenure and management of the college lands, especially in Ireland, were all, he considered, matters demanding inquiry and reform; and it was because he believed the universities could not do it themselves that he brought forward this motion for a commission by the Crown, whose right and prerogative it was to name visitors and commissioners to inquire into the state of our ancient universities.—Sir *R. Inglis*, in opposing the motion, did not dispute the Crown's visitatorial power, but this was not an arbitrary power, and, before a proposition of this kind could be entertained by the House, there must be evidence of its necessity, which Mr. Heywood had failed to adduce. The university of Oxford, in particular, since 1800 had been a great reforming body. The question involved in this motion, and the real object of Mr. Heywood, was the admission of Dissenters into the universities. Confining himself chiefly to Oxford, he defended the university course of instruction, and the tutorial in preference to the professorial system, and gave a variety of very minute details in reply to the allegations of Mr. Heywood, deprecating, in conclusion, any interference with institutions which had well discharged their duties.—Lord *J. Russell* did not think that there could be any objection on prin-

ciple to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, and for which there were numerous precedents. The education given 20 years ago was not adequate to the wants of the present day. The wills of founders contained restrictions on the mode of electing professors which should be removed. He therefore would recommend a Royal Commission for Oxford and Cambridge universities.—Mr. *Goulburn* objected to the Commission, and eventually Mr. Heywood withdrew his motion; but Mr. *Roundell Palmer* moved that the debate be adjourned.—The *Attorney General* said that the Commission was merely to receive information voluntarily given.—The adjournment was carried by 273 against 31.

April 24. The second reading of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Bill was moved by Mr. *M. Milnes*. The measure was designed to remove from the local magistracy the discretion of inflicting corporal punishment, and at the same time to extend their summary jurisdiction over offenders below the age of 15, when charged with minor offences. Provisions for the establishment of industrial schools, to be applied to the reformation of juvenile culprits, were also contained in the Bill.—Sir *G. Grey* opposed the measure as impracticable, and after some further debate it was withdrawn.

The committal of the AFFIRMATION Bill was moved by Mr. *Page Wood*. This measure was designed to extend to the conscientious scruples to taking an oath entertained by certain members of the Established Church the same deference which is paid by the legislature to the Quaker or Moravian persuasions.—Mr. *Goulburn* opposed the measure.—The House divided: for going into committee, 129; against, 148. The Bill was consequently put off for six months.

April 25. The House again went into a committee on the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES Bill. The 30th clause, giving permission to establish a General Assembly for the colonies, provoked much discussion, and the Government were pressed to withdraw this and the three succeeding clauses, defining the constitution, powers, and functions of the General Assembly. Upon a division, the clause was carried by 64

against 10.—The other clauses were agreed to without opposition.

Lord Naas moved that the ADVANCES TO IRELAND Bill be read a second time that day six months. This amendment was seconded by Mr. French, who maintained that the Bill, instead of amending the Encumbered Estates Act, would utterly defeat it; and Mr. Baillie said this was a Bill to convert a portion of the land of Ireland into a circulating medium of exchange; to give the proprietors power to issue Exchequer bills on the security of their estates. This was a novel experiment, and required a full explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to its financial effects.—The *Solicitor General* observed that he did not think it necessary that he or the Chancellor of the Exchequer should treat this as a financial measure. It was manifest that the certificates under this Bill could have no more effect upon the currency of the country than common railway debentures.—Mr. S. Wortley had deliberately formed his opinions on the subject. The Act for the sale of Encumbered Estates had succeeded to an extent hardly contemplated; and this Bill he regarded as a necessary corollary of that measure. Up to February last the gross value of the property under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was no less than 10,000,000*l.*; and how could so much property be brought into the market without depreciation? The only question was, whether this Bill provided a remedy? It might not be a perfect one, but the direct operation of the Bill was to increase competition, which must tend to secure to proprietors the real value of their estates.—Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 186 against 41.

April 26. On the motion that the House do resolve into a Committee of Supply, Mr. M^r Gregor moved, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that, in consideration of the recent changes in the navigation laws, and consistently with the state of the revenue, it is expedient that the STAMPS ON MARINE ASSURANCES, bills of lading, charter-parties, and other shipping documents, shall be abolished.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said he could not assent to any further reductions of taxation at present than those he had already announced, and, on a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 156 to 89.

April 29. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the law relating to SAVINGS' BANKS, the sums deposited in which now amounted to upwards of 28,000,000*l.* After pointing out the necessities which existed for a legislative change in the

matter, and defining the present arrangements, Sir Charles Wood proceeded to say that the Bill he proposed to bring in was entirely prospective. While the Government would assume the responsibility of the receipt and payment of money, the Bill repealed the present law enacting that the treasurer should receive no emolument, and it gave the Commissioners of the National Debt the appointment of that officer, to whom and by whom all moneys would be paid, the Bill making it a misdemeanour in any officer of a savings' bank, other than the treasurer, to receive any deposits. The Bill also repealed the clause in the Act of 1844 which took away the liability of trustees, who would be responsible for their own acts and those of their appointees. He proposed to reduce the limit of the amount of deposit to 100*l.* allowing the depositor to invest that sum, through the medium of the bank, in the funds, when he might begin depositing again. The annual loss of the Government, at the present rate of interest, was 42,000*l.*; he proposed, therefore, to reduce the rate from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* per cent. to the banks, and 2*l.* 15*s.* to depositors. These rates would secure the Government against loss, and cover the expense of management. Leave was given to introduce the Bill.

Sir George Grey, in moving the second reading of the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION Bill (which had come from the Lords), gave an outline of its objects, and of the general nature of its main provisions. The Bill, he said, was founded upon the recommendation of the Committee appointed in 1847, and re-appointed in 1848, the Government concurring with the Committee that the composition of the commission was unfavourable to the efficient discharge of the various and important business placed by Parliament in the hands of the Commissioners. (See our March Magazine, p. 333.) The Bill provided for the appointment by the Crown of two lay commissioners, to be called Church Estates Commissioners, the first to be a paid commissioner; and one Episcopal Commissioner, also paid, to be appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Church Estates Commissioners were to be a committee, to be called the Estates Committee, to manage the property of the commission. Amongst the minor provisions is one which separates the duties of Treasurer and Secretary, the former office to be executed by two of the Estates Commissioners. With reference to two provisions in the Bill as passed by the House of Lords—one relating to the consolidation of the episcopal and common funds, the other concerning the endowments of

certain deaneries—Sir George stated it was the intention of the Government to propose to restore the Bill to the state in which it was before being altered in these particulars by the House of Lords.—Read 2^o.

April 30. Mr. *Henley* moved an Address to Her Majesty praying for a careful revision of all SALARIES paid in every department of the public service.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* could perceive no necessity for the motion. The Government had been diligently engaged in making all possible reductions. He therefore moved the previous question.—After some debate the House divided on the previous question—That the question be now put, 173; against it, 269; majority, 96.

May 1. The LANDLORD AND TENANT Bill was read a second time, Colonel *Sibthorp's* amendment, that it be read that day six months, being withdrawn after a brief discussion.

After a short discussion on the second reading of the RAILWAY TRAFFIC Bill, it was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee on the BENEFICES IN PLURALITY Bill. In clause one, Mr. *Hume* moved the omission of certain words, with a view of interdicting the multiple holding of benefices altogether.—Considerable opposition was raised to this amendment, and it was finally rejected by a majority of 166 to 53.—An amendment moved by Mr. *S. Herbert*, extending the prohibition against plural holding, not only to benefices situated beyond a certain proximity to one another, but also to those of which one at least should not fall beneath the annual value of 100*l*. was carried by a majority of 162 to 16—146.

May 2. The debate on the motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the annual duty on ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATES was resumed. It was supported by Mr. *Thesiger*, and opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* who could not relinquish this tax without sacrificing more revenue than he ought to do. Its amount in England, Scotland, and Ireland was 123,000*l*.; and without saying a word as to its merits or demerits, since it might prejudice the question of remission hereafter, he asked the House to reject the motion. After a brief discussion the motion was carried by 155 against 136, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

May 6. Sir *W. Molesworth* moved that the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES Bill be recommitted for the purpose of omitting or modifying certain clauses, so as to remove the power of the Colonial-office to veto laws passed by the colonial legislature, and to define the limits of the pre-

rogative which the home Government or their representatives were to possess over subjects of colonial policy.—Mr. *Labouchere* objected to the motion, because it would occasion disturbance and discontent in the colonies, and because it was based upon a distinction of administrative questions which in practice would prove vague and unsatisfactory. A division ensued; for the recommitment of the Bill 42, against it 165.—Mr. *Gladstone* moved a clause to sanction the meeting of the colonists to argue on the regulations of the Church, without reference to the English Government. On a division the clause was rejected by a majority of 187 to 102. The Bill was then agreed to.

May 7. Mr. *Ewart* moved a resolution for a repeal of the ADVERTISEMENT DUTY, which was negatived by a majority of 208 to 39.

May 8. The IRISH FISHERIES Bill was thrown out by a majority of 197 to 37; and the EXTRA-MURAL INTERMENT Bill, introduced by Mr. *Lacy*, by a majority of 123 to 4.

May 10. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, alluding to the opposition his measure for the revision of the STAMP DUTIES had undergone, and the adverse votes passed by the House upon its clauses, stated his intention of discharging the present Bill, and introducing a new one embodying some of the principles recommended in those votes. The principal changes were the adoption of 1*l*. per cent. *ad valorem* duty on conveyances, $\frac{3}{4}$ th per cent. on mortgages and bonds, 5*s*. per cent. on settlements secured upon land, and 2*s*. 6*d*. on memorials. The duties on contingent annuities and on leases for a year were altogether given up. He also proposed a clause enacting that a payment of 10*s*. by way of a "verification" for the amount charged upon any instrument by the Commissioners of Stamps, should confer validity upon it in courts of law, instead of leaving that question to the judge, whose adverse decision at the last moment often inflicted irreparable damage to suitors. These were the main features of the Bill he proposed, and the loss of revenue would not exceed 300,000*l*.

Sir *J. Walsh* moved that the third reading of the PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (Ireland) Bill be deferred for six months. After some discussion a division ensued, when the amendment was negatived by 254 against 186; the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

May 13. On the order of the day for the third reading of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT Bill, Mr. *Gladstone* (seconded by Mr. *Roebuck*) moved as an amendment a resolution, the effect

of which was to suspend the passing of the Bill until the colonies should have had an opportunity of considering its provisions, in conjunction with the proposals varying from them which have been submitted to the House. The House divided: for the third reading, 226; for the amendment, 128; majority, 98.—Mr. *Aglionby* moved a clause including New Zealand among the colonies who were to be immediately provided with representative institutions. This motion was negatived by a majority of 222 to 82. The Bill was then passed.

May 14. Mr. *Grantley Berkeley* moved for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Acts relating to the importation of FOREIGN CORN.—Colonel *Dunne* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Cobden* said the discussion about the prices of grain had been a waste of time; if corn was at its natural price, he cared not what it was. If pauperism had diminished in the country, if crime had decreased, trade and the revenue prospered, and bullion flowed into the Bank, how could it be said that the free-trade policy had failed? The motion was negatived by 298 against 184.

May 16. On the motion for going into committee on Mr. *S. Wortley's* Bill for legalising MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER, Mr. *Divett* moved that the Bill be committed that day six months. On a division: for the committee, 42; against it, 40.—Sir *F. Thesiger* moved that the Bill should not have a retrospective operation. This was lost by a majority of 111 to 68.—Sir *F. Maule* moved

that the Bill should not be extended to Scotland. On a division: for the proviso, 137; against it, 144.

May 17. Lord *J. Russell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill, of which he had some time since given notice, to abolish the LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND and create a fourth Secretary of State (who was to have an office in London, with a seat in the cabinet and a place in Parliament,) for the administration of Irish affairs. A residence would be kept up in the Phoenix-park for her Majesty, whither the deep impression left on the royal mind by the loyalty of her reception last year, would induce the Queen to return at every convenient season. Besides the social and political advantages, some considerable saving of expenditure would be obtained by the suggested measure.—Mr. *Grattan* indignantly denounced the insult it was intended to inflict upon Ireland. It was of a piece with centuries of maladministration which had crushed Ireland's prosperity, and reduced her people to traitors and vagabonds. He was followed on the same side by Mr. *Grogan*, Mr. *Fagan*, Mr. *M. O'Connell*, Sir *L. O'Brien*, and Mr. *Reynolds*, who characterised it as an act of spoliation towards Ireland.—Mr. *Disraeli* did not intend the discourtesy of voting against a ministerial measure at this early stage, but objected to it principally on account of the appointment of the fourth Secretary of State.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill by a majority of 170 to 17.—Adjourned over Whitsuntide to Thursday, May 23.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the National Assembly on the 27th April, a demand of 1,149,260*f.* for the creation of a new battalion of gendarmérie was voted by a majority of 424 to 129.—The new plans of the Minister of Finance were in general favourably received. The diminution of the land tax, the reduction of duties upon mortgage deeds, and the reform of the door and window-tax, were approved, as being in the interest of the poor.

The Socialists have gained a decided victory in the election of Eugene Sue on a vacancy for the department of the Seine. He polled 127,812 votes, and M. *Leclerc* 119,726.

A new Electoral Law was moved in the Legislative Assembly, on the 8th May, by M. *Baroche*, the Minister of the Interior. The Mountain proposed the previous

question, which was rejected by a majority of 453 against 197, and the Ministerial proposition was carried. Generals *Lamoricière* and *Cavaignac* voted against the Government. The first and most important condition of this measure is that of residence in the same commune for not less than three years—a period which seems to have been named because it coincides with the duration of the Legislature. It preserves the suffrage of the settled householder, it disfranchises all vagrants and persons convicted of misdemeanours, whether for private or political offences, the whole wandering population, and the whole class of domestic servants and workmen, unless they shall have lived three years in one place; and it retains the votes of soldiers and seamen (supposing them to be entitled to such votes in their personal capacity), upon the rolls of their

own commune. In all future elections the successful candidate must poll a majority consisting of not less than one-fourth of the whole number of electors for the department. The period during which elections must take place, in consequence of vacancies by death or otherwise, is to be extended from 40 days to six months. And the votes of the army, instead of being taken and announced separately, are to be transmitted secretly to the prefect of the department, and mixed by him with the general votes of the civil constituency. The peasant proprietary of France, which forms the basis of the Conservative party, is essentially resident and stationary, and that portion of the nation would therefore retain all its electoral power. But the population of the towns is fluctuating and uncertain. It comprises all the workmen of the various trades, or *compagnons*, as they are termed, who perform between the ages of 18 and 30 the *tour de France*. The disfranchisement has been estimated at about 3,500,000.

SPAIN.

The diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Spain have been renewed. The Madrid Gazette of the 3rd May contains a decree, appointing Don Francisco Xavier d'Isturitz, senator of the kingdom. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Howden is destined to be the British Ambassador at Madrid.

GREECE.

Letters received from Athens of the 28th April announced that, negotiations between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse having been broken off, coercive measures were immediately renewed by Admiral Parker, and, after a blockade of forty-eight hours, and, it is said, a menace to bombard the Piræus, the Greek Government struck and yielded on every point. Owing to this arrangement, a negotiation made in London under the mediation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys (but of which the news had not arrived,) has been rendered abortive, and the French have exhibited some irritation in consequence. On Thursday May 16th, General de la Hitte announced, from the tribune of the Assembly, that the explanations of the British Cabinet, in the Greek affair, not being of a satisfactory character, the French ambassador at London, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, had been recalled. From explanations, however, in the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, it is hoped that the interruption of friendly relations between France and England will be only of short duration.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia has been holding a congress of princes at Berlin, and Austria a congress of plenipotentiaries at Frankfort. The former met on the 8th May, and included the Elector of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Hereditary Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and the Duke of Brunswick. On the 10th, the King brought forward a definite proposition for the establishment of the union. His Majesty has also protested against the Assembly at Frankfort, declaring that the Presidential offices of Austria are *de jure* abolished since the suppression of the Germanic Diet, and that the convocation at Frankfort of the members of the Confederation, with the threat to exclude from the Confederation those States that do not send representatives, cannot be admitted, and that the plenipotentiaries assembled at Frankfort have no right to deliberate in the name of the Confederation.

The Council at Frankfort consists at present of the following members out of the seventeen summoned:—Count Thun, for Austria; General Hylander, for Bavaria; Baron Reinhard, for Wurtemberg; Baron Zeschau, for Saxony; M. Detmold, for Hanover; Baron Scherff, for Luxemburg; Baron Holtzendorf, for Hessen-Homburg; Baron Bulow, for Denmark; and Baron Baumbach, for Electoral Hessen.

PRUSSIA.

On the 22d May a pistol was fired at His Majesty the King of Prussia, at the moment when the King was in the act of starting for Potsdam. The bullet inflicted a slight injury in the arm. The assassin was immediately arrested. His name is Sefeloge; he was formerly a sergeant in the Artillery of the Guards.

UNITED STATES.

The treaty with England regarding Central America has been returned to Washington, and fully concluded with Sir H. L. Bulwer. It guarantees the protection and free navigation of the canal, and the neutrality of the country through which it may pass, as also of the sea within a reasonable distance of either terminus to the route. Both nations mutually pledge their faith that they will not take, use, hold, occupy, or exercise dominion over any part of Central America henceforth and for ever; nor will they establish or maintain any fortifications or military posts upon or within the said country. The two powers also agree to protect and secure the operations of such company as

under the authority of the State of Nicaragua shall construct and maintain the proposed ship canal. The effect of this treaty must be to render the uncultivated and revolutionary States of Central America a prosperous and fertile country; while between the two contracting powers it cannot but prove a bond of peace and an union of interests, the beneficial effects of which will be felt throughout the habitable world.

CHINA.

On the 25th of February, the Emperor of China, Tau-Kwang (the Lustre of Reason,) died in the 69th year of his age and 30th of his reign. The foreign consuls at Shanghai received from the authorities there, on the 20th of March, an official notice that his Majesty the Emperor "had departed upon the great journey, and had mounted upwards on the dragon to be a guest on high." Before his death Tau-Kwang decreed that his fourth and only surviving son should succeed him. He is only nineteen years of age, and is to reign under the title of Sze-hing. Keying, the former Viceroy at Canton, is appointed his principal guardian, and from his enlightened character and knowledge of foreigners the tendency of any new measures will probably be towards a more liberal course. The customs and prejudices of the people, and their tranquillity, must, however, continue to occupy the chief consideration.

The death of the Empress dowager had occurred a few weeks before.

Our naval force has accomplished another dashing affair with the piratical junks in Mir's Bay, in which the Medea captured and destroyed 13 of those formidable

vessels, mounting from 8 to 18 guns each. In this last brush the pirates (Chinese) lost 220 men killed and 20 were made prisoners, two of whom afterwards died of their wounds. The destruction of the whole of the piratical force was accomplished without a single casualty on the side of the English. Four junks were very large, of upwards of 250 tons, mounting 10 or more guns of various calibre, and resembling those formerly destroyed on the west coast; the remainder were evidently recent captures, hastily fitted up for piratical purposes.

INDIA.

The Peshawur frontier of our new dominions continues greatly disturbed. Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, lately posted to the 1st Punjab cavalry, now stationed at Kohat, was proceeding to join that regiment by the eastern pass, which was supposed to be still open, when on the 20th of March, he was set upon by the hill-men, his groom and grass-cutter killed on the spot, and himself so severely wounded that he died immediately after reaching Kohat, whither he was carried by Captain Daly, who went to look after him with a party the moment he heard of the attack. The two stations of Kohat and Peshawur are in our own occupation, the latter being garrisoned by a very considerable force; but the passes leading from one to the other are, as it has now been conclusively proved, in the virtual possession of the Affreedeas, whatever may be the nominal lordship of the territory. Their enmity is attributed to the great additional salt-duties to which they are now subjected.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 1. At 17 minutes past 8 a. m. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince at Buckingham Palace. On the same day, it being the Duke of Wellington's birthday, H.R.H. Prince Albert honoured his Grace with a visit, and announced to him that it was her Majesty's intention to have the newly-born Prince baptized by the name of Arthur, as a testimonial of her high personal regard for his Grace.

DORSETSHIRE.

March 14. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church that has lately been erected at *Monkton Wyld*, in the extensive parish of *Whitchurch Canonico-rum*. It is from a beautiful design in the Middle Pointed style by R. C. Carpenter,

esq. and consists of a chancel, central tower, a nave, and two aisles. The tower was intended to have been surmounted by a spire, but this has not been completed. The south porch is of carved oak, and is one of the most striking features of the building. The rood screen is a very light and elegant design. The whole church is substantially built of flints found on the spot, with dressings of Caen stone. The windows, pulpit, and font are also of Caen stone, and admirably executed. Though but a small building, calculated to hold about 200 persons, the central tower and the lofty proportions of the whole structure give the interior an appearance of great dignity. The district for which this church is intended, is formed of part of the parishes of *Whitchurch Canonico-rum*, co. Dorset, and *Uplyme*, co. Devon.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 25. Edward Griffiths, esq. Lieut. R.N. to be Superintendent of Liberated Africans at St. Helena.

April 26. 10th Foot, Major T. Miller to be Lieut.-Col.

May 3. The Royal Commission for promoting the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851, have appointed Professor Lyon Playfair to be a Special Commissioner to communicate with Local Committees.—Leicester Viney Smith, esq. of Ardington house, Berks, Capt. R. Eng. in compliance with the last will of Robert Vernon, esq. of Pall mall and Ardington house, deceased, to assume the surname of Vernon alone, in lieu of that of Smith, and quarter the arms of Vernon with those of Smith.

May 14. Lord Howden (now Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.—James Hudson, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.—Loftus Charles Otway, esq. (now paid Attaché), to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.—Andrew Colville, James Cavan, William King, Charles M'Garel, Charles Cave, and Michael M'Chlery, esqs. to be Commissioners in England, for borrowing, raising, managing, and expending the funds to be borrowed and raised by them in pursuance of an Ordinance of the Governor and Court of Policy of the colony of British Guiana, entitled "An Ordinance to authorise the raising on loan of the sum of five hundred thousand pounds for immigration purposes."—Geo. Lowenfeld, esq. to be Receiver-General for the colony of British Guiana.—Thomas Stringfellow, esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope.

May 17. 35th Foot, Capt. E. H. Hutchinson to be Major.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. T. C. Napier to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. H. Somerset to be Major.

May 18. Sir John Jervis, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney-General; Samuel Martin, esq. one of Her Majesty's Counsel; William Henry Walton, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the Masters of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer; George William Bramwell, esq. barrister-at-law; and James Shaw Willes, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for Inquiring into the Process, Practice, and System of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster and on Circuit.

May 21. 6th Dragoon Guards, brevet Lieut.-Col. D. Hay to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major H. R. Jones to be Major.—5th Foot, Major P. M. N. Guy to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; Capt. W. C. Kennedy to be Major.—52d Foot, Major H. S. Davis to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Campbell to be Major.—67th Foot, Major T. J. Adair to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. S. H. Murray to be Major.

May 24. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Edw. John Stracey to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—74th Foot, Capt. Alexander Seton to be Major.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Major J. A. Moore to be a Director of the East India Company.

Colonel Fitz Gibbon, late of the 49th Regt. and subsequently of the Canadian Parliament, to be a Military Knight of Windsor.

G. C. Cornwall, esq. to be Secretary to the Post Office for Ireland; A. W. Blake, esq. to be Private Secretary to the (Marquess of Clanricarde) Postmaster-general; and Fred. R. Jackson, esq. to be President of the Money Order Office in London.

Mr. Patrick Vernon (son of Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P.) to be Private Secretary to (Lord Seymour) the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

April 20. P. L. Crofton, to be Commander.

May 7. Comm. Henry C. Otter (1844) to the Comet steam-vessel, commissioned for surveying the Tongue Sands, near Margate, where the Adelaide steamer was lost; Comm. Thomas Smith (d.) (1846) additional to the Comet.

May 9. Comm. Henry R. Foote (1845) to the Prometheus steam-sloop, 200-horse power, commissioned for service on the coast of Africa.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Robt. Plunket (Archdeacon of Killala) to be Dean of Tuam.

Rev. E. Addenbrooke, Smethwick P.C. Staff.

Rev. E. Allfree, St. Swithin w. St. Mary Botham R. London.

Rev. R. Antrem, Slapton P.C. Devon.

Rev. C. Bailey, Marsk V. Yorkshire.

Rev. S. M. Barkworth, St. Clement R. Oxford.

Rev. W. C. Berkeley, Cotheridge P.C. Worc.

Rev. H. Brooks, St. Mark P.C. Antrobus, Cheshire.

Rev. C. J. Dashwood, Billingsford R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Dawes, M.A. Deanery of Heref.

Rev. H. de Sausmarez, St. Peter R. Northampt.

Rev. H. Edwards, Wigganham St. Germans V. Norfolk.

Rev. Gilbert Elliot, M.A. Deanery of Bristol.

Rev. R. Fitz-Gerald, Winslade R. Hants.

Rev. C. R. Flint, Sothorn V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. Gee, V. of Abbot's Langley, Herts, Watford Deanery Rural.

Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, Sacrist of Chester Cathedral.

Rev. — Gresley, Boston V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Griffiths, Glyn-Corwg P. C. w. Blaen, Gwrach P.C. Glamorganshire.

Rev. D. Haigh, Buckden V. Hunts.

Rev. J. Haworth, St. Michael P.C. w. St. Olave P.C. Chester.

Rev. J. Haynes, Galby R. Leicestershire.

Rev. — Hill, West-Butterwick P.C. Lincolnsh.

Rev. G. F. Hill, Repps P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. W. H. Hill, St. Andrew P.C. Bordesley, Warwickshire.

Rev. R. Hole, North Tawton R. Devon.

Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, Custos of St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester.

Rev. J. K. Jennings, Assist. Minister Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street, London.

Rev. P. Jones, Loughor R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. S. Leigh, Hatfield-Peverell V. Essex.

Rev. W. McCall, St. Mary P.C. St. George-in-the-East, London.

Rev. J. Martyn, Frampton V. Dorset.

Rev. W. H. Massie, Minor Canon of Chester.

Rev. H. T. May, South Petherwin V. w. Trewen, Cornwall.

Rev. W. Paull, Handley R. Cheshire.

Rev. H. D. Phelps, Birling V. Kent.

Rev. C. Pilkington, Canon Residentiary Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, Ormskirk V. Lancash.
 Rev. E. Richardson, Market-Stainton, St.
 Michael, D.C. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. W. W. Spicer, Itchin-Abbas R. Hants.
 Rev. W. J. Upton, Greasborough P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. A. R. Webster (P.C. of Bradninch, Devon), Plymtree Deanery Rural.
 Rev. J. Wightman, Kingsthorpe P.C. N'p'n.
 Rev. J. McM. Wilder, Brandston R. Norfolk.

To Chaplaincies &c.

Rev. G. W. Corker, Earl of Romney.
 Rev. N. R. Dennis, Military Prison, Gosport.
 Rev. W. J. Le Fanu, Four Courts, Marshalsea, Dublin.
 Rev. W. Knight, Jun. Secretary, Church Miss. Society.
 Rev. G. Trevor, Church Burgesses, Sheffield.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. H. Boardman, M.A. Mathematical Master-ship Gr. Sch. Manchester.
 E. J. Chapman, Professorship of Mineralogy, University college, London.
 H. Goode, M.B. Fellowship (Larry's), Pembroke college, Cambridge.
 G. V. Ellis, esq. Professorship of Anatomy in University college, London.
 J. A. C. Helm, B.A. Ley Fellowship, Jesus college, Cambridge.
 Rev. S. Lyde, B.A. Ley Fellowship, Jesus college, Cambridge.
 H. S. Mackarness, Fellowship, King's college, Cambridge.
 Rev. James Pulling, B.D. Fellow, to the Mastership of Corpus Christi college, Camb.
 Rev. W. Y. Sellar, Tutorship, University of Durham.

BIRTHS.

March 5. At Raman Droog, Bellary District, E.I., Eliza, wife of the Hon. David Arbuthnott, a dau.

April 10. At Forest-green house, Ockley, Surrey, Mrs. Robert Graham Ffarmer, a son.—18. At Hertingfordbury, Herts, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a son.—21. In Eaton sq. the wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N. a son.—23. In Berkeley sq. the wife of J. Martin, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—In Chesham st. the wife of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. Grantham Scott, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.—At the residence of the Dowager Viscountess Torrington, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a dau.—24. In Chester sq. the wife of A. L. Goddard, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Bishop's Court, co. Kildare, the Countess of Clonmell, a son.—At Birmingham, the Lady Katharine Balders, a dau.—At Clapham common, the wife of J. Humphery, esq. M.P. a dau.—25. At Westport house, the Marchioness of Sligo, a dau.—In Lowndes st. the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, a son.—26. In Arlington st. the Marchioness of Salisbury a dau.—27. At Movode Castle, Lady Claumorris, a dau.

Latelý. At Cheltenham, the wife of H. Sholto Douglas, esq. late Captain 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau.—At Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorganshire, the wife of Robert Thompson Crawshaw, esq. a dau.—At Elmore court, Glouc. the wife of W. V. Guise, esq. a dau.

May 1. At Caledon house, Ireland, the Countess of Caledon, a dau.—At Saltland house, Bridgwater, the wife of B. Hammill, esq. a son and heir.—2. The Lady Norreys, a son.—4. At the Bishop of Rochester's, Eaton pl. Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, a dau.—At Hopton, Lady Lacon, a son.—The wife of William Wilberforce, esq. jun. a son.—6. In

Mansfield st. the Hon Mrs. Hall, a son.—At Warley Barracks, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, a dau.—7. At Ince Blundell hall, Lancashire, the wife of Thomas Weld Blundell, esq. a dau.—8. In Portland place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, a dau.—At Lampton, near Hounslow, the wife of Major Inigo Jones, Prince Albert's Hussars, a dau.—10. At St. John's wood, the wife of Philip Antrobus, esq. Royal Scots Greys, a dau.—At Bagshot park, Lady Emily Seymour a son.—13. At Windlestone hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau.—At Bowdon, near Totnes, the wife of C. A. Bentinck, esq. a son.—At Averbham Rectory, Notts, the wife of the Rev. R. Sutton, a son.—At Shirley, Croydon, the wife of Charles Frere, esq. a son.—14. At Narford hall, Norfolk, the wife of A. Fountaine, esq. a dau.—At Ashley park, Lady Fletcher, a dau.—16. In Hyde park sq. the wife of G. E. Gilbert East, esq. a dau.—20. At Binfield, Berks, the wife of Alfred Caswall, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, a dau.—In Eaton terrace, the Lady Caroline King, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. At Batavia, John Pryce, esq. of that city, and formerly of Calcutta, second son of the late David Pryce, esq. Frederiven hall, Montgom. to Augusta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Du Puy, esq.

26. At Umballa, in India, Jonas Travers, esq. 3rd Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Col. Robert Travers, of Timoleayne house, Cork, to Rosamond-Shirley-St. Leger, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B.

Feb. 7. At Madras, Thos. Davies Lushington, esq. of Civil Service, to Mary, second dau. of the late Charles May Lushington, esq.—At Jamaica, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, A.M. eldest son of the Ven. Archd. Robinson, D.D. Master of the Temple, to Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of the late W. F. Clement, esq.

19. At St. Thomas' mount, Capt. Bladen West Black, Assist. Adj.-Gen. of Art. to Elizabeth-Cunningham, second dau. of Robert Montgomerie, esq. of Craighouse, Ayrshire.

23. At St. Neot's, the Rev. F. S. Basden, of Potton, Beds, to Julia, only dau. of William Islip, esq.—At Calcutta, Douglas T. Forsyth, esq. Civil Service, youngest son of Thos. Forsyth, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Alice, third dau. of Thomas Hall Plumer, esq. of Canons, Edgware.

Latelý. At Hulme, Lancashire, John-Walker, eldest son of Thomas Cave B. Cave, of Repton lodge, esq. grandson of the late Sir Wm. Cave, Bart. to Hannah, dau. of Edward Johnson, esq. of Full Sutton, Yorkshire.

March 1. At Killinchy, co. of Down, Rawson William Rawson, esq. Treasurer and Paymaster-Gen. of Mauritius, only surviving son of the late Sir William Rawson, to Sophia-Maryanne, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, Rector of Killinchy.

2. At Frant, John Henry Turner, esq. of Horringer hall, Suffolk, to Catherine-Frances, youngest dau. of William Roper, esq. of Bayham, Sussex.

5. At Paddington, Matthew-Edward, second son of John S. Elliott, esq. of Maida vale, to Georgiana-Adela, only dau. of the late George Prescott, esq. of Gibraltar.

6. At Derby, John Wright, esq. to Ann, relict of the late Ralph Fox, esq. of Highfield, Derby.—At Hull, Hardy Robinson, esq. of Stockport, to Grace, youngest dau. of Charles Frost, esq. of Hull.—At Bhagulpoor, N. India, the Ven. John Henry Pratt, M.A. Archd.

of Calcutta, to Hannah-Maria, eldest dau. of G. F. Brown, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Rev. David Brown, of Calcutta.

7. At All Souls' Langham pl. Lord *Tullamore*, eldest son of the Earl of Charleville, to Arabella-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late H. Case, esq. of Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire. —At Islington, George *Cruikshank*, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of Mrs. Widdison, of Dalby terrace, Islington. —At Liverpool, Frederick-William, son of John *Howard*, esq. of Doncaster, to Adah-Rachel-Eliza, only dau. of the late Captain O'Farrell, Royal Newfoundland Companies, and formerly of the 98th Regt. —At Dover, Capt. Leveson *Gower*, eldest son of John Leveson Gower, esq. of Bill hill, Berkshire, to Harriet-Jane, second dau. of Captain Hunter, late of the Dragoons. —At Paris, the Chevalier Francois de *Coucy*, of the Order of the "Annunciata," Chevalier de St. Maurice et de St. Lazare, Officier au Service de S.M. le Roi de Sardaigne, to Sophia-Snow, second dau. of the late Charles Short, esq. of Woodlands, Hants.

12. At Edinburgh, Francis Martin *Leatham*, esq. son of the late Col. Leatham, 4th Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Joseph Simpson, esq. of Sibirgham, Cumberland. —At Peopletown, the Rev. Hudson *Pruen*, Curate of Churchill and Peopletown, to Pruen-Maria, only dau. of Fred. Dingley, esq. —At St. Marylebone, Ernest *Gammell*, esq. of Portlethen, Scotland, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Gammell, to Rosa-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Bertram, esq. of Beaumont-st. Portland pl. —At Hermitage, Thomas *Cockerham*, esq. of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, to Jane, relict of the Rev. B. Cooper, late Rector of Lewcombe. —At Umballa, Capt. Henry W. *Goodwyn*, of 75th Regt. to Fanny, dau. of Capt. Naylor, of 29th Regt.

13. At St. Marylebone, John-Hedges *Warshal*, esq. of Wallingford, to Elizabeth, the youngest dau. of the late Thomas de la Garde Grissell, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey. —At St. Pancras, Lieut. James Athill, Royal Navy, to Ellen, dau. of the late George Redhead, esq. of the Island of Antigua, formerly Capt. in the 3d Foot Guards. —At Dublin, Travers *Crofton*, esq. 52d Regt. M.N.I. son of the late Duke Crofton, esq. of Lakefield, co. Leitrim, to Anna-Edwards, eldest dau. of the late James Henderson Singer, esq. M.D. and granddaughter of Paulus *Æmilius* Singer, esq. barrister-at-law.

14. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Henry *Wood*, esq. of Craven st. and Hanger hill, to Louisa-Collett, youngest dau. of the late Robt. Dalglish, esq. of the Reddoch, Stirlingshire. —At Caprington castle, Ayrshire, the Rev. William Henry *Cooper*, only son of the Rev. J. M. Cooper, of Deeping St. James's, Linc. Rector of Peckleton, Leicester, to Joanna, only dau. of J. S. Cunningham, esq. of Caprington.

19. At Bayonne, and afterwards, on the 21st, at Pau, the Rev. John J. *McDermott*, late British Chaplain at Lyons, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Philip Barlow, esq. Capt. of 22d Regt. —At Paddington, Capt. William F. Drummond *Jervois*, Royal Eng. eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Jervois, of Bath, to Lucy, second surviving dau. of the late William Norsworthy, esq. of Oxford terrace, Hyde park. —At Beverley, Wm. Richardson *Scott*, esq. to Theodosia, only dau. of the late R. Richardson, esq. of Meaux abbey, near Beverley. —At West Malling, Thomas-Harvey *Lowry*, esq. M.D. Royal Navy, to Mary-Ann, widow of the late George Leopold Perfect, esq. M.D. —At Paris, Henry, eldest son of the late Sir Henry *Webster*, to Emilie Louise, relict of Major FitzRoy Somerset. —At St. George's Hano-

ver sq. Joseph *Lewis*, esq. Royal Navy, to Henrietta-Sarah, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Yates. —At Clifton, the Rev. Joseph *Hyatt*, of Gloucester, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Waldo, esq. of Bristol. —At Bombay, Walter Alexander *Leslie*, esq. Medical Service, Madras, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late David Morice, esq.

20. At Exeter, Geo. C. *Black*, esq. Writer, Wigtown, Scotland, to Ellen, second dau. of Thomas Foster Barham, esq. M.D. of Exeter. —At Winchmore hill, Middlesex, Thomas *Pease*, esq. of Chapel Allerton hall, in the West Riding of Yorksh. to Martha-Lucy, only dau. of Henry Aggs, esq. of Brucegrove, Tottenham. —At St. Michael's Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. D.H. *Cosidine*, to Philadelphia, dau. of the late John Gibson, esq. H.M. Vice-Consul at Tunis, and relict of Major-Gen. Cosidine. —At Belper, Derbyshire, William, eldest son of Wm. *Edgar*, esq. of Clapham common, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Thomas Ingle, esq. of Belper.

21. At Thornton, Bucks, the Rev. John Holford *Risley*, Rector of Akeley, Bucks, and Fellow of New college, Oxford, to Fanny-Elton, only child of John Hope, esq. late of Bengal Medical Service. —At All Souls' Langham pl. Charles Edward *Murray*, esq. of the Inner Temple, son of the Rev. Edward Murray, and grandson of the late Lord George Murray, to Emily, only child of the late Rev. J. Gostling. —At Kennington, Henry *Gardiner*, esq. of the Foxley roid, son of John Bull Gardiner, esq. of Bank buildings, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Lett, esq. of Lambeth, and St. Peter's, Thanet. —At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Charles *Wolley*, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Frances-Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Pelly Parker, Rector of Hawton, Notts. —At Fisherton-Anger, Wm. Appleby *Ward*, esq. R.N. of Southsea, Hants, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. G. De Starck, Rector of Fisherton-Anger.

22. At St. George's Hanover sq. George Augustus *Clare*, esq. of Mount st. Grosvenor square, to Anne-Stanley, eldest dau. of the late Richard Hancock, esq. of Brixton.

23. At Dublin, J. Camden *Goodridge*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Towell Goodridge, 62nd Regt. to Jane-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late John MacHenry, esq. of Penrith, New South Wales. —At St. Michael's Chester sq. Pimlico, Robert *Benley*, esq. F.L.S. &c. surgeon, Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, &c. to Mari- anne, youngest dau. of the late James Hunt, esq. —At Paddington, Charles S. A. *Thellusson*, esq. late Capt. of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of William Theobald, esq. of Cambridge sq. London. —At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry *Harran*, esq. of Grand parade, and of Old Steine, Brighton, to Georgiana, relict of Sidney Walsingham Bennett, esq. —At Edinburgh, James Sutherland *Mackintosh*, esq. M.D. of Wilton pl. Belgrave square, London, to Catherine-Suttie, youngest dau. of the late William Gordon, esq. of Campbellton, co. of Kirkcudbright, N.B. —At Camberwell, David, eldest son of the late Colin *Ritchie*, esq. 10th West India Regt. to Emma, dau. of the late Andrew Clark, esq. of the Bear garden, Southwark, and Camberwell, Surrey. —At St. Pancras, John Coulston *Heacock*, esq. Dublin, second son of the late H. C. Heacock, esq. to Matilda-Louisa, third dau. of F. E. Blatspiel, esq. of Doughty st.

25. At Content house, Ayr, David *Stevenson*, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Rio de Janeiro (only son of the late David Stevenson, esq.), to Margaret, eldest dau. of Geo. Bushman, esq. of the Queen's Bays. —At St. Leonard's, George C. *Black*, esq. of Wigton, N.B. to Ellen, second dau. of Dr. Barham, of Exeter.

26. At Stokeintinhead, Devon, John *Cook*,

esq. of Kentish town, to Lucy-Emma, fifth and youngest dau. of the Rev. Wilton Litchfield Stockdale, formerly Assistant Military Secretary, East India House.

28. At St. James's Curtain road, William Roscoe, esq. solicitor, fourth son of James Roscoe, esq. of Knutsford, Cheshire, to Mary-Ann, only surviving dau. of the late John Watson, esq. solicitor.—At Great Bowden, Cornelius, son of John Nichols, esq. Spa gardens, Leicester, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Mr. James Clark.

30. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Daniel Elliott Hedger, esq. of Lloyd sq. younger son of George Hedger, esq. of Russell sq. to Emma, youngest dau. of Samuel Linford, esq. of the Wandsworth road.—At St. Mary Lambeth, William Frederick Whitmore, esq. of Kennington, to Ann, relict of the late Rev. Isaac Hit-chen, M.A. Head Master of the Collegiate School, Glasgow.

April 2. At All Saints' St. John's wood, the Rev. Charles Feral Tarver, M.A. Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Sara, second dau. of Charles Knight, esq. St. John's wood.

—At Pembury, the Rev. John Beauvoir Dalison, M.A. second son of Maximilian D. D. Dalison, esq. of Hamptons, Kent, to Harriet-Augusta, third dau. of the late Capt. Charles Shaw, R.N.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Henry Fox Bristowe, esq. to Selina, only dau. of the late Hon. Orlando Bridgeman.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow School, to Catherine-Maria, youngest dau. of Edward Stanley, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich.—At Bedford, Frederick Stanley Carpenter, esq. Assistant Commissary-General, only son of Capt. Carpenter, of Hawke house, Sunbury, Middlesex, and nephew of Lord Stanley of Alderley, to Emily, second dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq. of Bedford.—At Edinburgh, John-Vanderstegen, only son of John Drake, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex, to Margaret, only dau. of the late E. Ramsay, esq. of Alloa.—At Paddington, John, second son of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Uxbridge, banker, to Frances-Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas White, esq. E.I. Civil Service.—At Paddington, the Rev. James Isaacson, of Elvedon rectory, to Rebecca, only surviving dau. of the late Mr. Austen, of Newbury.—At Paddington, Eben Kay, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, to Mary-Valence, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. French, D.D. Master of Jesus college, Camb. and Canon of Ely.—At Blunham, Beds, the Rev. Jacob H. Brooke Mountain, D.D. Rector of Blunham, eldest son of the first Lord Bishop of Quebec, to Frances-Margaretta, widow of Frederic Polhill, esq. of Howbury hall.—At Brighton, Philip Kirkman, esq. of Guilford street, Russell sq. to Frederica, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, late Principal of the East India college.—At Bourton, Warw. Thomas Henry Potts, esq. of Kingswood lodge, Croydon, to Emma, dau. of Henry Phillips, esq. of Bourton house.—At Thornton-le-street, Yorkshire, Lord Greenock, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B. to Miss Crompton, of Wood-end, eldest dau. of the late Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart.—At St. Andrew's Holborn, John M. Hoffmeister, esq. R.N. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Major Alex. Stewart, 31st Regt.—At Wymondham, the Rev. W. H. R. Brickman, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Macclesfield, to Mary-Ann-Ellen, second dau. of W. R. Cann, esq. of Cavick house.

3. At Leeds, John Deakin Heaton, M.D. to Fanny, younger dau. of John Heaton, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Wm. Baliol Brett, esq. of King's Bench walk, Temple, second son of the Rev. J. G. Brett, Incumbent of Hanover church, Regent st. to Eugenie, dau. of the late Louis Mayer, esq. and of Mrs. Colonel Gurwood of Lowndes sq.—At

St. George's Bloomsbury, W. B. Long, esq. to Maria-Eliza, second dau. of the late Dr. Arthur Drury.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Wm. Blaxland, esq. late of Faversham, to Mary-Ann E. Benham, dau. of E. Benham, esq. of Great Coram st. and Uxbridge.—At Brompton, Robert-Hunt, second son of the late Rev. Charles Holdsworth, Vicar of Stokenham, Devon, to Louisa-Beata, third dau. of the late G. E. Bower, esq. of the Ordnance Tower.—At Brighton, W. T. Griffiths, R.N. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Charles Griffiths, to Anne-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Edwd. Richards, of Epsom.—At All Souls' Langham place, Richard Marsh Cubison, youngest son of the late Capt. Cubison, R.N. to Charlotte-Louise, youngest dau. of the late James Jolfs, esq. of Hungerford, and niece of Rear-Adm. Broton.—At Askam Bryan, the Rev. John Blomefield, third son of Sir Thos. W. Blomefield, Bart. of Egremont lodge, Brighton, to Sophia-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, of Askam Bryan, Yorksh.—At Chelsea, Peter Jay, esq. third son of the late Dr. John Jay, to Emily-Sarah, second dau. of the late Robert Taylor, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At Winsham, Somerset, the Rev. Robert Seppings Beloe, Vicar of All Saints, Lynn Regis, to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the Rev. George Ware, Vicar of Winsham.—At Launceston, John Beavis Bignell, M.D. of Barnstaple, to Sarah-Ann, widow of the Rev. C. H. Lethbridge, of St. Stephen's.

4. At Paddington, Thomas Stebbing, esq. of the Lewisham road, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. J. French, Rector of Vange, Essex.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Capt. James Gardner, late of 53d Regt. to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Wathen, esq. of Gordon-sq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Thomas Payne James, esq. of Wood st. Cheap-side, to Mary Hillyar Young, youngest dau. of Wm. Parr Pope, esq. of Exeter, and niece of the late Adm. Sir James Hillyar.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Bond, Vicar of South Petherton, Somerset, to Editha-Augusta-Mary, only dau. of the late Hon. Henry Pomeroy.—At Whiteparish, Wiltshire, Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, to Eliza, only surviving dau. of the late Walter Murray, esq.—At Liverpool, William, eldest son of W. H. Sheppard, esq. of Keyford house, Frome, to Amelia-Lynes, third dau. of H. Scrivenor, esq.—At Uplyme, Devon, William Speke, jun. esq. eldest son of William Speke, esq. of Jordans, Som. to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston.—At Leckhampton, Glouc. Major W. T. Savary, Bengal Service, to Mary-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Allen Dalzell, esq. of Barbados.—At Milbrook, Hants, the Rev. Lewis Macnaughten Humbert, M.A. Curate of St. Olave's, Southwark, to Ann, eldest dau. of Henry J. H. Parker, esq.—At Eltham, Kent, Isaac John Innes Pocock, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of the late Isaac Pocock, esq. of Ray lodge, Maidenhead, to Anna-Louisa, second dau. of the late Benj. Currey, esq.—At Pitfour castle, Perthshire, Robert John Milliken Napier, esq. eldest son of Sir W. M. Napier, Bart. of Milliken and Napier, N.B. to Anne-Salisbury-Meliora, only dau. of J. L. Adlercron, esq. of Moyglare, Meath.

5. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Thomas, Winslow, Bucks, to Euphemia-Sophia, only surviving child of the late P. C. Baird, esq. M.D. Bombay Service.

6. At St. James's Westminster, William Surtees Cook, Capt. Unatt. second son of the late Col. Cook, 28th Dragoons, to Henrietta, second dau. of E. M. Barrett, esq. Wimpole st.—At Eltham, Kent, Arthur Currey, esq. of Millwood, near Ulverston, to Catharine-Elizabeth, dau. of R. J. Saunders, esq.

OBITUARY.

**LORD ROBERT TOTTENHAM, LORD
BISHOP OF CLOGHER.**

April 28. After a painful illness, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, D.D. Lord Bishop of Clogher, uncle to the Marquess of Ely.

His Lordship was born on the 5th Sept. 1773, the second son of Charles first Marquess of Ely, K.P. by Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Myhill, esq. Succeding to a considerable portion of the estates of the Tottenham family (from which he was paternally descended), he did not with his elder brother use the name of Loftus, though he bore it when he took his doctor's degree in 1805.

He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he received the degree of M.A. Jan. 14, 1797; and that of D.D. by diploma Jan. 18, 1805.

He was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1804, translated to the diocese of Leighlin and Ferns in 1820, and to that of Clogher in 1822. He was the senior Bishop of the Irish bench.

His Lordship married May 21, 1807, the Hon. Alicia Maude, sixth daughter of Cornwallis first Viscount Hawarden; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue ten sons and one daughter: 1. Capt. Charles John Tottenham, of the 2d Life Guards, who married in 1839 his cousin, the Hon. Isabella Maude, eldest daughter of the present Viscount Hawarden, and has issue; 2. The Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, Rector of Donaghmoine, who married in 1833 Anne-Dorothea, eldest daughter of Wm. Anketel, esq. of Anketel's Grove, co. Monaghan, and has issue; 3. Cornwallis Tottenham, esq. in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service; 4. Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. Barrister-at-law; 5. William, Lieut. R.N. who died Aug. 14, 1847; 6. Ashley, in the East India Company's Native Cavalry; 7. the Rev. Henry Tottenham, Rector of Aghabog; 8. Richard; 9. Isabella, married in 1844 to George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, esq. jun. of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow; 10. John-Francis, Lieut. R.N.; and 11. George.

The diocese of Clogher is the last of the ten abolished by the Church Temporalities Act. Its revenues, which amount to about 12,000*l.* per year, go to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the diocese will be added to the diocese of the Primate, which will henceforward extend from Ballyshannon, on the west coast, across to the neighbourhood of Newry, and down to Drogheda, embracing the

counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth.

SIR JOHN EDWARDS, BART.

April 19. At the seat of his son-in-law, Viscount Seaham, Brynypys, Flintshire, aged 80, Sir John Edwards, of Greenfields, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteers and Local Militia of the Western division of that county.

He was the son of the late John Edwards, esq. of Greenfields, by the daughter and heir of Richard Owen, esq. of Garth, in the same county. He was a member of Queen's college, Oxford.

At the general election in 1832 he was a candidate for the Montgomery district of boroughs; 321 votes were recorded in his favour, and 325 in favour of David Pugh, esq. who was consequently returned: but, Major Pugh having been unseated on petition, in April 1833 Col. Edwards was elected, defeating Pantton Corbett, esq. the Conservative candidate, by 331 votes to 321. In 1835 Colonel Edwards was re-chosen without opposition; in 1837 he defeated Mr. Corbett by 472 votes to 443; but in 1841 he was ousted by the Hon. H. Cholmondeley, who polled 464 votes to his 437.

Sir John Edwards had been created a Baronet by patent dated 1838.

He was twice married, first, Jan. 28, 1792, to Catharine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Colonel Thomas Browne, of Millington Hall, co. Montgomery; she died Jan. 21, 1821: and secondly, Dec. 7, 1823, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Johnson, Prebendary of Wells, (by Mary, daughter of Dr. Willes, archdeacon of Wells,) and widow of John Owen Herbert, esq. of Dolvorgan. By the former lady he had no issue; and by the latter an only daughter, Mary-Cornelia, married in 1846 to Lord Viscount Seaham. The baronetcy has consequently become extinct.

VICE-ADM. HON. D. H. MACKAY.

March 26. At his apartments in the Albany, (suddenly, whilst at breakfast), Vice-Admiral the Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay, brother to Lord Reay.

He was born Dec. 31, 1780, the second surviving son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, M.P. for the county of Sutherland, and afterwards Master of the Mint of Scotland, by Anne, third daughter of Eric Sutherland, (only son of the attainted Lord Duffus,) who was at first a captain in

the British, then a flag-officer in the Russian navy. He entered the Royal Naval Academy in Jan. 1792; and embarked in Oct. 1794, as midshipman on board the *Dædalus* 32, Capt. Thomas Williams; on accompanying whom into the *Unicorn* of 38 guns he assisted at the capture of the Dutch brig of war *Comet*, of 18 guns, as also, after a severe action, of the French frigate *La Tribune*, of 44 guns and 339 men, 37 of whom were killed and 15 wounded, with impunity to the British. After an active service of more than 18 months with Sir Richard Strachan in the *Melampus* and *Diamond* frigates, on the home station, he was made Lieutenant, March 27, 1798, into the *Ariadne* 20, Capt. James Bradley, in which ship he accompanied an expedition under Sir Home Popham, having for its object the destruction of the lock and sluice-gates of the Bruges canal. In the *Isis* 50, the flag-ship of the late Sir Andrew Mitchell, he witnessed the fall of the Helder fortress, and the surrender of the Texel squadron, and commanded a tender at the capture of four Dutch gun-vessels, forming part of the flotilla collected for the protection of Amsterdam. He was advanced to the rank of Commander April 29, 1806, and had afterwards the command of the *Druid* frigate, on the coast of Ireland; for three months of the *Inflexible* 64, fitting for Halifax; of the *Volage* 26, Malacca 42, and *Minden* 74, all on the East India station, whence he returned about April, 1816; and Nov. 7, 1831, of the *Revenge* 78, which ship, after having been intermediately attached to the force off Lisbon, was put out of commission in the early part of 1834. He was actively employed, under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood, in the Eastern Archipelago and China seas, where his duties were of a very arduous character. In the Malacca he co-operated with a squadron under Captain George Sayer, in a serious attack made in June 1813, upon the piratical settlement of Sambas, in the island of Borneo. He attained flag rank June 28, 1838, and became a Vice-Admiral in 1849. His last appointment was the command at Cork, from which he retired in June last.

Together with his brother, the present Lord Reay, and their two sisters, he was raised to the rank of the younger son of a Baron in 1835. He was unmarried.

LT.-GEN. SIR JAS. BATHURST, K.C.B.

April 13. At Kibworth rectory, Leicestershire, in his 68th year, Lieut.-General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B. Governor of Berwick.

He was the second son of the late Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, by Grace, daughter of the

Very Rev. Charles Coote, Dean of Kilfenora, and sister to Charles-Henry Lord Castlecoote and to General Sir Eyre Coote, K.B.

He entered the army in May 1794 as Ensign in the 70th Foot. He served at Gibraltar and in the West Indies; and at the capture of Surinam, on the coast of South America, was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Thomas Trigge. During the whole of the campaign of 1801, as Captain of the 54th Foot, Capt. Bathurst served in Egypt, and was present in the action at the landing, as well as in the various actions to the east and west of Alexandria, as also at the siege of Marabout. On the 1st Oct. 1803, he was appointed to a Majority in the 60th Foot. In 1804 he went to Hanover on the staff of Lord Cathcart, and on the 10th Oct. 1805, was appointed to the staff of the King's German Legion, as Military Commissary, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1807 he served with the Russian army, and was present at the actions fought for the relief of Dantzic, as well as in those of Lomitten, Deppen, Gutstadt, Heilsberg, and Friedland. Subsequently he served at Rugen and at the siege of Copenhagen in that year.

In 1808 he accompanied Sir Brent Spencer's secret expedition to the coast of Spain. In 1808 and 1809 he served with the army in Portugal as Assistant Quartermaster-general and as military secretary to the Duke of Wellington. He was present in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, and Busaco, for which battles he had received a gold cross. He was present also at the passage of Douro. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1813, the rank of Major-General in 1819, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837. He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander in 1833. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of Berwick. This appointment was of the annual value of 568*l.* and will not be filled up.

Sir James Bathurst married Jan. 16, 1815, Lady Caroline Stuart, eldest daughter of Andrew-Thomas first Earl of Castle-Stuart; and that lady survives him.

GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD GALLOWAY, K.C.B.

April 6. In Upper Harley-street, aged 70, General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B. of the Bengal army, Chairman of the Hon. East India Company.

He was the son of Mr. James Galloway, of Perth. He was nominated a cadet in 1799, and appointed to the 58th Native Infantry, of which he became the Colonel in 1836. He served the Hon. Company in India for 35 years: and during that long period, besides actions in the field, he was present at six sieges and seven storms,

in four of which he was closely engaged. He was present at the siege of Delhi, and was one of the handful of men to whom is due the remarkable defence of that city, when besieged by an army of 70,000 men, and 130 pieces of cannon—a contest characterized by a modern historian, as one “almost without a parallel in military history.” He was also present at the siege of Bhurtpore, by Lord Lake, and commanded a corps, the most distinguished in the army for the hard and hazardous service it had to perform,—the corps of sappers. Being exposed incessantly to the fire of the enemy, and at the head of every storm, and of every dangerous service at this siege, all its officers, and most of its men, were either killed or wounded. Capt. Galloway commanded this corps during the whole of that memorable siege, in which the army lost 120 officers, and nearly 4,000 men; and he had the honour of leading it, at the head of the forlorn hope, on two of those sanguinary assaults, in the latter of which he was desperately wounded.

Having shared in the hardest service a soldier can encounter, he long held important and responsible offices on the staff. For several years he filled a principal place in the highest department of the military branch of the service, under the Supreme Government of India; his official duty comprehending the control of the ordnance, of the equipment of the army, of its military supplies, and of the department of public works, both military and civil, thus embracing practically a thorough investigation of the most important sources of public expenditure, and imposing on him the duty of regulating the construction of the great public works carried on for the general improvement of the country. Lord William Bentinck, when Governor-General, nominated him to be one of the members of the Military Board under its new constitution; and, having proved himself a most active and efficient member thereof, he received, on his departure from India, an expression of the high approbation of the Governor-General in Council.

Col. Galloway's services were honoured with public approbation, by Commanders-in-chief in India, on nine different occasions, and by the Supreme Government of India, or the Court of Directors and superior authorities in England, on upwards of thirty occasions—the former twenty-one, and the latter eleven times.

Sir Archibald Galloway was not less successful as an author. He wrote a *Commentary on the Moohummuddan Law*, which received the approbation of the Supreme Government. Another on the

Law, Constitution, and Government of India, in which he contributed essentially to the development of many important questions relative to the laws, the financial resources, and the government of that country, whilst, by his writings on military subjects, he usefully promoted the interests of the State.

His work on *Sieges in India*, at the recommendation of the late General Mudge of the Royal Engineers, was reprinted by the Court of Directors, and used at their Military College. It was likewise, by the orders of the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General, distributed to the army for general instruction. This work, anterior to, but like that of Colonel Jones on *Sieges in Spain*, was the first to point out the defective system which then prevailed, and to suggest improvements which were successfully effected. Of his *Treatise on the Manufacture of Gunpowder*, the Marquess of Hastings, then Governor-General, declared, “It abounds with information extremely interesting to government. The great pains and attention bestowed on the preparation of this work is marked throughout its pages; and the manner in which it has been executed is considered highly creditable to Captain Galloway, who, his Lordship in Council is happy to remark, has evinced, in every duty in which he has been employed, a zeal, talent, and ability, highly deserving of public acknowledgment.”

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in the year 1838 and a Knight Commander in 1848.

He was elected a Director of the East India Company in 1846, and had officiated as Chairman during the past year. In that capacity he presided at the banquet given by the Directors to Lord Gough a few days before his death. His year of office would have expired four days after that of his decease.

From among the many testimonials of men high in office in India, which were published when Sir Archibald was a candidate for the directorship, we select the following, written by the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, who was many years Secretary to the Government of India: “I shall be most happy to do every thing I can to promote your views, and in doing so I shall feel that, while I gratify the inclination of personal regard, I at the same time discharge an imperative duty. Whether we look to our own interests, or honour, or to the more important object of securing a just attention to the national interests of India, and of England (properly understood they are identical), we must eagerly seek to enlist you in the executive body

at this crisis, rejoicing in the opportunity of adding to it so much knowledge, combined with so much of that, without which no knowledge or talent can avail in a public man—industry, perseverance, and integrity. The peculiar anxiety with which I look to the financial concerns of India, and I need not say how extensively they involve the happiness of the people, makes me regard your early success as a matter of urgent importance; because, of all the men I can think of, as actual or probable candidates, there is not one to whom I should not decidedly prefer you, on the score of qualification, to promote all the interests of all parts of that vast empire.”

Sir Archibald Galloway married Miss Campbell, and has left issue three sons, Archibald-Stewart, Lieut. E. I. C. S.; William, in the civil service; and Arthur; and six daughters, all unmarried.

GENERAL CHARLES CRAVEN.

March 22. At Walsall, Staffordshire, aged 80, General Charles Craven, of Richardstown, co. Louth, a justice of the peace for the co. of Wexford.

He was born Dec. 15, 1769, the eldest surviving son of Charles Craven, esq. Major in the army, by Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Cooley, esq. of Dublin, M.P. for Gorey, by Sarah, daughter of Abel Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, co. Wexford.

Having taken his B.A. degree at Trinity college, Dublin, he entered the army as Ensign in the 27th (Inniskillen) regiment in 1790; from which he purchased into the 5th dragoon guards, May 20, 1794; and he attained his Majority in that corps, May 17, 1796. He served in every action the regiment was engaged in, under the Duke of York, in France and Flanders, in 1794 and 1795; and, after the retreat through Holland into Germany, he remained in the latter country under the command of Lieut.-General Sir David Dundas, and returned with the cavalry to England in 1796. He afterwards joined the Loyal Irish Fencible Infantry, with which he served subsequently in Ireland and Jersey, and was placed on half-pay of that corps in 1802. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, by brevet, in April 1802; that of Colonel in 1811, Major-General in 1814, Lieut.-General in 1830, and the full rank of General in 1846.

General Craven married in 1798 Alice, daughter of John Randall, esq. and has left surviving issue, Charles-Cooley, late Captain 72d Highlanders, who has married Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Colonel George Dacre, of Marwell, Hampshire, and has issue.

REAR-ADMIRAL HILLS.

April 4. At his residence, Ashen Hall, Suffolk, in his 73d year, George Hills, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral.

Admiral Hills was born 8th Nov. 1777, and was the only surviving son of Lieut. Wm. Hills, R.N. of Buckland, Kent, who perished when in command of H.M. cutter *Sprightly*, bringing home valuable prizes in a heavy gale of wind. He was grandson of the late Admiral John Barker, and nephew of Captain John Hills, R.N. who lost his life from yellow fever at Jamaica, in 1794, while commanding the *Hermione* 32.

He entered the navy, 13th June, 1792, on board the *Bull-dog* 16, under the late Sir Geo. Hope, and served in the Mediterranean with him. In Aug. 1793 he entered the *L'Eclair*, and was at the occupation of Toulon. In 1798 he was with Lord Hugh Seymour, in the *Leviathan* 74. He assisted in the expedition of 1800 to Ferrol, and was employed in the conveyance of royal and diplomatic personages. He contributed to the capture of three privateers, and was present at the taking of the French 36-gun frigate *La Dédaigneuse*, and national corvette *La Général Brune*, of 14 guns, in 1801. He fought in the boats of a squadron at the cutting out, close to the batteries in Vigo Bay, of *La Guépe* privateer of 18 guns; was in the *Dryad* in 1806-7, and for six weeks employed, in company with H.M.S. *Diana*, in a fruitless quest of two French frigates among the ice-bergs on the coast of Greenland and in Davis's Straits. He was ultimately advanced in 1808 to the command of the *Columbine* sloop on the North American station; was made Post-Captain, June 7, 1814; was Inspecting Commander of the Preventive Guard, Dec. 1820 to Nov. 1825; and accepted the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral, 1849. He had received a medal for his services.

He married, March 10, 1815, *Diana*, third daughter of the late Thomas Hammersley, esq. by whom he has left eight children.—*Byrne's R. Naval Biog.*

COLONEL WEARE, K.H.

March 27. At his residence, Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, (having a short time previously retired from the staff appointment of Commandant of the Provisional Battalion, Chatham,) Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H.

This distinguished officer was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Weare, M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford, who resided for many years at and was a distinguished preacher in that University, and the representative of a family who had lived at

Giddis Court, and MannoX, near Goodrich, in the county of Hereford, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, until the commencement of the present century.

He entered the army on the 14th Sept. 1804, as an Ensign in the 35th Reg. of Foot. His first services were with the combined Russian and British expedition in 1805, in the south of Italy, though he unfortunately missed the battle of Maida by being detached on duty. In Feb. 1807 he followed his regiment, which formed part of General Fraser's force, on the expedition to Egypt, against the Turks. His regiment, with other troops, was sent against Rosetta, under General Stewart and Colonel Oswald. The siege of that town ensued, but without success. The Lieutenant shared in all the dangers of the occasion, and when on advanced picquet, Captain Jodrell of his regiment being sent to recall the party, he saw his friend stricken from his horse immediately after the delivery of the message, and had the sad task to perform of raising him from the ground, mortally wounded.* He was present also at the capture of guns and camels on the right bank of the Nile, and was soon afterwards detached with some men to take charge of the tower of Abermandur, commanding the navigation of the river. Meanwile the disaster of El Hamed occurred, and the retreat from before Rosetta followed, during which the Lieutenant was struck down by a musket shot, but fortunately not wounded, whilst his regiment had lost since operations commenced five officers killed and six wounded.

Lieutenant Weare next served at the reduction of the islands Ischia and Procida, in 1809; and at the taking of the Ionian Islands in that year and the following. At the siege of the castle of St. Maura, being an outlying picquet, he so skilfully strengthened his post, by forming a regular redoubt on a small scale, that the Commanding Engineer Officer obtained, by request, his services during the remainder of the siege, as an acting engineer officer: and after the fall of the place, he was appointed Extra Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Oswald, who from that time ever remained one of his firmest

friends. In Sept. 1812, Captain Weare landed at Lisbon as sole Aide-de-camp to General Oswald, and towards the close of October they joined the main army at the very commencement of the retreat from Burgos, when the General was appointed to the command of the 5th Division. On the 25th the severe affair of Villa Meriel occurred, when the 5th Division successfully maintained their ground against three divisions of the French army. And here the evidence of the General's Aide-de-camp may be fairly received in part settlement of a question with regard to which the great military historian Napier seems to be in error. The historian states that General Oswald mismanaged the conduct of affairs on that day, by neglecting the advantages of a dry canal, and insufficiently occupying the village. On that volume of the history appearing in 1840, General Sir John Oswald wrote to his former Aide-de-camp, who had not then seen the misstatement in question, and asked him for a sketch of what he recollected as to the details of that day's proceedings, but not mentioning the reason for his application. The result was a perfect agreement on the part of the General and his Aide-de-camp, in their separately compiled accounts, and from this evidence, a correction of the misstatement was inserted by the historian in the succeeding volume of his work. To briefly advert to the points in controversy, it may be said, that the canal and village were occupied, and sufficiently; and that, as Lord Wellington himself was present, and by his silence acquiesced in all the arrangements of his General of Division, sufficient proof was given that he considered those arrangements to be judicious. Much depended, on that occasion, on the explosion of a mine to destroy the bridge, towards which the French were hastening in overwhelming numbers. The Commander-in-Chief, General Oswald, with his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Weare, and other officers, were in the adjoining street amidst the troops, most anxiously expecting the explosion. The minutes seemed hours. At length Lord Wellington, after repeated questions to the engineer officer as to the exact moment when the mine ought to explode, broke silence with the exclamation, "Oswald, get your bayonets ready,"—the only interference on the occasion on the part of the chief in command. Luckily, however, the timely destruction of the bridge prevented the crossing of the French, and they were eventually driven back, though three times the number of the 5th division, to which singly they were opposed, but at an expense to

* Captain Thomas Marsden Jodrell, 35th Reg. killed before Rosetta, had been a student of Christ Church, Oxford. His brother students of the college erected a monument to his memory in the nave of Oxford Cathedral. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and was highly esteemed by the then Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Cyril Jackson.

that division of no less than 56 officers in killed and wounded.

Captain Weare shared in all the remaining dangers and the glory of that memorable and honourable retreat, and the next year, 1813, he was again in the field at the side of his revered friend and general. He was present at the affair of Osma, and, on the 21st June, the decisive day of Vittoria, he was engaged with his general at the head of the 5th division, which formed part of Sir Thomas Graham's (Lord Lynedoch's) force. They were detached to the extreme left of the British position, to turn the French right, and thus secure possession of the direct line of retreat to France. He was witness to, and a sharer in the terrible struggles at the bridges of Abechuco and Gamara Mayor, which were taken and re-taken by each party several times, until the close of the day beheld the complete rout of the French, and the destruction of King Joseph's last hopes.

For his services on that day Captain Weare was promoted to the brevet rank of Major. In July, he followed his General, who was entrusted with the conduct of the siege of St. Sebastian. He was engaged in both the memorable assaults of that fortress, and throughout the whole siege, and when the commanding engineer officer, Colonel Fletcher, was killed in the trenches, he caught the falling body of that distinguished officer in his arms. On the breach he was the means of saving the life of a French officer, who was attacked by two British soldiers, though nearly at the expense of his own, for one of his countrymen, deprived of the prospect of plunder, turned upon his officer with his bayonet. The fall of St. Sebastian left the 5th division at liberty, and the next battle-field on which Major Weare was engaged was that of the Nivelle, in the November of that memorable year, and soon after he bore a part in some of the affairs in front of Bidart, on the Bayonne road. With these his active services in the field terminated.

He subsequently served with his regiment, always the 35th, in the West Indies, and after some years of retirement on half-pay he was appointed, in 1836, to the command of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, and nominated a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1841 he was selected for the honourable post of one of her Majesty's Aides-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1844 he attended the Queen in that capacity at the Grand Review in Windsor Park in the presence of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony. Colonel Weare held his post of Commandant of

the Provisional Battalion until he retired from the service not many weeks before his death. His management of that important and difficult command, during a period of nearly fourteen years, drew forth repeatedly the warmest expressions of approbation on the part of the highest military authorities of the country; whilst his kindness of heart, and high and honourable bearing as a man and a soldier, will long live in the recollection of the many officers who from time to time passed under his command. Colonel Weare had received the war medal with three clasps, for Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nivelle.

CAPT. GEORGE SMITH, R.N.

April 6. At Southampton, Captain George Smith, R.N. Superintendent of the Packet establishment at that port.

Captain Smith entered the navy in 1802, as first-class volunteer on board the Princess Caroline 74, in which ship he served in the North sea, Baltic, and Channel, witnessed the destruction of the French 40-gun frigate Amazone, near Cape Barfleur, in 1811, and escorted a fleet of Indiamen to Madeira. Having attained the rating of midshipman, he removed in 1813 to the Undaunted 34, and took part in the gallant attack on the batteries of Cassis, where, with the loss of four killed and sixteen wounded, the British succeeded, in four hours, in capturing three heavy gun-boats and twenty-four merchant vessels. He was again, in the same year, at the taking of Port Nouvelle, and the destruction of seven French vessels lying there under the protection of several batteries; and in the year following he shared in the honour of conveying Buonaparte from Frejus to Elba. Previous to this, however, he had assisted in cutting out a Greek ship and a brig from under the batteries of Marseilles. After leaving the Undaunted he served in the Duncan 74. He obtained his first commission in 1815, and was appointed in 1819 to the Alert sloop in the Downs, and afterwards to the Despatch and Cambrian in the Mediterranean, and to the Ganges in South America. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1829. While on board the Excellent he was nominated supernumerary commander of the Spartiate and Victory.

In addition to his claims of actual service, Captain Smith had established a distinguished reputation by several very useful professional inventions. His paddle-box life-boat has been introduced into the royal steam navy, and into the Government mail contract packet service. He also invented very superior sights for ships' guns, and the lever or movable target for the purpose of teaching the art of naval

gunnery both on shore and afloat. His inventions in gunnery were held in such high esteem by the Admiralty, that in 1830 he had the distinguished honour, although only holding the rank of Commander, of being ordered by their lordships to superintend the instruction of the officers and seamen in the art of naval gunnery on board the *Excellent* at Portsmouth, where all inventions therewith were referred to his opinion; and in 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, as a reward for his improvements in gunnery. Some of his inventions were patented, and the Admiralty were indebted to him many thousands of pounds for availing themselves of them.

Captain Smith was the author of a work on the *Siege of Antwerp*, published in 1833, and of "A Plan for the Suppression of Piracy."

In June 1849 he was appointed, by the Admiralty, Superintendent of Packets at Southampton. The salary is 600*l.* a year, and the officer who holds it is borne on the *Victory's* books, by which he gains his sea-time. The appointment of Admiralty Superintendent at Liverpool, Dover, and Holyhead, is held at each place by a Commander in the navy. At Southampton, where the duties of the office are far more important and extensive, it has never been held by any one lower in rank than a Post Captain. The superintendent here has a staff of nearly thirty naval lieutenants under him, as well as a private secretary and several messengers, and this force will be considerably increased when the mails for Australia and the Brazils are sent from Southampton.

Captain Smith was unmarried, and about 53 years of age when he died. He was brother to Mr. Daniel Smith, of Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, the eminent land agent.

Notwithstanding his attention to the duties of the important appointment which he held and his studious habits, he was distinguished for his hospitality, and was always one of the most welcome guests at the convivial meetings of the nobility and gentry of the town and neighbourhood of Southampton.

His body was buried in the Southampton cemetery. It was carried to the grave by a portion of the crew of the *Ripon* mail packet, six Captains of the royal navy bearing the pall. The corpse was followed by the relatives of the deceased, all the naval lieutenants that were in the port in uniform, the late Captain's private secretary, Captain Engledue, the superintendent of the Oriental Company, and a number of the gentry personal friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

J. C. CALHOUN, ESQ.

March 31. At Washington, aged 66, John Caldwell Calhoun, esq. formerly Vice-President and late Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr. Calhoun was born at Abbeville, in South Carolina, March 18, 1782. His father was an Irishman; his mother, a native of Virginia. He was educated in New England, taking his literary degree at Yale College, and studying law at Litchfield, in Connecticut. In 1807 he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He entered the legislature of that state the next year, and served with distinction for two sessions. In 1811 he was elected to Congress, and took a prominent part in the deliberations in the House of Representatives. He became Secretary of War, under President Monroe, in 1817. In 1825 he was elected Vice-President; and in 1828 he was re-elected, and he held that office within a few months of eight years. In Dec. 1832 he resigned it, and was elected a senator for South Carolina. In March, 1843, he resigned as senator. In Feb. 1844 he was appointed Secretary of State; he held that office one year, and was then re-chosen as senator. Mr. Clay, his political rival, thus speaks of his character:—"My personal acquaintance with the illustrious deceased commenced upwards of thirty-eight years ago. We entered at the same time and together the House of Representatives, at the other end of this building. The congress, of which we thus became members, was that among whose deliberations and acts was the declaration of war against the most powerful nation, as respects us, in the world. . . . In all the congresses with which I have had any acquaintance since my entry into the service of the Federal Government, in none, in my opinion, has been assembled such a galaxy of eminent and able men as were those congresses which declared the war, and which immediately followed the peace. In that splendid assemblage, the star which has now set stood bright and brilliant. . . . Sir, this is not the proper occasion, nor should I be the proper person, to attempt a delineation of his character, or the powers of his mind. I will only say, in a few words, that he possessed a lofty genius; that, in his powers of generalisation of those subjects of which his mind treated, I have seen him surpassed by no man; and the charms and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have ever enjoyed them."

The peculiar doctrine of this eminent man, which he honestly entertained and earnestly advocated, was that the Constitution was a mere treaty, from the condi-

tions of which any State might separate herself, if desirable to the inhabitants. Fortunately for the prosperity of the Union, such has not been the general opinion.

JOHN READE, ESQ.

Oct. 20, 1849. At Ipsden-house, Oxfordshire, aged 73, John Reade, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

He was the only son of George Reade, esq. by Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Thomas, Vicar of Northstoke, and Ipsden: and succeeded to the estates of his family when an infant, on the death of his grandfather in 1777, his father having died in the preceding year.

Mr. Reade married, in 1796, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Major John Scott (who afterwards took the name of Waring), M.P. for Stockbridge, and had seven sons, and three daughters. The former were: 1. John Thurlow Reade, esq. magistrate and collector at Saharunpore in the East Indies, who died unmarried in 1827; 2. George-Edward, also in the East India Company's civil service, who died unmarried at Calcutta in 1816; 3. Henry-Jonathan, of the East India Company's cavalry, who was killed in an engagement with a body of Mahratta horse, in the year 1821; 4. William-Barrington, who has succeeded to the representation of the family; 5. Edward-Anderson, of the East India Company's civil service, who married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of the late J. Burnard, esq. of Crewkerne; 6. Compton, who married, in 1833, Jane, daughter of the late Ralph Walker, esq. of Newcastle, and has issue; and 7. Charles, Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, Vinerian Fellow, and a barrister-at-law.

The daughters were: 1. Sophia-Brooke, married in 1820 to the Rev. Thomas Woodroffe, Rector of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight; 2. Julia-Susanna, married, in 1823, to Capt. Allan Francis Gardiner, R.N. third son of the late Samuel Gardiner, esq. of Combe Lodge, Oxon, and died in 1834; 3. Elinor-Hastings.

GEORGE WELLER POLEY, ESQ.

Nov. 5, 1849. At Boxted-hall, Suffolk, aged 66, George Weller Poley, esq.

He was the only son of the Rev. John Weller Poley, of that place, by Jane, dau. of John Blatch Whaley, esq. of Colchester. He was a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1805. He married in 1808 Helen-Sophia, daughter of James Fisher, esq. of Brownston-hall, Suffolk, by whom he had issue six sons and seven daughters. His son and heir, John George Weller Poley,

esq. married, in 1847, Diana, youngest daughter of Thomas Hallifax, esq. of Chad-acre. His next son is the Rev. William Poley.

Charlotte-Helen, his eldest daughter, was married in 1843, to Capt. Peter William Hamilton, R.N.; Jane-Mary, the next surviving, in 1836, to Michael Cullen Cotton, esq.; and Frances, the youngest, in 1846, to Sir Richard Gethin, Bart.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, ESQ.

Jan. 30. At Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, aged 52, William Russell, esq. formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the only son of Matthew Russell, Esq. M.P. for Saltash, by Elizabeth, sister to the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P. His father, who rebuilt the ruined castle of Brancepeth, which he purchased of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, died on the 8th May, 1822.

Mr. Russell was elected to parliament for the county of Durham without a contest at the general election of 1830, and again in 1831. He voted for the Reform bill, although in so doing he was contributing to the sacrifice three seats of which he enjoyed the nomination, viz. two for Bletchingley and one for Saltash.

Having died unmarried, his estates have devolved on his only sister Maria, wife of the Hon. Gustavus Frederick Hamilton, only son and heir apparent of Gustavus Viscount Boyne; who has received Her Majesty's licence to assume the name of Russell after Hamilton.

WILLIAM RAMSAY RAMSAY, ESQ.

March 15. At Barnton House, near Edinburgh, in his 41st year, William Ramsay Ramsay, esq. of that place, and of Bannockburn and Sauchie, co. Stirling.

He was the only son and heir of George Ramsay, esq. of Barnton, by the Hon. Jean Hamilton, second daughter of Robert Lord Belhaven. By the death of his father, which occurred in 1810 (when he was still an infant), he became possessed of estates in Midlothian and Stirlingshire to an extent popularly conferring on him the distinction of "the richest commoner in Scotland." He was widely known on the turf for a considerable number of years. At the general election of 1841 he was returned to Parliament without opposition for the county of Midlothian; but he retired before the dissolution of 1847. Mr. Ramsay married, Aug. 4, 1828, the Hon. Mary Sandilands, only daughter of the present Lord Torphichen; and has left issue a son and heir, Charles William Ramsay, esq.

JOHN BROWNE, ESQ.

March 12. At Brighton, aged 76, John Browne, esq. of Salperton, Gloucestershire, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

He was the elder and only surviving son of John Browne, esq. of Salperton, by Mary, daughter and heiress of John Beale, esq. of Temple Guiting, in the same county. He served as sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1801.

He married, Nov. 2, 1793, Martha-Susanna, daughter of the Rev. John Pettat, Rector of Stonehouse, by Martha, eldest daughter of Sir Howe Hicks, Bart., and by that lady he had issue two sons and three daughters. His elder son died unmarried in 1823. His younger son, Thomas Beale Browne, esq. married in 1840 Mary-Eliza, second daughter of George James Sullivan, esq. and has issue. His daughters were : 1. Jane-Henrietta, married in 1826, to William Beach, esq. of Oakley-hall, Hampshire, and died in 1831, leaving issue ; 2. Frances-Susanna ; and 3. Anne-Caroline, married to her cousin the Rev. Charles Richard Pettat, Rector of Great Witcombe, co. Gloucester.

ABEL CHAPMAN, ESQ.

Dec. 31. At Woodford, aged 97, Abel Chapman, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and the senior member of that fraternity.

This venerable gentleman was one of the sons of Abel Chapman of Whitby, and the eldest by his third wife Hannah, daughter and coheiress of William Gaskin of the same town. The mention of his father carries us back a century and a half, into the seventeenth century, and the reign of King William the Third, for he was born on the 22d Oct. 1694.

The gentleman whose death we now record was born on the 2d May, 1752. He was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1795, and he was also for many years Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and latterly the oldest merchant and shipowner of the City of London. In politics he was always a staunch Tory, and, what is very remarkable, he expired on the 31st December with our navigation laws. He was deservedly respected by a numerous circle of friends.

Mr. Chapman married, July 13, 1784, Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Bell, esq. and by her, who died May 17, 1825, he had issue nine sons and five daughters. The names of the sons are as follow : 1. the Rev. Abel Chapman, who married in 1818 Anne, daughter of J. Hubbersty, esq. ; 2. Daniel, drowned at sea in 1811 ; 3. William Chapman, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who married in 1816 his cousin,

Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Chapman, esq. of Whitby, and has issue Abel, who married in 1846 Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Fry, the Rev. Edward John Chapman, and other children ; 4. Jonathan, who married in 1819 Agatha, daughter of Jacob Foster Reynolds, esq. and has a very numerous family ; 5. Alfred, who married in 1824 Caroline, daughter of Sir Francis Workman M'Naghten, Bart. and has issue ; 6. Henry, who married in 1836 Priscilla-Susan, daughter of Edward Wakefield, esq. and has issue ; 7. David-Barclay, who married first Charlotte-Anne-Dorothea Ward, daughter of William Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, and secondly, in 1829 Maria, daughter of the Rev. Robert Chatfield, D.D. Rector of Chatteris, co. Cambridge, and has issue by both marriages ; 8. Frederick, who married in 1825 Arabella, youngest daughter of Peter Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall, co. Suffolk, by Arabella, daughter of Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart. ; 9. Edward, who married in 1827 Mary-Jane, daughter of James Burnett, esq. and has issue. The daughters : 1. Hannah-Gaskin ; 2. Catharine, married in 1805 to Peter Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall, Suffolk ; 3. Emma, married in 1814 to Abraham Rawlinson, esq. of Fakenham, and has issue ; 4. Mary, married in 1823 to George Hilhouse, of Combe House, co. Somerset, and died in 1826, leaving issue two daughters ; and 5. Ellen.

The mortal remains of this venerable gentleman were deposited in the family vault at Wansted Church. His immediate descendants filled seven mourning coaches, and eleven private carriages belonging to members of the family, containing relatives, completed the funeral cortège ; it was, in truth, the obsequies of a patriarch.

DR. LAMB, DEAN OF BRISTOL.

April 19. At the lodge of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in his 61st year, the Very Rev. John Lamb, D.D. Dean of Bristol, Master of Corpus Christi college, and Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire.

Dr. Lamb was the son of the Rev. John Lamb, Perpetual Curate of Ixworth, in Suffolk, and Rector of Stretton, co. Rutland (who died in 1842, aged 84,) and was born in the former parish, where his father was resident. He was entered at Cambridge of Corpus Christi college, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1811, as 15th and last Wrangler, and proceeded M.A. 1814, B.D. 1822, and D.D. 1827. In 1822 he was chosen Master of his college, being the 37th from its foundation ; in 1824 he was presented by the college to the perpetual curacy of St. Benedict in Cambridge ; in 1837 he was made Dean of

Bristol, and in 1845 was instituted to the vicarage of Olveston in Gloucestershire, (in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol,) which he held at his death with the Mastership and Deanery. In politics he maintained Whig principles, and in private life he was much respected.

He married, 23 March 1822, at Cranford, co. Northampton, Anne, third dau. of Rev. B. Hutchinson, Rector of that parish. Mrs. Lamb is left his widow, with nine children.

He published,

Remarks on the Payment of the Expenses of the Outvoters at an University Election. Camb. 1826, 8vo.

An Historical Account of the XXXIX. Articles. Camb. 1829, 4to. 2nd edition, 1835, 4to.

Masters' History of the College of Corpus Christi, in the University of Cambridge; with additional matter, and a continuation down to the present time. Lond. 1833, 4to.

Hebrew Characters derived from Hieroglyphics. Lond. 1835, 8vo. 2nd ed. Camb. 1835, 8vo.

The Table of Abydos correctly interpreted: corroborative of the Chronology derived from the Sacred Writings. 1836.

A Collection of Letters, Statutes, and other documents from the Library of Corpus Christi College, illustrative of the History of the University of Cambridge during the time of the Reformation, from 1500 to 1572. Lond. 1838, 8vo.

The *Phænomena* and *Diosemeia* of Aratus, translated into English verse. Lond. 1848, 8vo. This is reviewed in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXX. p. 55.

Dr. Lamb's funeral obsequies took place on the 26th April, when his body was deposited in a new vault below the chapel of Corpus, called the Master's vault, but in which the only previous tenant was Mr. Wilkins the architect; it is provided with niches for 36 coffins. The funeral was attended by the Vice-Chancellor, eight heads of houses, several members of the senate, and sixty undergraduates of Corpus Christi college.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ESQ.

April 23. At his residence at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, aged 80, William Wordsworth, Esq. D.C.L. Poet Laureate.

William Wordsworth was born on the 7th of April, 1770, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. His parents were of the middle class, but of ancient descent, in Yorkshire,* and he was educated, together

with his brother, afterwards Dr. Wordsworth, at the Hawkshead Grammar School. It is stated that at thirteen years of age he first made an effort at composition, but it was not until ten years had elapsed from the time of his boyish efforts that he ventured to appear in print. In 1787 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1791. Shortly after he visited the continent.

He was designed by his parents for the Church—but poetry and new prospects turned him into another path. His pursuit through life was poetry, and his profession that of Stamp Distributor for the Government in the counties of Cumberland and Westmerland: to which office he was appointed by the joint interest, as we have heard, of his friend Sir George Beaumont and his patron Lord Lonsdale.

Mr. Wordsworth made his first appearance as a poet in the year 1793, by the publication of a thin quarto volume entitled "An Evening Walk: an Epistle in Verse, addressed to a young Lady from the Lakes of the North of England, by W. Wordsworth, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge. Printed at London, and published by Johnson in St. Paul's Churchyard;" from whose shop seven years before had appeared *The Task* of Cowper. In the same year he published "Descriptive Sketches in Verse taken during a Pedestrian Tour in the Italian, Grison, Swiss, and Savoyard Alps."

What was thought of these poems by a few youthful admirers may be gathered from the account given by Coleridge in his *Biographia Literaria*: "During the last year of my residence at Cambridge, 1794, I became acquainted with Mr. Wordsworth's first publication, entitled *Descriptive Sketches*; and seldom, if ever, was the emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon more evidently announced." The two poets, then personally unknown to each other, first became acquainted in the summer of 1796, at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire. Coleridge was then in his twenty-fourth year and Wordsworth in

two brothers whose names are so highly distinguished in the literature of the present times, Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Master of Trinity college, Cambridge, and William Wordsworth the poet." (Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 492.) We learn from a recent Yorkshire paper that the old press or *armoire*, made by William Wordsworth, of Peniston, in 1525, the inscription upon which is given by Mr. Hunter in the same volume, p. 334, was restored by the late Mr. Beaumont to the Wordsworth family.

* "From the branch of this family of Wordsworth, which was planted at Falthwaite, near Stainborough, spring the

his twenty-sixth. A congeniality of pursuit soon ripened into intimacy; and in September, 1798, accompanied by Miss Wordsworth, they made a tour in Germany.

Wordsworth's next publication was the first volume of his *Lyrical Ballads*, published in the summer of 1798 by Mr. Joseph Cottle, of Bristol, who purchased the copyright for thirty guineas. It made no way with the public, and Cottle was a loser by the bargain. So little, indeed, was thought of the volume that when Cottle's copyrights were transferred to the Messrs. Longman the *Lyrical Ballads* was thrown in as a valueless volume in the mercantile idea of the term. The copyright was afterwards returned to Cottle; and by him again transferred to the poet, who lived to see it of real money value in the market of successful publications.

Disappointed but not disheartened by the very indifferent success of his *Lyrical Ballads*, years elapsed before Mr. Wordsworth again appeared as a poet. But he was not idle. He was every year maturing his own principles of poetry, and making good the remark of Coleridge, that to admire on principle is the only way to imitate without loss of originality. In the very year which witnessed the failure of his *Lyrical Ballads*, he wrote his *Peter Bell*—the most strongly condemned of all his poems. The publication of this when his name was better known (for he kept it by him till, he says, "it nearly survived its minority,") brought a shower of contemptuous criticisms on his head.

Wordsworth married in the year 1803 Miss Mary Hutchinson of Penrith, and settled among his beloved Lakes—first at Grasmere, and afterwards at Rydal Mount. Southey's subsequent retirement to the same beautiful country and Coleridge's visits to his brother poets originated the name of the Lake School of Poetry—"the school of whining and hypochondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes"—by which the opponents of their principles and the admirers of the "*Edinburgh Review*" distinguished the three great poets whose names have long been and will still continue to be connected.

Wordsworth's fame increasing, slowly it is true but securely, he put forth in 1807 two volumes of his poems. They were reviewed by Byron, then a young man of nineteen, and as yet not even a poet in print, in the *Monthly Literary Recreations* for the August of that year. "The poems before us," says the reviewer, "are by the author of *Lyrical Ballads*, a collection which has not undeservedly met with a considerable share of public ap-

plause. The characteristics of Mr. Wordsworth's muse are, simple and flowing, though occasionally inharmonious verse, strong and sometimes irresistible appeals to the feelings, with unexceptionable sentiments. Though the present work may not equal his former efforts, many of the poems possess a native elegance, natural and unaffected, totally devoid of the tinsel embellishments and abstract hyperboles of several contemporary sonneteers. The *Song at the Feasting of Brougham Castle*, *The Seven Sisters*, *The Affliction of Margaret* —, of —, possess all the beauties and few of the defects of this writer. The pieces least worthy of the author are those entitled *Moods of My Own Mind*. We certainly wish these moods had been less frequent." Such is a sample of Byron's criticism,—and of the criticising indeed till very recently of a large class of people misled by the caustic notices of the *Edinburgh Review*, the pungent satires of Byron, and the admirable parody of the poet's occasional style contained in the *Rejected Addresses*.

His next publication was *The Excursion*, dedicated to the Earl of Lonsdale. This was originally intended for the central portion of a poem to be called *The Recluse*, in which the author proposed to pursue his musings

On Man, on Nature, and on Human Life.

The *Excursion* was printed in quarto in the autumn of 1814. The critics were hard upon it. "This will never do," was the memorable opening of the review in the *Edinburgh*. Men who thought for themselves thought highly of the poem; but few dared to speak out. Jeffrey boasted wherever he went that he had crushed it in its birth. "He crush the *Excursion*!" said Southey, "Tell him he might as easily crush Skiddaw." What Coleridge often wished, that the first two books of *The Excursion* had been published separately, under the name of *The Deserted Cottage*, was a happy idea, and one, if it had been carried into execution, that would have removed many of the trivial objections made at the time to its unfinished character.

While *The Excursion* was still dividing the critics, Peter Bell appeared, to throw amongst them yet greater differences of opinion. The author was evidently aware that the poem, from the novelty of its construction, and the still greater novelty of its hero, required some protection, and this protection he sought behind the name of Southey, with which, he tells us in the Dedication, his own had often appeared "both for good and evil." The deriders of the poet laughed still louder

than before—his admirers too were at first somewhat amazed—and the only consolation which the poet obtained was from a sonnet of his own, in imitation of Milton's sonnet, beginning—

A book was writ of late called Tetrachordon.

This sonnet runs as follows :—

A book came forth of late, called Peter Bell;
Not negligent the style;—the matter?—good
As aught that song records of Robin Hood;
Or Roy, renown'd through many a Scottish dell;
But some (who brook these hacknied themes
full well,
Nor heat at Tam O'Shanter's name their blood)
Waxed wrath, and with foul claws, a harpy
brood,
On Bard and Hero clamorously fell. [glen,
Heed not, wild Rover once through heath and
Who mad'st at length the better life thy choice,
Heed not such onset! Nay, if praise of men
To thee appear not an unmeaning voice,
Lift up that grey-hair'd forehead, and rejoice
In the just tribute of thy poet's pen.

Lamb, in thanking the poet for his strange but clever poem, asked "Where is *The Waggoner*?"—of which he retained a pleasant remembrance from hearing Wordsworth read it in MS. when first written in 1806. Pleased with the remembrance of the friendly essayist, the poet determined on sending *The Waggoner* to press, and in 1815 the poem appeared with a dedication to his old friend who had thought so favourably of it. Another publication of this period which found still greater favour with many of his admirers was *The White Doe of Rylstone*; founded on a tradition connected with the beautiful scenery that surrounds Bolton Priory, and on a ballad in Percy's collection called *The Rising of the North*.

His next work of consequence is *The River Duddon*, described in a noble series of sonnets, and containing some of his very finest poetry. The volume is dedicated to his brother the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, and appeared in 1820. It contained a "topographical description of the country of the Lakes," which had been previously published as an introduction to some Views of the Lakes by the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson; see the review of the work in *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1820, p. 344. In his notes (edit. 1845) Wordsworth mentions that this series of sonnets was the growth of many years; the one which stands the 14th was the first produced; and others were added upon occasional visits to the stream, or as recollections of the scenes upon its banks awakened a wish to describe them.

In Dec. 1820 he commenced his series of *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*, which he com-

pleted in Jan. 1822. They were composed at the same time that Southey was writing his *History of the Church*.

Wordsworth's last publication of importance was his "*Yarrow Revisited*," and other Poems," published in 1835. The new volume, however, rather sustained than added to his reputation. Some of the finer poems are additions to his memorials of a tour in Scotland, which have always ranked among the most delightful of his works.

In the same year Mr. Wordsworth received a pension of 300*l.* a-year from Sir Robert Peel's government, and permission to resign his office of Stamp distributor in favour of his son. He seems henceforth to have surrendered himself wholly to the muse, and to contemplations suitable to his own habits of mind and to the lovely country in which he lived. This course of life, however, was varied by a tour to Italy in company with his friend Mr. Crabb Robinson.

In July 1838 he received the honorary degree of doctor in civil law from the university of Durham. At the commemoration in 1839 he received the same degree from the university of Oxford, together with the Chev. Bunsen. An occasion which had such double claims upon Dr. Arnold drew him back to Oxford after an absence of one-and-twenty years: "remembering," he remarks, "how old Coleridge inoculated a little knot of us with the love of Wordsworth, when his name was in general a by-word, it was striking to witness the thunders of applause, repeated over and over again, with which he was greeted in the theatre by undergraduates and masters of arts alike." (*Arnold's Life*, ii. 160.)

On Southey's death in 1843, Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate. Once and once only did he sing in discharge of his office—on the occasion of her Majesty's Visit to the University of Cambridge.

In 1845 he collected his poems into one large volume published by Moxon. They are arranged in the following divisions: those written in youth, including *The Borderers*, a tragedy, composed in 1795-6; pieces referring to the period of childhood; poems founded on the affections; poems on the naming of places; poems of the fancy; *The Waggoner*; poems of the imagination; Peter Bell; miscellaneous sonnets; memorials of a tour in Scotland, 1803; of another Scottish tour, 1814; poems dedicated to national independence and liberty; memorials of a tour on the continent, 1820; of a tour in Italy, 1837; the river Duddon; the *White Doe of Rylstone*; *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*; *Yarrow*

Revisited, and other poems composed during a tour in Scotland and on the English border in the autumn of 1831; Evening Voluntaries; poems composed or suggested during a home tour in 1833; poems of sentiment and reflection; sonnets dedicated to liberty and order; sonnets upon the punishment of death; miscellaneous poems; inscriptions; selections from Chaucer modernised; poems referring to the period of old age; epitaphs and elegiac pieces; and *The Excursion*. Altogether the volume contains some seven hundred distinct poems.

If Wordsworth was unfortunate—as he certainly was—in not finding any recognition of his merits till his hair was grey, he was luckier than other poets similarly situated have been in living to a good old age, and in the full enjoyment of the amplest fame which his youthful dreams had ever pictured. His style is simple, unaffected, and vigorous—his blank verse manly and idiomatic—his sentiments both noble and pathetic,—and his images poetic and appropriate. His sonnets are among the finest in the language:—Milton's scarcely finer. "I think," says Coleridge, "that Wordsworth possessed more of the genius of a great philosophic poet than any man I ever knew, or as I believe has existed in England since Milton; but it seems to me that he ought never to have abandoned the contemplative position which is peculiarly—perhaps I might say exclusively—fitted for him. His proper title is *Spectator ab extra*."

"The illustrious poet breathed his last by the side of that beautiful lake in Westmerland which his residence and his verse had rendered famous. We are not called upon in his case to mourn over the untimely fate of genius snatched away in the first feverish struggles of development, or even in the noon-day splendour of its mid-career. Full of years, as of honours, the old man had time to accomplish all that he was capable of accomplishing ere he was called away. Removed by taste and temperament from the busy scenes of the world, his long life was spent in the conception and elaboration of his poetry in the midst of the sylvan solitudes to which he was so fondly attached. His length of days permitted him to act as the guardian of his own fame—he could bring his maturer judgment to bear upon the first bursts of his youthful inspiration, as well as upon the more measured flow of his maturest compositions. Whatever now stands in the full collection of his works has received the final *imprimatur* from the poet's hand, sitting in judgment upon his own works under the influence of a generation later than his own. It is

sufficiently characteristic of the man, that little has been altered, and still less condemned. Open at all times to the influences of external nature, he was singularly indifferent to the judgment of men, or rather so enamoured of his own judgment that he could brook no teacher. Nature was his book; he would admit no interpretation but his own. It was this which constituted the secret of his originality and his strength, at the same time that the abuse of the principle laid him open at times to strictures, the justice of which few persons but the unreasoning fanatics of his school would now be prepared to deny.

"It is well when the fashion of virtue is set by men whose rare abilities are objects of envy and emulation even to the most dissolute and unprincipled. If this be true of the statesman, of the warrior, of the man of science, it is so in a tenfold degree of the poet and the man of letters. Their works are in the hands of the young and inexperienced. Their habits of life become insensibly mixed up with their compositions in the minds of their admirers. They spread the moral infection wider than other men, because those brought within their influence are singularly susceptible of contamination. The feelings, the passions, the imagination, which are busy with the compositions of the poet, are quickly interested in the fashion of his life. From 'I would fain write so' to 'I would fain live so' there is but a little step. Under this head the English nation owes a deep debt of gratitude to William Wordsworth. Neither by the influence of his song, nor by the example of his life, has he corrupted or enervated our youth; by one, as by the other, he has purified and elevated, not soiled and abased, humanity."—*Times*.

Wordsworth's best likeness is a bust by Chantrey, from which an engraving is prefixed to his collected Poems of 1845. His other portraits are not so characteristic.

It is announced that Wordsworth has left a poem, consisting of fourteen cantos, descriptive of his life, reflections, and opinions, with directions that it should be published after his decease, together with such biographical notices as may be requisite to illustrate his writings, under the editorial care of his nephew, the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Canon of Westminster, whom he has appointed his literary executor, so far as his biographical memoir is concerned, with the expression of a desire that his family, executors, and friends would furnish his biographer with such materials as may be useful for his assistance in the preparation of the work.

Mr. Wordsworth was very well and vigorous for his age during the last autumn, and was, in some degree, recovering his spirits, which had suffered a severe shock in the death of his only daughter, some time ago. About a month before his death he was attacked with serious illness, from which he never more than partially rallied. His remains were consigned to the earth at the little church of Grasmere. The funeral was intended to be as private as possible, but many persons assembled to pay honour to the remains of the illustrious dead. There was a long procession of carriages and horsemen, and the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, attired in deep mourning. A meeting of persons desirous to do honour to his memory was held on Monday, the 13th of May, at the house of Mr. Justice Coleridge. It was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Cavendish, and several other gentlemen.

THE REV. WM. LISLE BOWLES, M.A.

April 7. At his residence in the Close, Salisbury, in his 88th year, the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, M.A. Canon Residentiary of Salisbury and Rector of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Bowles was descended from the family of Bowles of Burcombe in Wiltshire. William Bowles, esq. of Shaftesbury, who died in 1717 (second son of John Bowles, esq. of Burcombe), had two sons, John Bowles, esq. M.P. for Shaftesbury, the ancestor of the family seated at Heale in Wiltshire, and the Rev. Matthew Bowles, of Corfe Castle, and Rector of Donhead St. Andrew, the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir. Mr. Bowles's grandfather and father were both priests of the Church of England; the former, the Rev. Thomas Bowles, D.D. was Rector of Brackley in Northamptonshire from 1729 to 1764; the latter, the Rev. William Thomas Bowles, M.A. was Vicar of King's Sutton in the same county from 1760 to 1773, and also Rector of Uphill and Brea, co. Somerset. The poet's mother was Bridget, second daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Richard Grey, D.D., Rector of Hinton near Brackley, the author of "*Memoria Technica*;" his paternal grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Lisle, esq. of Evenley, co. Northampton, from whom he derived the name of Lisle. His father died at Shaftesbury in the year 1786, and his mother in the same town in 1797. His brother, the late Charles Bowles, esq. for many years Re-

corder of Shaftesbury, will be long remembered as one of the coadjutors of the late Sir Richard C. Hoare in his *History of Modern Wiltshire*.*

Mr. Bowles was born at King's Sutton, and baptized there the 25th Sept. 1762. In 1776 he was placed on the Wykeham foundation at Winchester, under Dr. Joseph Warton. Naturally a timid, diffident boy, he ever expressed a grateful obligation to the kind encouragement he received from that eminent man, who sympathised very cordially with any manifestation of poetic talents.

The first inviting sounds of human praise,

A parent's love excepted, came from *THEE*;
And but for thee, perhaps, my boyish days
Had all pass'd idly, and what'er in me
Now lives of hope been buried.

I was one

Long bound by cold dejection's numbing
chain,

As in a torpid trance, that deem'd it vain
To struggle; nor my eye-lids to the sun
Uplifted—but I heard thy cheering voice!

I shook my deadly slumber off; I gazed
Delighted round,—awaked, inspired, amazed,
I mark'd another world, and in my choice
Lovelier, and deck'd with light!

(Monody on the Death of Dr. Warton.)

During his last year at Winchester, Bowles was captain of the school, and his immediate class-fellows were Gabell, afterwards head master, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury.† In 1781 he was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Oxford, there being in that year no vacancy at New college, to which he would otherwise have succeeded as senior of the boys on Wykeham's foundation. He chose Trinity college, because Tom Warton was then there. In 1783 he gained the chancellor's prize for Latin Verse, the subject being "*Calpe obsessa*,"—the siege of Gibraltar.

He quitted the university before a fellowship had fallen to his lot, and did not proceed to his M.A. degree until the 24th May, 1792.

The early life of Mr. Bowles, and perhaps his devotion to his Muse, were materially influenced by a disappointment of the heart. He had placed his affections upon a young lady,‡ and his attachment

* See a memoir of Mr. C. Bowles in our vol. viii. p. 90. A pedigree of the families of Lisle and Bowles is given in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 612.

† The order of boys when Bowles was captain of the school was, 1. Bowles; 2. Eccles; 3. Gabell; 4. —; 5. Howley.

‡ We believe this lady was Miss Romilly, daughter of Mr. Romilly, of Dulwich, and niece of the celebrated Sir Samuel Romilly. She remained unmarried until

was returned; but marriage was decidedly forbidden by her parents. To alleviate the feelings of vexation and distress induced by this disappointment, he travelled, first in the north of England and Scotland, and afterwards on the Rhine. It was during these solitary rambles that his beautiful early Sonnets were produced, and when first submitted to the public they numbered only fourteen. These "Fourteen Sonnets," published in 4to. 1789, were followed in the same year by "Verses to John Howard, on his States of the Prisons and Lazarettos;" and by "The Grave of Howard" in 1790. In the latter year Mr. Bowles also produced "Verses on the Institution of the Philanthropic Society," 4to.; and in 1791, a Monody written at Matlock. In 1796 he published "Elegiac Stanzas written during Sickness at Bath;" and also, "Hope, an allegorical Sketch, on recovering slowly from Sickness." These poetical works were collected in the same year; and so well received were they, that repeated impressions were required. The edition of 1792 was illustrated, after the fashion of the day, with good line engravings, from designs by T. Kirk, and a ninth edition was printed in 1805.

Having entered holy orders, Mr. Bowles was for many years resident as the Curate at Donhead St. Andrew, in Wiltshire, a living which had been held by his grandfather and his uncle, and of which the Rev. John Bennett, LL.D. brother to Mr. Bennett of Pyt House, was at this time the incumbent. We find Mr. Bowles there in 1792, and he remained until after he had obtained the vicarage of Bremhill in 1804.

the year 1820, when she became the first wife of the late Lancelot Baugh Allen, esq. who resigned the office of Master of Dulwich College, in order to marry her. Mrs. Allen died in 1830. It is true that in Bowles's preface to his collected Poems of 1805 will be found this passage with regard to his sonnets,—“They who know him, know the occasions of them to have been real; *to the public* he might only mention the sudden death of a deserving young woman, with whom

—“*Sperabat longos heu ! ducere soles,
Et fido acclinis consensuisse sinu.*”

But this was “to the public” only; to his private friends, at least after Mrs. Allen's marriage, he did not refrain from telling the truth, and in the volume which contains some of his early poems, together with St. John in Patmos, printed in 1833, will be found a Sonnet addressed to the lady on meeting her again after an interval of nearly forty years.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXIII.

In 1792 he was presented by Harry Edgell, esq. of Standerwick, to the vicarage of Chicklade, in the same county; which he resigned in 1797, being presented by Lord Somers to the rectory of Dumbleton in Gloucestershire, which he retained until his death; but he never resided at either of those places.

To the recommendation of Bowles's maternal grandfather, Dr. Grey, archbishop Moore had owed his engagement as tutor in the family of the Duke of Marlborough, which paved the way for his subsequent advancement. In remembrance of this act of friendship, the archbishop in 1804 collated the doctor's grandson to the valuable vicarage of Bremhill in Wiltshire, in his gift as an option *pro hac vice*.

Mr. Bowles was in the same year collated by Bishop Douglas to the prebend of Stratford, in the cathedral church of Salisbury; which prebend he exchanged in the following year for that called the Major pars Altaris. In 1828 he was elected a canon-residentary by the dean and canons, with whom that preferment is elective. We have only to mention one other item of his professional history. In 1818 we find him styling himself Chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince Regent.

Bremhill was Mr. Bowles's constant residence for nearly a quarter of a century. After his election as Canon, he was necessarily resident at Salisbury for a portion of the year; and latterly, since the decline of his mental faculties, he has been wholly resident there.

In 1797 he married Magdalen, daughter of the Rev. Charles Wake, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, and granddaughter of Archbishop Wake. She died some years before him, having had no children.

We now proceed to mention Mr. Bowles's other poems (which were originally published in 4to, and then added, from time to time, to the small edition of his collected works): they were, in 1798, “Combe Ellen,” and “St. Michael's Mount;” in 1799, “The Battle of the Nile;” in 1801, “The Sorrows of Switzerland;” in 1803, “The Picture, Verses suggested by a magnificent Landscape of Rubens,” (8vo.); in 1805, “The Spirit of Discovery, or, Conquest of Ocean,” 8vo.; in 1806, “Bowden Hill, the Banks of the Wye, Cadland, Southampton River,” (printed at Southampton in 8 pages 4to.); in 1815, “The Missionary of the Andes;” in 1822, “The Grave of the Last Saxon;” in 1823, “Ellen Gray, or, the Dead Maiden's Curse,” (published under the assumed name of “the late Dr. Archibald Macleod”); in 1828, “Days Departed, or, Banwell Hill, a Lay of the Severn Sea;” in 1832, “St. John in Patmos, or

The Last Apostle ;" to the second edition of which, in 1833, were added a revised selection of some of the minor poems of his early youth. His last poetical compositions were contained in a volume entitled "Scenes and Shadows of Days departed, a Narrative; accompanied with Poems of Youth, and some other Poems of Melancholy and Fancy, in the journey of life from Youth to Age," 1837. This was reviewed in our vol. VIII. p. 611; as the "Narrative," which appeared first, interspersed with a few verses only in 1835, had been in vol. v. p. 180. He also printed several editions of a pleasing little volume of simple poetry, entitled, "The Village Verse-Book," written to excite in the youthful mind the first feelings of religion and humanity, from familiar rural objects.

We are furnished with the following estimate of Mr. Bowles as a poet in the address delivered by Mr. Hallam at the recent anniversary of the Royal Society of Literature:—"The Sonnets of Bowles may be reckoned among the first-fruits of a new era in poetry. They came in an age when a common-place facility in rhyming on the one hand, and an almost nonsensical affectation in a new school on the other, had lowered the standard so much, that critical judges spoke of English poetry as of something nearly extinct, and disdained to read what they were sure to disapprove. In these Sonnets there was observed a grace of expression, a musical versification, and especially an air of melancholy tenderness, so congenial to the poetical temperament, which still, after sixty years of a more propitious period than that which immediately preceded their publication, preserves for their author a highly respectable position among our poets. The subsequent poems of Mr. Bowles did not belie the promise of his youth. They are indeed unequal; many passages, no doubt, are feeble, and some are affected; but there are characteristics of his poetry which render it dear to the young and susceptible,—not those characteristics only which have been just mentioned, but a sympathy with external nature, a quickness in perceiving, and a felicity in describing, what most charms the eye and the ear; his continual residence in the country assisting him in the one, his ardent love of music in the other."

It may also be gratifying to Mr. Bowles's friends to peruse at the present time the following more enthusiastic eulogy, from the pen of Professor Wilson, which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine for Sept. 1831:—"Breathes not the man with a more poetic temperament than Bowles. No wonder that 'his eyes love all they

look on,' for they possess the sacred gift of beautifying creation by shedding over it the charm of melancholy. 'Pleasant but mournful to the soul is the memory of joys that are past,' is the text we should choose were we about to preach on his genius. No vain repinings does his spirit ever breathe over the still-receding past. But time-sanctified are all the shows that arise before his pensive imagination; and the common light of day, once gone, in his poetry seems to shine as if it had all been dying sunset or moonlight, or the new-born dawn. His human sensibilities are so fine as to be of themselves poetical; and his poetical aspirations so delicate as to be always human. Hence his Sonnets have been dear to poets—having in them 'more than meets the ear'—spiritual breathings that hang around the words like light around fair flowers; and hence, too, have they been beloved by all natural hearts, who having not 'the faculty divine,' have yet the 'vision'—that is, the power of seeing and of hearing the sights and the sounds which genius alone can awaken, bringing them from afar out of the dust and dimness of evanishment."

In 1807 Mr. Bowles edited "The Works of Alexander Pope, in Verse and Prose," in 10 vols. 8vo. a task for which we find he received 300*l.* (Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual). Some of the statements and opinions advanced in the introductory memoir and critical dissertation, with respect to the true sources of poetry, were vehemently disputed. Mr. Campbell began the contest on behalf of Pope, Lord Byron also took the same view, as did a writer in the Quarterly Review. Mr. Bowles vigorously replied to all his opponents, and the warfare was continued perhaps as long as any previous literary controversy, not even concluding with Mr. Bowles's "Final Appeal to the Literary Public relative to Pope," called forth by Mr. Roscoe's edition of the Poet in 1825; but which was followed by "Lessons in Criticism to William Roscoe, &c. F.R.S. in answer to his Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles on the Character and Poetry of Pope," which we believe was really the last of the controversy, in the year 1826.

This seems to have given Mr. Bowles a taste for controversial writing, and his weapons were pungent enough; indeed, it was wonderful what severe things so benevolent and simple-minded a man would utter. He defended the place of his education from the attacks of Mr. Brougham in his "Vindiciæ Wykehamiciæ," 1818; and addressed Two Letters to the same personage, when Lord Chancellor, "On the Position and Incomes of the Cathedral Clergy." He defended the conduct of Cathedral

Choirs in a Letter addressed to Lord Mountcashell. He also wrote a Letter to Sir James Mackintosh, on the Increase of Crimes; and he had a sharp contest with the Rev. Edward Duke, F.S.A. in the pages of this Magazine on the primæval antiquities of Wiltshire.

Having promised to contribute to Sir R. C. Hoare's splendid History of Wiltshire a topographical sketch of the parish in which he resided, but finding his materials too copious for such a purpose, (—indeed, Sir Richard never extended his labours into the district of North Wiltshire,) Mr. Bowles produced in 1828 a very pleasing volume, entitled, "The Parochial History of Bremhill; containing a particular account, from authentic and unpublished documents, of the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley in that parish, with observations and reflections on the origin and establishment of Parochial Clergy, and other circumstances of general parochial interest, including Illustrations of the origin and designation of the stupendous monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood, Avebury, Silbury, and Wansdike." 8vo. The "Illustrations," &c. had been printed at Calne in the previous year in a pamphlet of 86 pages. Having thus embarked on the field of antiquities, he pursued his inquiries in "Hermes Britannicus; or, a Dissertation on the Celtic deity Teutates, the Mercury of Cæsar, in further proof and corroboration of the origin and designation of the great temple at Avebury in Wiltshire." These lucubrations, as may be supposed, were more ingenious than well-founded; for his poetical temperament naturally led him to adopt with eagerness many plausible but improbable hypotheses, not only in his archæological researches, but also in his literary biographies.

It was shortly after the completion of the History of Bremhill that Mr. Bowles embarked on his "Life of Thomas Ken, D.D. deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells, seen in connection with the spirit of the times, political and religious, particularly by those great events the Restoration of 1660 and Revolution of 1688, including the period of Fanatical Puritanism from 1640 to the Death of Cromwell." The first volume was published in 1830, and the second in 1831, the former "including some Account of the fortunes of Morley, Bishop of Winchester, his first patron, and the friend of Isaak Walton, brother-in-law of Bishop Ken." The first volume was dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the second to Dr. Herbert Hawes, Prebendary of Salisbury, both the author's schoolfellows at Winchester.

In 1835 appeared Mr. Bowles's "An-

nals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey, in the county of Wilts; with Memorials of the Foundress Ela Countess of Salisbury and of the Earls of Salisbury of the houses of Salisbury and Longespe;" in the arrangement and historical details of which he was assisted by Mr. John Gough Nichols, whose name, by Mr. Bowles's desire, was added to his own on the title-page. This work comprises the history of the early Earls of Salisbury, since detailed by Mr. Nichols in a revised memoir presented to the Archæological Institute.

It remains for us to enumerate the publications issued by Mr. Bowles in the exercise of his professional duties. They were as follow:—

A Discourse delivered to the Military Association for the town and district of Shaftesbury. 1790. 4to.

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy. 1804. 4to.

Ten Plain Parochial Sermons. 1814. 8vo.

The Plain Bible and the Protestant Church in England, with Reflections on some important subjects of existing Religious Controversy. 1818. 8vo.

A Voice from St. Peter's and St. Paul's, being a few plain words addressed to both Houses of Parliament, on some late accusations against the Church Establishment, particularly those contained in Number LXXV. of the Edinburgh Review. 1823. 8vo.

Paulus Parochialis; or a plain and practical view of the object, arrangements, and connection of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in a series of Sermons adapted to country congregations. 1826. 8vo.

Further Observations on the last Report of the Church Commissioners. 1837.

St. Paul at Athens; Discourses on the Cartoons of Raphael, Salisbury, 1838. 8vo. Reviewed in our vol. ix. p. 165.

Pudens and Claudia of St. Paul. On the earliest introduction of the Christian Faith to these Islands through Claudia, certainly a British lady, supposed daughter of Caractacus; intended to be added to the Sermon on St. Paul at Athens, as an historical note to "Sermons on the Cartoons." 1838. (Reviewed in vol. xii. p. 279.)

A final Defence of the Rights of Patronage in Deans and Chapters. 1839. (Reviewed in vol. xi. p. 170.)

Whilst resident at Bremhill, Mr. Bowles, was unremitting in his professional duties, zealous in the education of the poor, and manifested, in every respect, an exemplary, though happily by no means a rare, instance of the union of all Christian graces with the polish of taste and the amenities of literature. He took a warm

interest in the welfare of the rural population, not only in his own parish, but in the surrounding neighbourhood; and on more than one occasion he exerted his influence as a county magistrate in cases which appeared to his benevolent heart especially to demand the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. Having in 184—resigned the living of Bremhill, he passed the remnant of his days in perfect retirement at Salisbury, where, through the increasing feebleness of his bodily and mental faculties, he became almost lost to the society of his friends, which he had previously cultivated with great warmth and cordial hospitality.

There are two or three engraved portraits of Mr. Bowles. One, by Mullar, engraved by Thomson, was published in the *New Monthly Magazine* for Nov. 1820. A full-length sketch of him appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* about fifteen years ago.

MR. JOSIAH FRENCH.

March 30. At Windsor, aged 53, Mr. Josiah French, one of the Lay Vicars of the Royal Chapel of St. George.

This amiable and much esteemed person was a native of Norwich, where his parents were Dissenters, in a humble condition of life. At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, he was apprenticed to the trade of a stocking-weaver in that city, and those who knew the energy of his character in after life, will smile at the expression of his disgust (on the last day of his apprenticeship) at that monotonous and wearisome occupation. "There," said he to his father, "I have served my time faithfully, and I will never touch a stocking again as long as I live, except to put it on or take it off." Mr. French kept his word, and, having during his boyhood acquired a partial knowledge of music, and become rather noted for his voice as a treble, but which had broken, and as frequently happens changed to a fine mellow bass, he applied himself to the very arduous task of qualifying for a professional singer, and was so far successful as to gain considerable reputation in that capacity. He was well known about the year 1820, at all the musical meetings in the county of Norfolk, and had gained at that time the esteem of many distinguished members of the profession.

It would no doubt be a most disheartening prospect for a young man in the outset of his journey through life, if nothing more than the rough road which lies before him were exposed to his view; but it is one of the bountiful provisions of the Almighty, that the difficulties he has to encounter are rarely seen beforehand, and,

if he deserves it, there is generally placed on the road-side some kind and gentle spirit ready and willing to help him over the roughest places. Mr. French had scarcely set out on his journey when he was met by one of these in the person of Mr. Palgrave, then the Chief Commissioner of the Customs of Great Yarmouth, who, among other acts of kindness, procured for him a situation in the Customs there. The patronage of this gentleman was of the most essential service to Mr. French; and, as he never forgot a kindness, nor lost the opportunity of profiting by it, he always spoke of him as of one who had enabled him to strike out a path which led to honourable employment, ease, and comfort; and also gave him the opportunity of indulging in a taste which he had already acquired, of collecting works of art and articles of vertu. He also about this time became acquainted with Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, and many gentlemen of distinction in that neighbourhood, as well as Mr. Wilkin, of Cossey House, and others, who continued their friendship with him until his death.

In the year 1821, a vacancy having occurred in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Mr. French was advised by his friend Mr. John Hobbs, now of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to become a candidate for the vacant place. He did so, was elected a lay clerk and master of the choristers' school in the month of October of that year, and held those appointments at his death. He was also lay clerk at Eton College. On his arrival at Windsor he brought a small collection of pictures with him, which he continued to increase, and he had two hundred and ninety-five pictures in his possession when he died. In the landscapes of the East Anglian painters Crome and Stark, and in those of his intimate friend, Mr. Bristow, of Windsor, his collection was especially rich.

About ten years ago Mr. French became a collector of autographs, a pursuit which originated in the possession of a copy of Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, in which he inserted the first letters he acquired. This pursuit became the ruling passion of his life, and there is scarcely a person living of any eminence in the present day, or of any note in the last century, whose portrait has been published, but it will be found, with two autograph letters, in Mr. French's collection, accompanied by a short biographical notice in his own handwriting.

Several of the most rare and remarkable autographs of his collection have been published in fac-simile by Messrs. Nether-

clift the lithographers; for Mr. French freely imparted his treasures, and the pages of our Magazine have been indebted to the same stores, to which, indeed, his untimely loss has frustrated our intention of resorting more frequently.

As an instance of the ardour and perseverance of his pursuit, it may be mentioned that one of his volumes consists of the letters and portraits of eminent natives of the United States of America: and it may be safely conjectured that if he had lived till the spread of knowledge reaches Central Africa he would have been a strong advocate for teaching all the chiefs to write, in order to secure their autographs, as it is a notorious fact that when a friend of his left this country for New Zealand, a few years back, he asked him as a most particular favour to procure for him, if possible, the autograph of the celebrated chief Hecca. This is by no means an overdrawn statement of poor French's passion for this pursuit, and sometimes his fancy appeared to border on the ridiculous in this respect, particularly in the following instance:—About a year back he took it into his head that an autograph letter of Calcraft's, an official at the Old Bailey, would be a curious document, and within a few days he produced one, assuring the governor of a certain gaol that, as the writer "did not like to disappoint *any one*," he might be certainly expected to arrive there in time. In short, if Mr. French made up his mind to have an autograph of any particular person, however coy that person might be of his handwriting, he was sure to obtain it. One morning he was met on the Castle Hill full of spirits. "Well," said he, "I have got it." "What have you got?" was inquired. "The King's autograph, to be sure," was the reply. It was the autograph of the King of Prussia, who at that moment had not been in Windsor Castle an hour, and how the autograph was obtained no one ever knew.

Mr. French resided in one of the small houses in Sheet Street, Windsor, known as York Place, and no one but himself would have ever thought of making such a house a depository for pictures. The best room in it was little more than twelve feet square; yet here were tastefully hung at least one hundred small cabinet pictures; on each side of the fireplace was arranged an excellent collection of books on works of art; in every nook and corner of the room were placed some rare and curious specimen of old China or other article of vertu. It was here he occasionally received his friends in small parties with that pure and hearty welcome which will long live in their remembrance;

and this imperfect description of his room will awaken a strong feeling of sorrow in many hearts that the place which for nearly thirty years has been the point where not only his more immediate friends, but others from distant places, were wont to meet in sweet converse, enjoying the merry laugh, and discussing the merits of some new picture, rare print, or piece of old crackled china, is gone, and its owner will be no more seen. No doubt there were many rough points in poor French's character, but no one deemed it worth while to chisel them off. Indeed most of his friends thought they materially assisted in giving strength to the genuine feelings of his heart. A great point, however, in his character was this; although his income scarcely ever exceeded one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, he was never known to be either in debt or difficulties; but, as his stock of pictures was continually changing, which made them the more interesting, it may be fairly presumed that he had acquired the art of profiting by the changes he made, and although he was now and then most unmercifully quizzed for picking up a doubtful autograph, we believe it would be a very difficult matter to find any dealer in works of art who ever got the better of him; and yet there was something so sterling about his character that they all esteemed him, and their collections were always open to his inspection, and every opportunity was afforded him of possessing the articles he happened to be in search of; and so in this way he became very extensively acquainted with men of refined taste and learning, and respected by all classes. But the most estimable feature in his character yet remains to be told. It was his zealous and punctual observance of his official duties, both in the choir and in the school. The levity and indifference which too often characterises men of his profession found no countenance with him. He was as conscientious in the performance of all his public duty, as he was industrious and persevering in the accomplishment of his private schemes of profit or amusement. Above all, he was the kind and affectionate guide and protector of the boys who were placed under his charge, and their deep and unaffected lamentations at his death and on the day of his funeral were the best testimonies to his virtues as a man. He will be long remembered by a large circle of more intimate friends as one who has shewn in his own person that, however humble the origin or limited the means, a life of strict integrity and active benevolence is sure to achieve success and to command respect. Mr. French died

very suddenly of disease of the heart, but the disease had given some warnings for a few months before. As soon as his death was known, the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, who was himself absent from illness, expressed his anxious wish that every respect should be paid to his memory. His body was buried in the Cemetery of St. George's Chapel on the 9th of April. His funeral was attended by the canons, minor canons, his brethren of the choir, choristers, &c. and a great number of private friends, among whom were many eminent members of his own profession, and gentlemen connected with the fine arts, &c.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 18. At Armagh, the Rev. *Charles Richard Elrington*, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity (1829) in Trinity college, Dublin, and Rector of the union of Armagh.

March 19. At Cotta, Ceylon, the Rev. *John Fearby Haslam*, late of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836.

March 24. At the rectory, Colkirk, Norfolk, the Rev. *Thomas Tatham*, M.A. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, and was Curate at Colkirk to the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D. Master of St. John's college.

At East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. *Charles Hyde Wollaston*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was the fifth son of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, LL.B. F.R.S. Rector of Chislehurst, Kent, and of Dereham, and Precentor of St. David's, by Althea, fifth daughter of John Hyde, esq.; and was younger brother to the late Wm. Hyde Wollaston, M.D. F.R.S. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; and was presented to the vicarage of East Dereham by his father (the Rector) in 1806. He married Sarah-Willett, daughter of William Ottley, esq. of St. Kitts, and had issue one son, the Rev. William Charles Wollaston, M.A. now Rector of East Dereham, who married in 1817 Charlotte-Jane, dau. of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, Vicar of Leeds, and has issue.

April 8. At Braich-y-bylyn, near Aberdovey, aged 60, the Rev. *Richard Jones*.

April 9. At Paris, the Rev. *Willoughby Crewe*, Rector of Astbury, Cheshire, and of Mucklestone, Shropshire. He was the third son of Major-Gen. Richard Crewe, (younger brother of John Crewe first Lord Crewe, of the creation of 1806,) by Milborough, daughter of Samuel Allpress, esq. He was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, B.C.L. and was presented to Astbury by Lord Crewe in 1836, and to Mucklestone

in the same year. He married in 1816 Catharine, daughter of J. Harvey, esq.

April 16. At Cardiff, aged 32, the Rev. *Edward David*, B.C.L. of St. Mary hall, Oxford.

April 17. At Lower Swell, Glouc. aged 47, the Rev. *John Perkins*, Vicar of that parish (1833), and Lecturer of Carfax, Oxford. He was of Christ church, M.A. 183—.

April 19. Aged 67, the Rev. *William Carwithen*, D.D. Rector of Stoke Climsland, Devonshire, and Chaplain to Earl Portescue. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M.A. 1811; and was presented to his living (which is in the gift of the Prince of Wales) in 1840. Dr. Carwithen was Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Devon of the Masonic body; having been initiated into St. George's Lodge at Exeter, Jan. 6, 1820; elected Provincial Grand Chaplain on the 18th March following; and Deputy to the present Earl Portescue, the Provincial Grand Master, April 23, 1830. In addition to repeated minor testimonials of respect, his whole-length portrait (wearing the jewel of the Royal Arch degree), painted by Mogford, was, in 1833, placed in the lodge-room of St. George's Lodge; and in 1841 four silver dishes and covers were presented to him by the Province at large. He was indefatigable in his advocacy of all the objects of Masonic charity.

At Rothwell, Northamptonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Sanders*, Vicar of Stanford in the Vale, Berks, to which he was presented in 1834 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

April 21. Aged 28, the Rev. *Arthur Evans*, M.A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, Curate of Carlton, Leicestershire; eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Market Bosworth.

April 22. In Grosvenor street, London, the Rev. Lord *Frederick Beauclerk*, Vicar of St. Michael's, St. Alban's, and of Redbourn, Herts, great-uncle to the Duke of St. Alban's. He was the fourth and youngest son of Aubrey the 5th Duke, by Lady Catharine Ponsonby, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1792, D.D. 1824, and was presented to both his churches in 1827. He married, in 1813, Charlotte, natural daughter of Charles 12th Lord Dillon, and has left issue two sons and two daughters, the younger married to Major Edward Gage. Lord Frederick was one of the most celebrated cricketers of his day, and a great patron of the game.

At Torquay, aged 59, the Rev. *Charles Fletcher*, Vicar of Cauntton, Notts. (1838), and late Master of Southwell school.

April 23. At Theberton-hall, Suffolk, aged 52, the Rev. *Charles Montague Doughty*. He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Clarke Doughty, Rector of Martlesham, and Vicar of Hoxne, in the same county. He was born in 1798 at Hoxne, and educated at Caius coll. Camb. where he took the degree of A.B. in 1822. He married 29th Jan. 1840, Frederica, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Rector of Dennington, in Suffolk, by whom, who died 1st Sept. 1843, he had two sons, now surviving. Mr. Doughty never held any preferment.

April 25. The Rev. *Joseph Leeson*, M.A. Vicar of Fishlake, Yorkshire, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Durham in 1846.

The Rev. *Mathew Calley Morton*, M.A. Warden of the college of St. Columba, in Ireland. He was of Exeter college, Oxford.

April 26. At Tavistock, the Rev. *Henry Colson*, Head Master of the grammar school, and Curate of Sampford Spiney. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1842. He has left a widow and three children.

At Silkstone, Yorkshire, aged 56, the Rev. *George Millett*, Vicar of that place, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ripon. He entered the university of Cambridge as a member of Trinity college, and graduated B.A. 1814, was elected a Fellow of Christ's college, proceeded M.A. 1817, and was presented to Silkstone in 1845.

April 27. At East Carlton, Norf. aged 82, the Rev. *Robt. Bransby Francis*, Rector of that place. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794, and was presented to his living by the corporation of Norwich in 1812.

April 28. At Felton, Northumberland, aged 54, the Rev. *James Allgood*, M.A. Vicar of that parish and Rector of Ingram. He was the younger son of James Allgood, esq. LL.D. of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, by Martha, daughter of Christopher Reed, esq. of Chipchase Castle. He was presented to Felton by the Lord Chancellor in 1827; and to Ingram in 1829 by his brother R. L. Allgood, esq. At a public dinner, in March 1840, his parishioners at Felton presented him with a silver candelabrum, as a testimonial of their regard for his amiable disposition and his many acts of generosity and unostentatious charity during the thirteen years he had then resided amongst them as Vicar.

April 30. At Kensington, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Penny*, M.A. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1807. He

married in 1808 Sarah, only child of John Harwood, esq. of Chiswick, by his first wife Sarah, daughter and coheirress of John Spateman, esq. of Yoxall, co. Stafford; and has left issue an only surviving child, the Rev. Henry Harwood Penny, who married Miss Forsyth of Cheltenham.

May 1. At Doune, Perthshire, aged 63, the Rev. *George Cupples*.

Aged 50, the Rev. *Robert Wood Kyle*, B.A. Incumbent of Trinity church, Guernsey (1847).

May 3. At Hastings, the Rev. *Edmund Gooch*, M.A. Curate of Henley-on-Thames. He was the youngest son of the late Robert Gooch, M.D. and a member of Christ church, Oxford.

May 5. At Rhys-y-bill, near Ruthin, aged 86, the Rev. *R. Owen*, M.A.

May 6. Aged 38, the Rev. *Henry James Ffarington Coxe*, M.A. late Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He was the youngest son of Leonard Streete Coxe, esq.

May 7. At Wargrave, Berks, the Rev. *James Hitchings*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 18 . . and was presented to Wargrave in 1826 by Lord Braybrooke. He published "The Household of Christ," a sermon preached at St. Giles's, Reading, in aid of the National School, 1832.

May 8. At Friern Barnet, aged 55, the Rev. *George Hodgson Thompson*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1846.

May 12. At Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *Hamilton Stuart*, of Rockfort, co. Donegal.

May 13. At the residence of his brother, John Dent, esq. Worcester, the Rev. *Benjamin Dent*, Rector of Winford, Somersetshire. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1809, and was its senior Fellow and Vice Provost at the time when he was presented by the society to the rectory of Winsford in 1838. He had previously been for 27 years Curate of St. John's church in Worcester, and on his removal the parishioners presented him with a silver salver weighing 178 ounces.

At Bristol, aged 63, the Rev. *John Jenkin*, Curate of Temple, Bristol.

May 17. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. *Isaac R. France*, Perp. Curate of old St. George, Staleybridge, otherwise called Cocker-hill-chapel (1822). He died suddenly in the church of Ashton-under-Lyne, of apoplexy, brought on by excitement from attending the Archdeacon's court to conduct a dispute respecting the appointment of his chapelwarden.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 11. At Park-road, Stockwell, Charles James Wood, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, eldest surviving son of the late William Wood, esq. of Clapham.

March 17. In her 85th year, the Right Hon. Anna Maria Countess of Scarborough. She was the daughter of Julian Herring, esq.; was married in 1785 to John 7th Earl of Scarborough, and left his widow in 1835, having had issue the present Earl, two other sons (now deceased), and three daughters.

March 23. Colonel Alexander Campbell, K.H. and C.B. who had very recently arrived in England from India. He entered the army as a cornet in the year 1806. At the memorable battle of Sobraon, on the 10th Feb. 1846, he commanded the 2d cavalry brigade. In 1846 he received the brevet rank of Colonel.

March 28. In Cadogan-place, aged 4 months, Frederick-Conwy, third son of Charles Morgan, esq.

April 1. In Pall Mall, Emily, wife of Mr. Richard Kershaw, eldest daughter of the late James Thurtell, esq. of Loddonhall, Norfolk.

April 6. At the residence of Dr. Young, Clapham-common, Richard-Howard, eldest son of the late William Burgess, M.D. Clonmel.

April 9. Aged 35, Caroline-Anne, wife of Joseph Russell, esq. and third dau. of William Stockley, esq. Royal Art.

At Moss Alley, Bankside, aged 82, Miss Mary Carpenter. She used to be the sport of the populace, from the grotesque style in which she dressed, generally wearing her petticoats no lower than her knees, and having her milk-white stockings curiously tied up with red garters. For some time past, however, she had confined herself in her house, the windows of which she had bricked up, and would not allow any one to enter it. She set herself on fire while cooking her supper, and was burnt almost to a cinder. She was the owner of several houses in the neighbourhood.

April 10. At Shoot-up-hill, Kilburn, aged 75, John Froggatt, esq.

April 11. Richard Browne Fuller Passley, esq. late Capt. in the 82d Regt. and formerly in the 60th Rifles.

April 12. In Curzon-st. Laura, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Craufurd, Gren.-Guards.

At Putney, aged 73, Mary, relict of Wm. Soulsby, esq.

At Kent-terr. Regent's-park, Laura, the eldest surviving dau. of the late William Baldwin, esq. of Stede-hill, Kent.

April 13. At Brompton, aged 81, Margaret, relict of William Wood, esq. of Oakley Lodge, Fulham.

In Dorset-sq. William Edward Phillips, esq. late Gov. of Prince of Wales Island.

In the Clapham-rd. aged 38, Richard Oswald, esq. late of Hong Kong.

At Peckham, aged 85, the relict of Geo. Wilkinson Meriton, esq.

At Tryon House, Sloane-st. aged 52, Portia Galindo.

April 14. At the British Museum, aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

In Gower-st. aged 53, James Booth, esq. Boston, U.S.A.

April 15. In Eaton-pl. aged 5, John-Willoughby-Michael Viscount Cole, elder son of the Earl of Enniskillen.

In Devonshire-pl. aged 84, Robert Rankin, esq.

Aged 71, Mary, widow of Anthony Soulbey, esq. of Crouch-end.

April 16. At Mile-end, aged 97, Miss Susan Sheppard.

At Holloway, Betty, widow of William Lovell, esq. of Kensington, formerly of Basinghall-st.

April 17. In Camden Town, aged 43, Robert Neil, esq.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 12, Caroline Lawrence, niece of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence.

Aged 59, Mary-Anne, wife of J. E. Saunders, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

April 19. At Poplar, aged 22, Caroline, second surviving dau. of Capt. G. A. Bond, late of H.E.I.C. Service, and of the East India Docks.

Aged 34, Edward Ramsden, esq. of Whitechapel-road.

In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 86, Samuel Nettleship, esq.

At Peckham, aged 65, Lieut. William Rule, R.N. He entered the navy in 1803, served eleven years on full pay, and was made Lieutenant in 1815, since which time he has not been employed. He was present at the attack of Buenos Ayres in 1807, and the reduction of St. Domingo in 1809. He married in 1817, Anne, dau. of the late George Hawkins, esq. of the Custom House, and had issue an only daughter.

At South Lambeth, aged 81, Richard Brook, esq. of the Poultry, Deputy of the Ward of Cheap, and senior member of the corporation of the city of London.

April 20. At Vauxhall, aged 82, Joshua Mauger Brooke, esq. a native of Poole, formerly of the Treasury.

In Gloucester-pl. aged 72, Thomas Wiglesworth, esq. of Gray's-inn, and Townhead, Slaidburn, Yorkshire.

Aged 49, John Denne Smith, esq. of

the Gen. Register Office, Somerset House.

Aged 33, Henry Oliver Savery, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and of Greenwich.

At Mivart's Hotel, aged 22, the Most Noble Charlotte-Augusta Duchess of Marlborough. She was the 5th dau. of Henry-Jeffrey 4th Viscount Ashbrook, by his second wife Emily-Theophila, dau. of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. She was married in 1846; and has left issue a son and a daughter. She died in consequence of a sudden alarm about five weeks after her confinement of a still-born infant. Her body was interred at Blenheim, attended by the Marquess of Blandford, Lord Churchill, Lord Alan Churchill, the Hon. Major Spencer, the Rev. J. S. Smythe, Mr. W. Beckett, and Mr. S. Dickens.

April 22. Aged 39, Theresa-Maria, wife of F. N. Appleyard, esq.

April 23. In Jermyn-st. aged 85, Robert Wright, esq.

April 24. In Tylney-st. aged 26, Lady Sarah Finch, dau. of the Earl of Aylesford.

Priscilla, wife of T. Brett, M.D. formerly of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, and Kettering, Northamptonshire, and dau. of R. Peele, esq. of the former place.

April 25. In Camden-road-villas, aged 72, Richard Tullet, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 76, Charles Nairne, esq. for many years a Member of the Stock Exchange, and of the Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company.

April 26. In Kentish Town, James Frolich, esq. his Danish Majesty's Consul General at Gibraltar.

Samuel Platt, jun. esq. of Royal-crescent, Notting-hill.

In North-bank, St. John's-wood, aged 55, Mr. James Edkins, late Ordnance Storekeeper at Demerara.

At Kennington, Mrs. Affra Pettman.

Aged 17, Mary, youngest dau. of Allen Blizard, esq. of Half-Moon-street.

April 27. At Devonshire-pl. House, aged 39, Jacqueline-Elizabeth, wife of Alex. Trotter, esq. and dau. of the late William Otter, D.D. Bishop of Chichester.

At Clapham-common, aged 76, Hannah, relict of Henry Dickson, esq.

Aged 26, the Hon. John Russell Morris Byng, Lieutenant of H. M. S. Ocean, fourth brother of Viscount Torrington. He entered the service 1837, shared in the operations on the coast of Syria 1840, and received his commission 1845; since which time he has been employed in the Retribution steam-frigate, and Vengeance 74.

April 28. At Stoke Newington, aged 77, Richard Eales, esq. of Liskeard, Cornwall, and late of the Custom House.

April 29. Aged 72, Elizabeth-Raper, wife of George Frere, esq. of Bedford-sq.

In Upper Fitzroy-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged

87, Samuel M'Morris, esq. surgeon, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Lately. At Camberwell, aged 73, Robert Huish, esq. second son of the late Mark Huish, esq. of Nottingham.

May 3. Aged 62, William Gill Paxton, esq. of Buckingham-st. Strand, some time of Henbury House, Dorsetshire, High Sheriff for the county 1828, and formerly M.P. for Plympton, Devon; only surviving issue of Archibald Paxton, esq. of Watford-place, Herts, and Harriet, dau. of William Gill, esq. of Wyrardisbury House, Bucks.

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Pilcher, Queen's-rd. Regent's-park, aged 56, George Finnis, esq. Mayor of Hythe.

May 4. At Gower-st. aged 53, J. S. Aldersey, esq.

In Surrey-sq. aged 29, Edward Christy, esq. of Faringdon, fourth son of John Christy, esq. of Apuldfeld-court, Cudham, Kent.

In Bolton-pl. John Roberts, esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple.

At the Addison-road, Kensington, aged 68, Hannah, wife of James Silver, esq.

Frances-Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas N. Hamilton, curate of Allhallowes Barking, and late chaplain on the Bengal Est.

May 5. In Fenchurch-st. aged 97, William Vaughan, esq. F.R.S.

Mrs. R. C. G. Cooke, wife of the second son of Brigade Major Cooke, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Kensington, aged 64, Mary-Ann, widow of Robert Frost, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

May 6. In Southampton-row, Miss Elizabeth-Mary Rennalls, sister of William R. Rennalls, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Pimlico, aged 81, Robert Moore, esq. late of Guernsey.

In Euston-sq. aged 74, Gwalter B. Lonsdale, esq.

May 7. In Fulham-place, Maida-hill West, aged 72, Deborah, widow of John Howlett, esq. of Bowthorpe Hall, Norfolk.

May 9. At Mercers' Hall, aged 34, Willelmina-Maria, wife of Henry Eugene Barnes, esq. and youngest dau. of the late George Darby, esq. of Leghorn.

At King's-parade, Chelsea, aged 78, William Feltham, esq.

May 10. In Highbury-pl. Edward Dunn, esq.

May 11. In Wimpole-st. aged 63, Thomas Hodgkinson, esq.

May 12. William Jesser Sturch, esq. Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park.

Aged 71, William M'Niece, esq. formerly of Tonbridge-place, New-road, and late from Sydney.

May 13. In Cornwall-terr. Mary, wife of Henry Mackenzie, esq.

In Piccadilly, Algernon, only son of James Houghton Langston, esq. and nephew to the earl of Ducie.

Suddenly, aged 68, John Mountford, esq. surgeon, of Gloucester-st. Queen-sq.

May 14. By throwing himself from the top of the Duke of York's column, Henri Stephan. He was a performer on the horn in the band of the Italian opera.

In Portland-pl. Islington, Mary, wife of Alexander Wilson, esq.

BEDS.—*April 4.* Aged 45, Miss Ann Sutton, of Muggerhanger. She committed suicide in bed by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been of a low nervous temperament, which had increased upon her since the death of her father and sister.

April 11. At Harrold, aged 85, Joseph Pain, esq. many years surgeon at that place.

BERKS.—*April 7.* At Twyford, aged 54, William, youngest son of the late William Hubbard, esq. of Crockerton, Wilts.

April 15. Lieut. John Allen, one of the Military Knights of Windsor. This veteran officer entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Royals, and afterwards served in the 84th Foot in the Peninsula.

At Maidenhead, aged 84, Wm. Stephens, esq.

May 7. Aged 18, Harriett-Lavinia, eldest dau. of the late J. W. Burrows, esq. of the Elms, Cookham.

May 8. At Reading, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Greening Martin, esq. of East Moulsey, Surrey.

May 13. At Maidenhead, Isabella-Maule, youngest dau. of the late Charles Hunter, esq. of Blackneck, N.B.

BUCKS.—*April 23.* At Iver, aged 81, Thomas Lee, esq. late of Uxbridge.

April 29. At Beel House, near Amer-sham, aged 77, Samuel Higham, esq. Secretary and Comptroller Gen. of the National Debt Office.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan. 9.* At Cambridge, aged 72, Jane, widow of James Watson Roberts, M.D. Physician to the Forces.

Feb. 4. At Cambridge, aged 70, George Edmund Platt, esq. formerly of the 26th Foot, and late of Deane Park, Sussex. He was the last surviving brother of the late Captain John Platt, R.N. and Captain Chas. Platt, (50th Regiment), of Hatfield, Yorkshire. He served in the expedition to Hanover under Lord Cathcart, 1805-6; and subsequently in the campaign in Portugal and Spain in 1808-9, and fought at Corunna, for which he received the medal; also in the disastrous expedition to Walcheren under Lord Chatham, and was present at the siege of Flushing, &c. The Camerons suffered so severely from the effects of the "Walcheren fever," that out of a

battalion of 800 men who landed in Holland a mere remnant returned to England, viz. one major, one captain, and five subalterns (including deceased), and ninety-five rank and file.

April 29. Aged 21, William, youngest son of the Rev. C. Wedge, Rector of Burrough Green.

May 4. At Wisbeach, aged 62, James Usill, esq. one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieuts. for Cambridgeshire.

CHESHIRE.—*April 13.* Aged 60, at Woodhayes Hall, Major Wainman, late of the 14th Light Dragoons.

April 26. At Weaverham Vicarage, aged 5, Mary-Wilhelmina, eldest dau. and, *May 11,* aged 4, Emily-Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. C. Spencer Stanhope.

April 27. At Chester, aged 34, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Norris Williams, Rector of Llanddeiniolen.

May 6. Aged 78, Francis Philips, esq. of Bank Hall, near Stockport.

May 7. Aged 49, Olivia, wife of Edward Brooke, Esq. of Marsden House.

CORNWALL.—*March 30.* At Sennen, Robert Marsh Whatley, esq. of Holtje, Hartfield, Sussex.

April 7. At Cawsand, at an advanced age, Comm. Christopher William Betty, (1832) on the retired list of 1816. He acquired the rank of Lieutenant for his conduct at the capture of the *Hercule* 78 in 1798; and he was slightly wounded, when serving in the *Dreadnought* 98, in the battle of Trafalgar.

April 12. At St. Agnes, near Truro, aged 82, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence.

April 18. At Bodmin, Susan, widow of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, late Vicar of Llanlivery.

April 21. At Liskeard, of the small pox, aged 36, Edward Lyne, esq.

April 26. At Launceston, aged 21, Maria-Elizabeth-Hickes, youngest dau. of Major Milles, of Filleigh House, Devon.

Lately. At Penzance, Paymaster and Purser Thomas Brett (1809).

CUMBERLAND.—*April 20.* At Leathes, near Penrith, by falling over the bannister, while on a visit for the benefit of his health, John Thomas Orridge, esq. governor of Carlisle gaol, a situation which he had held 27 years, ever since the present prison was opened. Verdict—"Accidental death."

Lately. At Houghton House, in his 77th year, William Hodgson, esq. upwards of thirty years clerk of the peace, and latterly a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of that county.

DEVON.—*April 12.* At Newton Abbot, aged 38, John Millingen Coates, esq. late of St. John's-wood, Middlesex.

April 16. At Torquay, Henry Read, esq. late of Lima.

April 19. At Deer-park, near Honiton, Isabella-Mary, only surviving daughter of William M. Smythe, esq. and niece to the Earl of Wicklow.

April 21. At Bideford, aged 79, Joseph Hogg Baller, esq.

At Northcote House, Uffculme, aged 63, Grace, wife of Clement Venn, esq.

April 23. At Exeter, aged 88, Martha Escott, relict of Capt. Faddy, who was killed on board the Vanguard, at the battle of the Nile.

At Riverford, Staverton, the residence of his brother, aged 40, Charles Edwards, esq. solicitor, Totnes.

April 24. At Exeter, Jane-Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. William Oxenham, Vicar of Cornwood.

April 25. At Appledore, near Bideford, aged 104, Mrs. Bridget Kenney, grandmother of Mr. W. H. Morgan, accountant, of Bristol Hotwells.

At Bridgetown, Totnes, at an advanced age, Mrs. Tracey, relict of T. Tracey, esq.

April 30. At Reed House, Hatherleigh, aged 51, James Salmon Day, esq.

Lately. At Torquay, Miss Emma Fleming Agnew, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Agnew, H.E.I.C.S.

May 6. At Torquay, aged 45, Lord William Hervey, second son of the Marquess of Bristol. He was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy in Paris, Nov. 1843; and created a civil C.B. in 1848. He married, in 1844, Cecilia-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir T. F. Fremantle, and has left issue.

May 7. At Lympstone, aged 58, Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Williams, esq. of Sowton.

May 8. At Efford Manor, aged 27, Erving-Frederick, eldest son of Erving Clark, esq.

May 11. At Crediton, aged 36, Elizabeth, wife of Philip Francis, esq. of Moor.

May 14. At Holcomb, aged 73, Frances, widow of Richard Fuller, esq. of the Rookery, near Dorking, Surrey.

At Sidmouth, Mary-Long, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Dawson, of Hulton Gill and Marshfield, and Rector of Bolton-by-Bolland, Yorkshire.

At Exeter, aged 80, Mrs. Discombe, widow of John Discombe, esq. formerly of Heavitree, whom she survived upwards of 30 years.

DORSET.—*April 14.* Aged 76, Thomas Ensor, esq. of Sherborne.

April 20. At Weymouth, Henry Coles, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, only son of the late Rev. T. R. Coles, of Cannington, Somerset.

April 21. At Dorchester, aged 56,

William Shirley, esq. late Major 7th Hussars.

April 28. At Poole, aged 40, James Churchill, esq. solicitor, and late town-clerk of the borough.

May 4. At Chetnole, Mary, relict of John Perkins, esq. of Henley.

DURHAM.—*April 13.* At Bishop's Wearmouth, aged 81, Bernard Ogden, esq.

Essex.—*Jan. 13.* In her 68th year, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Hodges, esq. of Chelmsford.

April 3. At Barking, aged 83, William Glenney, esq.

April 14. Aged 83, John Mew, esq. of Apton Hall, Rochford.

April 22. At Donyland Lodge, near Colchester, aged 13, Charlotte-Henrietta, second dau. and *May 11*, aged 10, Mary-Ann-Thesiger, third dau. of the Rev. James John Holroyd, Rector of Abberton.

Lately. At the vicarage, Hornchurch, aged 54, Sarah-Arabella, widow of Major R. Hornby, Bengal Service, and sister of the Rev. D. G. Stacy, Vicar of Hornchurch.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 14.* At the Rectory, Upper Slaughter, aged 63, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Francis Edw. Witts.

April 17. At Twynning, near Tewkesbury, aged 71, Robert Howe, esq.

April 19. At Clifton, the residence of her father, William Mortimer, esq. Caroline, wife of Henry Dayrell, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Charles Newman, esq. for upwards of forty years a solicitor at Stroud.

April 21. At Clifton, aged 68, Elizabeth-Gideon, relict of R. Hartwell, esq.

April 24. At the Convent of St. Catharine of Sienna, Clifton, Lucy Spencer Ruscombe, third dau. of the late Joseph Ruscombe Poole, esq. of Bridgewater.

April 29. At Cheltenham, Sarah, wife of Thomas Clarke, esq. of the Medical Staff of the Army, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Napier, K.C.B.

May 5. At Blanchworth, Berkeley, aged 71, John Curnock, esq. formerly Capt. in the Gloucester volunteers.

May 8. At Brislington-house, aged 41, Janet-Sarah, the wife of Dr. Francis Fox.

HANTS.—*March 27.* At East Woodhay, Susan, wife of Capt. George Burslem, late 48th Regt. dau. of T. V. Vokes, esq. late Chief Magistrate of Police, Limerick.

March 30. At Millbrook, near Southampton, Belinda, relict of the Rev. John Henry Buxton, Vicar of Britford, Wilts.

April 5. At Southsea, near Portsmouth, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Wood, formerly of Tufton-st. Westminster, sister of the late Lady Bullen, of Southampton.

April 8. At Portsea, aged 32, Lieut. Edw. Cowell Mullen, 90th Foot.

April 12. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight,

aged 24, Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Miles, of Tollington-park, and Stationers'-hall-court, London.

April 15. Aged 73, Ann, relict of Wm. Taylor, esq. of Parkfield, Portsmouth.

April 16. At Southampton, Major Timothy Davies, late of the 34th Reg.

April 20. At Durham Lodge, Shirley, aged 62, Lieut. Thomas Drane, R.N. He was the son of Lieut. Robert Drane, R.N.; entered the Navy in 1800 on board the Captain 74; was present at the capture of the four French ships which escaped from Trafalgar; became acting Lieut. of the *Cæsar* 1806; was confirmed Lieut. 1809, and was present at the attack on Baltimore. He was on full-pay for 12 years, and was appointed to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital in 1842.

April 25. At Easton rectory, near Winchester, of scarlatina, aged 9, Henrietta-Sankey, second dau. and *May 8*, Aged 8, Isabella-Summer, third dau. of the Rev. R. D. Buttemer, Rector of Easton.

April 29. At Southampton, aged 72, Anne, relict of Richard Laishley, esq.

April 30. At Titchfield, aged 68, Charles Raynsford, esq. late of Rio Janeiro.

Lately. At Eversley, aged 92, Sarah, relict of Rich. Prescott, esq.

May 1. At the residence of her son near Lymington, aged 87, Anna, relict of R. H. Lewin, esq. of March, Isle of Ely.

At Forton, near Gosport, aged 56, Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Willis, Royal Marines.

May 2. At Wymering House, aged 71, John Martin, esq.

May 3. Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Child, Curate of Appleshaw.

May 5. At Chilbolton, aged 47, W. Spearing, esq. an eminent agriculturist, Pres. of the Winchester Farmers' Club.

May 7. At his brother's residence, Bishop's Stoke, aged 52, George Twynam, esq. solicitor, of Winchester.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Leachmoor, near Presteign, aged 75, Thomas Bodenham, esq.

HERTS.—*April 13.* Aged 73, William Gee, esq. of Bishop's Stortford.

KENT.—*March 30.* Drowned in the Royal Adelaide, on her passage from Cork to London, Anthony Le Ber, esq. and his family, consisting of his wife and six children, three sons and three daus. the eldest 16, and the youngest 3, leaving one dau.

April 7. Aged 16, Henry-Francis, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Tyler, of Linstead-lodge.

April 10. At Canterbury, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Henry Godfrey Faussett, esq. of Heppington.

April 13. At East Malling, aged 66, Martha Charles Syms, widow of Colonel Syms, of the 80th reg.

April 14. At Everlands, the seat of Sir R. Rycroft, Bart. aged 12, Edward Horatio, eldest son of H. L. Long, esq. and Lady Catharine Long.

April 15. At Northfleet, aged 65, Susannah, wife of Edward Medicott, esq.

April 16. At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Griffiths, at Beckenham, aged 86, Mary, relict of Thomas Owen Powis, esq. late of Brighton.

April 19. At the residence of his son-in-law, Barming-heath, near Maidstone, aged 70, Philip Rose, esq. late of Reading.

April 20. Aged 70, Magnus Gibson, esq. of Ramsgate.

April 22. At Charing, aged 75, Mary, wife of T. Prescott Wilks, esq. surgeon.

April 29. At the residence of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jerrard (her niece), at Lee, Kent, aged 62, Eliza-Lydia, wife of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. William Henry Gardner. She was the third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. W. Fyers, was married in 1804, and has left issue a numerous family.

May 6. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Anna-Maria, widow of the late Capt. Philip Staunton.

May 9. At Dover, aged 62, Walter Young, esq.

At Lendfield House, Maidstone, aged 67, John Mares, esq.

May 10. At Westbrook, Isle of Thanet, Lieut. Charles Griffin Clark, R.N. He entered the navy 1808, obtained his commission 1826, and has commanded the Nimble and Stag revenue cruisers.

May 13. At Deal, Lieut. Henry Kitchen, R.N. He entered the service 1807, obtained his commission 1825, and was some time employed on the Coast Blockade, as supernumerary Lieut. of the *Hyperion* 42.

May 14. At Romney, aged 61, Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Nance, Rector of Old Romney, fifth dau. of the Rev. James Bond, 52 years Vicar of Ashford, Kent.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 17.* Aged 49, Susannah-Andrews, wife of Thomas Hibbert, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool. She was the only surviving dau. of the Rev. Jonathan Hodgkinson, of Hindley, by Susannah, elder of the two surviving daughters and co-heiresses of James Andrews, gent. of Bolton-le-Moors, by Susannah, second of the three daughters, eventually co-heiresses, of Robert Dukinfield esq. of Manchester, son of Sir Robert Dukinfield, of Dukinfield, Bart. and Dame Susannah his wife. In 1820 she married her cousin, Thomas Hibbert, son and heir of the Rev. Nathaniel Hibbert, of Rivington, in the same county, by Frances his wife, younger of the two co-heiresses of the said James Andrews. She leaves issue an only surviving child, Thomas Dorning

Hibbert, esq. of the Middle Temple, a Member of the Northern Circuit.

April 27. At Lytham, aged 75, Thomas Hull, esq. M.D., late of Beverley.

May 2. At Mere-bank, near Liverpool, aged 66, William Myers, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April 3.* At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Lovell, esq. formerly of Chesterton, co. Warwick.

May 8. At Leicester, aged 38, William Hughes, esq. surgeon, of Basing-lane, Cheapside, London.

LINCOLN.—*April 18.* At Gainsborough, aged 64, Henry Smith, esq. one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieuts. for the county.

April 27. At the Jungle, aged 79, Russell Collet, esq.

Lately. At Alford, aged 45, Wharton Amcotts Cavie, esq. surgeon.

May 10. Frances, widow of Thomas Leigh Bennet, Rector of Long Sutton, Linc. and Incumbent of Nettlebed, Oxf.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 13.* At Cromwell house, Hounslow, aged 46, John Swail, esq.

April 16. At Teddington House, aged 68, Walter Askell Venour, esq. late of the E.I.C. Marine Service, youngest son of the late John Venour, esq. of Wellesbourne, Warw.

April 18. Aged 78, Thomas Dobson, esq. of Forty-hill, Enfield, and Leaden-hall-street.

April 20. At Elm-grove, Ealing, aged 26, Fanny-Sarah, second dau. of Spencer Perceval, esq. and granddau. of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

April 22. At Hampstead, aged 84, Mary, relict of Richard James, esq. of Kensington.

April 25. At Hampstead, aged 64, W. H. Cooper, esq. of Verulam-buildings.

April 28. At Hampstead, aged 55, Joseph Stinton, esq. of Munderfield Harold, Herefordshire, and of Lincoln's-inn-sq. Barrister-at-law, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and a Deputy Lieut. for the co. of Hereford. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1820, and practised as an equity draftsman.

April 30. At Hampstead, aged 70, Hannah, widow of Thomas Marlborough Pryor, esq.

May 12. At Hampstead, Eliza, wife of Robert James Tennent, esq. M.P.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*April 20.* Aged 75, Anna-Maria, relict of Robert Smith, esq. of Wain Wern, Pontypool.

April 25. At Usk, aged 23 months, Augusta-Eleanor, only child of the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl.

April 30. Aged 47, Elizabeth-Ann-Pakington, wife of Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. of Coldbrook Park, and sister of Sir John Pakington, Bart. of

Westwood Park, Worc. She was the dau. of William Russell, esq. of Powick Court, co. Worc. by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart.; was married in 1825, and has left issue a son and two daughters.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 7.* At Shipdham, aged 72, greatly respected, Tobias Clouting, gent. late of Eye, Suffolk.

March 10. Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late John Richard Dashwood, esq. of Cockley Cley.

Lately. At Heydon, in his 82nd year, Mr. Barnabas Neal, well-known as a poetic writer.

March 16. At Kettlestone, aged 67, Bridget, wife of Charles Atkinson, esq. of North Elmham.

March 22. At Thetford, Andrew Young, esq.

March 28. At Aylsham, aged 81, Martha, relict of the Rev. George Coleby, Rector of Coleby.

April 16. At Alger House, Fersfield, Harvey Walklate Mortimer, esq.

May 4. Mrs. Prowett, wife of the Rev. John Prowett, of Catefield Rectory.

May 9. At Norwich, Lady Rumbold, wife of Sir Cavendish Stewart Rumbold, Bart. and eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Manby, of Northwold.

May 11. At Yarmouth, Arabella (Lady) Parker, relict of Adm. Sir George Parker, K.C.B. who died Dec. 24, 1847. (See our vol. XXIX. p. 305.)

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 17.* At Thornley, in her 77th year, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Faux, esq. of Cliff House, Leicester.

May 4. Eleanor, wife of John Jerome Slater, esq. of Haselbeech.

May 5. At Kettering, aged 88, Elizabeth-Mary-Warner, relict of James Cobb, esq. banker, Kettering, whom she survived nearly half a century.

May 6. Aged 64, Robert Canning, esq. of Hellidon, near Daventry.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April 9.* At Belford, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Dinning, eldest dau. of the late John Pratt, esq. of Bells-hill.

April 15. At Tynemouth, aged 60, John William Williamson, esq. of Whickham, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. and formerly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the county of Durham, which office he resigned in 1842. He was the younger son of Robert Hopper, esq. Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who assumed the name of Williamson, by Anne, dau. and heir of the Rev. Wm. Williamson, D.D. Rector of Whickham, third son of Sir William Williamson, Bart.

April 27. Mr. John Horn Twizell Wawn, eldest son of J. T. Wawn, esq. of Bildon,

M.P. for Shields. He was fishing alone near to Chollerford Bridge, and, being seized with a fit, fell into the stream, where his body was found next morning, in not more than eighteen inches depth of water.

NOTTS.—*April 17.* At Ollerton, aged 64, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Isaw, Vicar of Kneesall.

RUTLAND.—*April 20.* At Exton, aged 61, Henry Messing, esq. cousin of the late W. Messing, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

SALOP.—*Jan. 5.* At Uckington, in his 79th year, John Evans, esq. for many years agent to Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

April 19. At Buildwas, aged 49, Walter Moseley, esq.

May 7. Susanna, wife of the Rev. C. Kent, of Caynham House, near Ludlow.

SOMERSET.—*April 6.* At Taunton, Mrs. Dowlin, dau. of B. Bosselloty, esq. She has left 200*l.* to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital; 300*l.* for the benefit of the Day School connected with Mary-street Chapel, Taunton; 300*l.* to the poor of Creech St. Michael; and other sums to various religious and charitable societies, to the amount of upwards of 3,000*l.*

At Weston-super-Mare, Elizabeth, wife of John Manningford, esq. of Bristol.

April 14. At Welshmill-lodge, Frome, aged 53, Sarah, wife of L. Perman, esq.

April 24. At Bath, aged 42, John Lewis, esq. of New House, near Cardiff.

April 29. At Pilton, aged 88, Miss Elizabeth Hamwood, last surviving dau. of the late Robert Hamwood, esq.

At Bath, aged 68, Lud Westley Dampier, esq. late Capt. 40th regt. and Major of the 1st Somerset militia.

At Bath, aged 81, Mary, relict of George Drewe, esq. late of Martock.

May 3. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, Anne-Sophia, relict of Michael Anthony Blake, Capt. 13th Light Inf. and nephew to James Cuffe, Lord Tyrawly.

May 5. At Bath, Mary Ann, relict of Henry Hanson Simpson, esq. of Camden-pl. Bath, and formerly of Bittern Manor House, Hants.

May 9. At Bath, aged 47, Ella-Anna-Eliza, wife of Henry Bridges Smith, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 6.* At Bungay, aged 74, Mrs. Dreyer, relict of the Rev. Richard Dreyer, formerly of that place, and Rector of Thwaite in Norfolk. She was one of the daus. and coheirs of Mr. Daniel Bonhote, formerly of Bungay, attorney-at-law, and Elizabeth his wife, the authoress of several novels and occasional pieces of poetry. See Dictionary of Living Authors, and Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1818, p. 88. Mrs. Dreyer's sister, Mrs. Reeve, and afterwards Mrs. Glover, was also a writer of verses.

Jan. 11. At Wyverstone Cottage, in his 63rd year, William Charles Steggall, esq. Lieut. 43rd. Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Charles Steggall, late Rector of Westhorpe and Wyverstone.

Jan. 21. At Holbeck's Hall, near Hadleigh, at an advanced age, Susannah-Edith, dowager Lady Rowley, relict of Sir William Rowley, Bart. for several years M.P. for Suffolk. She was the sister of Sir Robert Harland, Bart.; was married in 1785, and left a widow in 1832, having had issue the present Baronet, and a numerous family.

March 15. At St. Helen's, Ipswich, Shepherd Ray, esq. one of the Magistrates of the borough.

April 21. At Ottley House, Ottley, near Ipswich, Christopher Armstrong, esq., many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Islington, near London, in partnership with Mr. Jeaffreson. He had lately retired from practice.

May 1. At Haverhill, aged 50, Henry Martin, esq. surgeon.

SURREY.—*April 17.* At Croydon, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Bordwine, esq.

April 18. At Richmond, William Billinghamhurst, jun. esq.

April 21. Aged 20 days, Gervas Clement, son of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart. of Ewell.

April 27. By a fall from his chaise, aged 26, Henry, eldest son of Henry Godden, esq. of Somerfield-house.

April 29. At Carshalton-park, the residence of her brother, Henry Lacon, esq. Mary-Anne, wife of Fuller Farr, esq. of Bath.

May 3. Aged 16, James, only son of the late James Wyburn, esq. of Surbiton.

May 9. Eleanor-Herbert, wife of Richard White Cousins, esq. of Norwood.

May 10. Aged 67, Robert Bostock, esq. of Apsley Town, Lingfield.

Sussex.—*April 10.* At Brighton, aged 50, W. Whitmore Stafford, esq. surgeon.

April 12. At Chichester, aged 70, Rosamond-Mary, wife of John Sherwood, esq.

April 14. At Brighton, aged 23, Charlotte-Elizabeth, only dau. of Mr. George Josiah Palmer, of Savoy-street, Strand, and Victoria-road, Kensington, and grand-dau. of the late John Hatchard, esq. of Clapham-common.

April 20. At Seaford, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Simmons, the oldest member of the corporation, having been sixty-one years a freeman of that town and port.

April 24. At Chichester, aged 87, Jane relict of Mr. John Scale, and mother of G. Scale, esq. late mayor of Portsmouth.

April 27. At Shopwyke, aged 70, Harriet-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Charles Pilkington, Canon Resident. of Chichester.

April 30. At Westergate, aged 78, Thomas Wooley, esq.

May 3. At Hastings, aged 66, Miss Cecilia Small, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Small, of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.

May 5. At Brighton, aged 65, Capt. John Edwards, formerly of the 20th Light Dragoons, and latterly of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

May 7. At Bognor, aged 78, Richard Brown, esq.

At Avisford, aged 73, Lady Isabella-Anne Brydges, widow of Sir John W. H. Brydges, Knt. of Wootton Court, near Canterbury. She was the eldest dau. of George first Marquess of Waterford, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Henry Monck, esq. of Charleville; was married in 1812, and left a widow in 1839, having had issue a son and two daughters.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 19.* Aged 76, John Pooler, esq. of Priory House, Kenilworth, who has bequeathed the following legacies to public institutions, &c. viz.—To the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, 100*l.*; to the Bible Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 100*l.*; to the Bishop of Jerusalem for the time being, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 100*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Church Accom-

modation within the Archdeaconry of Coventry, 50*l.*

April 16. At Leamington, aged 80, Alexander Seton, of Mounie, esq. a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. of the co. of Aberdeen.

At Farnborough, aged 39, Frances, fourth dau. of William Holbech, esq.

April 27. At Leamington, Margaret, relict of the Rev. James Eyre Harington, Rector of Sapcote, Leic.

May 4. At Hollyfield, Sutton Coldfield, aged 75, Maria, widow of William Smith, esq.

May 9. At Leamington, Anne, widow of William Le Blanc, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars, and Pippingford Lodge, Sussex.

May 11. Aged 77, Thomas Allarton, esq. of the Lozells, near Birmingham.

WILTS.—*April 4.* At Swindon, aged 39, Miss Trapp, eldest dau. of the late B. Trapp, esq. of Bedford.

April 26. At the rectory, Sutton Mandeville, Catherine, wife of the Rev. John Wyndham.

April 27. At Stratford-sub-Castro, Thomas Blake, esq.

WORCESTER.—*April 4.* At Shrawley, aged 80, Mrs. Vernon, relict of Thomas Shrawley Vernon, esq. of Shrawley and Hanbury.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
April 27 .	333	293	169	8	803	391	412	1499
May 4 .	349	309	159	12	829	419	410	1456
„ 11 .	358	289	187	23	857	430	427	1320
„ 18 .	380	288	197	21	896	472	424	1490

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 7	22 5	15 5	21 7	25 6	24 11

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAY 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* | Veal 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Mutton 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.* | Pork 3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 27 :—

Beasts.....	British, 3,317.....	Foreign, 150.....	Total, 3,467
Sheep.....	„ 22,850.....	„ 1,000.....	„ 23,850
Calves.....	„ 190.....	„ 115.....	„ 305
Pigs.....	„ 320.....	„ 0.....	„ 320

COAL MARKET, MAY 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	54	44	30, 10	fair, cloudy	11	48	59	53	29, 95	fr. cldy. slt. rn.
27	48	52	40	, 18	do. do.	12	55	62	53	, 96	rain, do.
28	48	53	40	, 24	do. do. slt. rn.	13	55	58	48	30, 14	fr. do. st. rn. bl.
29	48	54	42	, 29	do. do. do. do.	14	52	54	48	, 01	do. do.
30	46	52	43	, 20	do. do.	15	45	49	39	, 01	do. do.
M. 1	41	48	39	, 16	rn. cldy. fine	16	45	53	53	29, 11	cldy. fair, rn.
2	45	51	40	, 18	fair, cloudy	17	53	60	53	, 17	fair, cldy. do.
3	50	54	48	, 12	do. do.	18	58	61	48	, 76	do. do. do.
4	52	54	45	29, 89	do. do. hy. rn.	19	60	63	50	, 78	do. do. do.
5	51	55	44	, 61	do. do. do. do.	20	59	63	52	, 72	do. do.
6	43	44	44	, 58	const. hy. rn.	21	61	66	51	, 72	fine
7	43	48	47	, 49	cldy. do. do.	22	54	61	55	, 57	rain, cloudy
8	45	48	44	, 39	rain	23	59	65	53	, 53	cloudy, fair
9	48	50	44	, 78	fair, cloudy	24	65	62	44	, 46	fair, cloudy
10	48	59	49	, 95	do. do.	25	59	62	53	, 54	do. do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	207	95	96	97½	8½	—	—	266	92 pm.	70 68 pm.
29	207	95	96	97½	8½	—	—	—	92 95 pm.	68 70 pm.
30	—	95	96	97½	8½	94½	—	—	92 pm.	68 70 pm.
2	207	94½	95½	97½	8½	94½	105½	265	93 90 pm.	67 69 pm.
3	207	95	96	97½	8½	—	106½	267	92 93 pm.	69 67 pm.
4	206	95	96	97½	8½	—	—	267	93 pm.	68 71 pm.
6	207	94½	95½	97	8½	—	—	267	91 93 pm.	68 pm.
7	206	94½	95½	97	8½	—	—	267	92 pm.	67 70 pm.
8	206½	94½	95½	96½	8½	—	106½	—	92 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
9	206½	94½	95	97	8½	—	—	266	88 92 pm.	68 71 pm.
10	206½	95	96	97½	8½	—	—	267½	88 91 pm.	68 71 pm.
11	—	95	96	97	8½	—	—	—	89 pm.	69 71 pm.
13	206½	95½	96½	97½	8½	—	—	—	91 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
14	206	95½	96½	97½	8½	—	—	267½	90 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
15	206½	95½	96½	97½	8½	—	106½	—	88 90 pm.	68 71 pm.
16	—	95½	96½	97½	8½	—	—	—	91 88 pm.	68 71 pm.
17	206	94½	95½	96½	8½	—	105	266½	90 pm.	67 69 pm.
18	—	94½	95½	96½	8½	—	—	267½	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
20	207	94½	95	96	8½	—	—	268	—	67 70 pm.
21	206	95	96	97	8½	—	—	268	87 90 pm.	67 70 pm.
22	206½	95	96	96½	8½	—	106½	269	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
23	207½	95	96	96½	8½	—	—	267½	90 87 pm.	67 70 pm.
24	207½	95	96	96½	8½	94½	—	267	87 pm.	70 67 pm.
25	207½	94½	95½	96½	—	—	—	—	87 pm.	67 pm.
27	207	95½	96½	97	—	—	—	269	—	67 71 pm.
28	207	95½	96½	97½	8½	—	—	268	90 pm.	68 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

* * *The Principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

- Abercromby, Sir Ralph*, letter of 55
Adams, John, his change of name 114
Adelaide, Queen, memoir of 77
 ————— sermons on her death 181
Advertisement Duty 651
Ælfric, Archb. of York, translated the legend of St. George 648
Affirmation Bill 649
Africa, news from 307
 ————— traffic in slaves 521
 ————— *Eastern, Journey into* 182
Albemarle, Anne Clarges, Duchess of 393
Alberti, Count Mariano, forgery of the works of Tasso 273
Aldborough, Earl of, memoir of, 83
Alfonso, King, astronomical tables of 246
Alfred's Castle, at Kingston Bagpuze 191
Alhambra, glazed tiles of the 520
Allan, Sir W. memoir of 441
Allegory, abuse of, in Christian iconography 153
Alletz, Mons. E. P. memoir of 437
Altars, Votive, inscription on 129
Alvanley, Lord, memoir of 207, 234
Amadis de Gaul, a poem, translation of 612
America, news from 69
American Discoveries, and Sir P. Sidney 116
Anglo-Norman words 146
Anglo-Saxon words 146
 ————— tumuli, Cats in 298
 ————— antiquities 414
 ————— notices of St. George 648
Anson, Gen Sir G. memoir of 87
Antinous, bronze head of 518
Antiquarian Etching Club 183
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of 64, 190, 297, 414, 516
 ————— *Newcastle* 418
 ————— *Scotland*, proceedings of 194
Antiquities, Continental discoveries of 127
 ————— *Northern* 196
Arabian Nights, Mr. Lane's translation of 617
Arabic numerals in England 193, 301, 416
Arcadia, publication of Sidney's 371
Archæological Association, proceedings of 193, 301, 418, 519, 647
 GENT, MAG. VOL. XXXIII.
- Archæological Institute*, proceedings of 67, 192, 300, 415, 519, 646
Archebotens, explanation of 380
Architects, Institute of, meetings of 60, 188
Architecture, Gothic, of Germany 60
 ————— of Scotland 60
 ————— of India 189
 ————— *Principles of Design in* 608
Architectural Society of Oxford 63
 ————— *Literature, Present State of* 130
Arctic Expedition 304
 ————— *Regions*, panorama of the 293
Andross, moulds for bronze Celts found 195
Aristotle and Prior 26
Armorial charges, on the origin of 647
Armstrong, the physician and poet, works of 355
Army Estimates 423
Arndt, the dirty philosopher 366
Armogery House, yew tree at 395
Art, History of, to the 12th century 151
Art, Sketch of the History of 273
Art-Union of London, proceedings 644
Ashmolean Museum, increased grant to 58
Ashwell, destructive fire 308
Aston, Sir Roger, monument of 52
Astrophel and Stella, perfect copies of 375
Athenian Letters, 486
Athens, Greek altar from 301
Attorneys' Certificates, duty on 651
Aureola, description of the 279
Australia, news from 198
 ————— *Eastern*, shields from 195
Australian Colonies Government Bill 420, 521, 524, 649, 651
Autographs, Collection of, sale of 400
Aylmer, Gen. Lord, memoir of 531
Baal, signification of 414
Babylon, engraved cylinders and signets from 192
 ————— antiquities from 300
Baden-Baden, the Baths of Caracalla discovered 648
Bagdad, engraved cylinders and signets from, 192
Ballot, The 422
Bampfylde, the poet, anecdote of 358
Bankrupt Members of Parliament Bill 303

- Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill* 421
Banquet of the Dead 631
Bar, Robert, letter from 67; identified with R. Barnes 190
Barbault, Mrs., Southey's anger against 614
Barham Downs, antiquities found 414
Barker, J. esq. memoir of 212
Bartley, Mrs. memoir of 330
Bartolini, memoir of 444
Basilicon Doron, in whose possession are the copies of the 458

 first edition of 562
Basset, Capt. R. memoir of 542
Basset, Philip, error concerning 125
Bastille, Howard's visit to the 11
Bath, city wall repaired 72
Bathurst, Lt.-Gen. Sir Jas. memoir of 660
Battle of Life, meaning of the phrase 114
Bayeux Tapestry, anecdote of 416
Baynes, John, letter of 66
Beadow, urn found in a tumulus at 193
Beaufoy, H. B. H. scholarship founded by 413
Beausobre's History of Manicheism 615
Becket's Crown, at Canterbury cathedral 135
Bedford, Howard's examination of the prison at 9
Bedfordshire, coins found 520
de Begnis, Signor, memoir of 446
Behistun, inscriptions 511
Bellerophon, Log Book of the 280
Belper, extensive fire at 199
Belvoir Castle, collar found at 193
Benefices in Plurality Bill 304, 421, 651
Bettenham, James, printer of the "first English Newspaper" 486
Bialloblotzky, Dr. Journey 182
Bickersteth, Rev. E. memoir of 537
Bigge, C. W. esq. memoir of 539
Biographia Britannica, Facts for a new 393
Birger, King of Sweden, edict of 460
Bishopgate Church, picture in 346
Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, destruction of 427
Black Jack, an ancient 194
Blake, Gen. R. D. memoir of 535
Boethius, Queen Elizabeth's translation of 143
Boldero, Dr. anecdote of 2
Bonaparte, Lucien, his poems translated by Bp. Butler, and Rev. F. Hodson 618
Bonner, Bp. Accusation of Sir T. Wyatt 563
Bonner and Wyatt, comparison between 570
Book, ornamented side of a 647
Book Postage, present defect of 633
Booth, Sir F. memoir of 316
Bottisham Fen, Roman vase found 648
Bounty, Mutiny of the 114
Bower Laird 235
Bowes, gold armillæ found in a garden at 647
Bowles, Rev. W. L. memoir of 672
Bounness, corrections to description of 234
Branks, examples of 417
Bremer, Sir G. memoir of 534
Brest, coins found at 520
Bristol, Dean of, memoir of 667
Britain, Materials for the History of 511
Britannia Bridge, opening of 427
British Museum, Report 399

 Catalogue 620
British and Roman roads, map of 519
Brougham, grave-stone at 283
Browne, Lt.-Col. J. memoir of 89
Browne, J. esq. memoir of 667
Brown's Fumigator, superiority of 458
Bruges, fraternity of St. George at, paintings belonging to, 415
Brunel, Sir M. I. memoir of 209
Brunswick House, destroyed by fire 199
Bubb, Miss Judith, family of 494
Buchanan House, destroyed by fire 308
Buckler, ornamented, found in the Thames 67
Budget, The 423
Buenos Ayres, convention with 307
Bunyan's captivity in the prison of Bedford, 9
Burchett, Josiah, family of 346
Burge, W. esq. memoir of 322
Burghley, Lord, letter to Walsingham 269
Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, proceedings 196
Bury Abbey, architectural fragments from 196
Butler and his man William, portraits of 359
Byrth, Rev. T. memoir of 324
Byzantine School of Artists 152
Caerlaverock Castle, plan of 61
Caldecott, J. esq. memoir of 324
Calhoun, J. C. esq. memoir of 665
California, news from 307 dreadful fire 425
Calvi, Etruscan antiquities from, 647
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, proceedings 419, 648
Cambridge, St. Michael's Church, fire at 70

University prizes 58, 516, 642

 Mathematical paper parodied 401

 present to 516
Cambridgeshire, British and Roman roads through 419

 relics from 519
Camden Society, anniversary of 642
Cameo, of mother-of-pearl 417
Campbell, F. W. esq. memoir of 321
Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming 618
Candlestick, damasked with silver 414
Canoe, ancient 197
Canterbury Cathedral, colours of 31st Regt. suspended in 426
Canton, Banquet of the Dead at 631
Cape of Good Hope, news from 68, 525

- Caractacus*, coins of 377
Carmichael, Sir T. G. memoir of 432
Carnarvon, Earl of, memoir of 205
Carpenters' Company, History of 27
Carus, Roman Emperor, coins of 520
Carving in Ivory of armed knights 520
Casket of Wood, sculptured 417
Caversham Park Mansion destroyed by fire 200
Cawdor Castle, turrets of 61
Caxton Memorial 630
Celt, bronze 67; stone 419
Ceylon, government of 304
Chaddlesworth, coins found at 416
Chair, oak, of the time of Edw. III. 293
Chalmers, Dr. memoir of 148
Channel Islands, antiquities discovered 519
Chantrey, Sir Francis, Jones's Recollections of 286
Chapelain, poem of, Southey's criticism on 357
Chapman, Abel, esq. memoir of 667
Charitable Trusts Bill 522
Charles I. letters of 136
 ——— clock-watch of 416
Charles II. and the sale of Dunkirk 257
 ——— sign-manual warrant of 394
 ——— MS. of warrants of 520
Chaucer, Tomb of, restoration of 182, 293, 632
Cheadle, St. Wilfrid's College, 413
Chelmsford, Roman remains at 65
Chelsea Church, monuments in 51
Chelsea, Little, Asylum for young women 384
Chelsworth Church, paintings in 196
Cheltenham, Essay on 294
Cheshire, deeds relating to 191
Chester, encaustic tiles found at 647
Chester, County of, on the right to bear a coat of arms 196
Chesterford, intaglio from 301
 ——— an olla discovered 416
 ——— cross found 419
Chief Justiceship 422
Chief Justices' Salaries Bill 423, 521
Chief Justices of England, Lives of 121
Chimney-piece, Elizabethan 139
China, destruction of Pirates 198
 ——— death of the Emperor and Em-press 654
Chopin, F. memoir of 101
Christ, Life of, curious History of 196
Christian Iconography and Legendary Art 151, 273, 386, 574
Churchstile, meaning of 346
Cinerary Urns, distinction of 415
Cirencester, tessellated pavements at 25
 ——— armillæ found at 67
City of London School, proceedings 413
Clanny, Dr. W. R. memoir of 436
Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, letter of 393
Clarges, Sir Thomas, letter of 393
Clarke, Dr. Stanier, works of 618
Claudia and Pudens, 512, 518
Clay Hill, fire at 426
Clergy Proceedings Bill 303
Cliefden House, fire at 69
Clogher, Bishop of, memoir of 659
Clonmacnoise, Slab of Maelfinnia, description of 499
Clwydian Hills, Roman remains on the 300
Cock and Cradle, Sign of 2
Coins found in the temple Dea Sequana 129
 ——— British gold 196
 ——— of Caractacus 377
Coke, Chief Justice, life of 125
Colby, family of 458
Colchester, antiquities from 417
Coleridge, Rt. Rev. Bp. memoir of 207
Collier, Rear-Adm. Sir F. A. memoir of 316
Collinson, Peter, letters of 114
Colophon of the Aldine edition of Martial 562
Colville, Adm. Lord, memoir of 206
Conde Lucanor, written by Don Juan Manuel 247
Coningsby, Lord, coheirs of 2, 234, 346
Conway, Visc. letters to 348; character 351
Conyngham, Lady A. monument to 510
Copenhagen, the battle of 366
Copleston, Bp. list of his writings 220
 ——— never read the whole of Madoc 618
Corbridge, relics found at 647
Corwall and Lancaster, Duchies of 521
Cote and Aston, Manor of 191
Cottenham, destructive fire at 526
Cottingham Museum, intended sale of 629
Couch, Capt. J. memoir of 211
County Rates and Expenditure Bill, 305, 423
County Courts, extension of jurisdiction 422, 522
Cowper's works, Southey's opinion of 358
 ——— Distressed Travellers 618
Coxton House, near Elgin 61
Cradock, of Stafford, family of 562
Craig, Sir J. Gibson, memoir of 534
Craven, Gen. C. memoir of 662
Criminal Law Consolidation Bill 421
Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Letter to 565
Crosby, Lord Mayor, anecdote of 2
Croster, ancient Irish 299
Cumberland, and his plays, Southey's dislike of 613
Cumby, Capt. notices of 280, 400
Cumnor, Bear and Ragged Staff taken down 69
Dakins, Rev. W. W. memoir of 438
Dalrymple, Sir C. memoir of 209
Darius Hystaspes, inscription of 414
Dauphigny, Howard buried near the village of 20
Davy, Sir Humphry, Southey's opinion of 538
Debruge-Dumenil, collection 294

- Denmark*, Primeval Antiquities of 161 ;
 Stone-period 162; Bronze-period 165;
 Iron-period 168
Dick Testimonial, at Madras 619
Dickson, Sir D. memoir of 320
Diogenes, head of 26
Disney, John, esq. collection of marbles
 and statuary 516
Dixwell, Col. the regicide 197
Dominica, news from 198
Domitian, silver denarii of 516
Doubleday, E. esq. memoir of 213
Douglas, Capt. Archibald (1667) 394
Dover, seals of port and corporation 67
Dublin, Trinity College, endowment of
 Chair of Ecclesiastical History 516
DuBois, E. esq. memoir of 326
Dugdale, Sir John, portrait of 415
Dukes, T. F. Esq. memoir of 544
Dulcken, Madame, memoir of 546
Dunbar, William, the greatest poet of
 Scotland, works of 617
Dunblane, Cathedral of 61
Duncan, Mr. J. memoir of 327
Dunfermline, Abbey and Palace of 61
Dunkirk, sale of 257
Duntiglenan, tumulus at 194
Duntocher, Roman station of 194
Dutens, Old, pensions and preferments
 618
Dyer, Sir Edward, note from 120
East Indies, news from 306
Eaton, Rev. Joseph, addition to obituary
 of 562
Eaton-square, antiquities found 520
Ecclesiastical Commission, reconstitution
 of 303, 420, 650
Edgeworth, Egyptian relics found at 519
Edinburgh, John Knox's house restored
 526
Education, Secular 421, 523
Edward the Confessor, penny of 647
Edward I. Life of Mary sixth daughter
 of 171
Edward Prince of Wales and the King
 of Castile 156
 ————— letter of 416
Edwards, Sir J. memoir of 659
Egyptian Sculpture, memoir on 300
EgyptianThebes, Greek inscription found
 516
Electric Telegraph Bill, British 421
Elephant's tooth carved 298
Elgin, town of 61
Elizabeth, her gallery and bedchamber 141
 ————— her translation of Boethius 142
Ellesmere Church re-opened 72
Elliott, Ebenezer, memoir of 214
Ellis's Specimens of Modern English
 Poetry 613
Eltham, extract from parish accounts 512
Elyot, Sir Thomas, letters of 66
Engineers, Civil, Institution of, meeting
 of 59
England invaded by the Scots 347
England, early use of Arabic numerals
 in 193, 301, 416
Eton School, their book presented to
 Queen Elizabeth 142
Etty, W. esq. memoir of 97
Evans, Rev. J. H. memoir of 326
Evesham, Quarterboy statues from 415
Exeter, Martyrs' Stake at 301
Exhibition of 1851, royal commission for
 198
Expenditure, National 423
Farncomb New Church, consecrated 72
Farthinghoe, British gold coin found at
 192
Fast Castle, 235
Fauldsteads, entrenchment of 520
Faulkner, Mr. B. R. memoir of 444
Faunce, Major-Gen. memoir of 535
Felix, Father, at Calais 34
Fellowes, Rev. Robert, distinguished by
 the praise of Dr. Parr 616
Fereday, D. esq. memoir of 92
Fermor, Mrs. opinion of poets 35
Finegrove Estate, sale of 526
Fingall, monument at 500
Fisherton Church, proposed removal of 418
Fivie Castle, staircase of 61
Floating Railway across the Forth 308
Flodden, swords of James IV. and Duke
 of Norfolk 54, 518
Fontenelle and Diderot 24
Forbes, Sir Charles memoir of 208
Ford, Rev. J. memoir of 325
Foreign Corn, importation of 652
Forrest, Lt. J. R. memoir of 543
Forrester, C. R. memoir of 545
Fortescue, Sir John, letter of 416
Forth, Floating Railway across the 308
Fotheringhay, contract for building
 church of 609
Foulis Easter Church, paintings in 194
France, news from 68, 189, 306, 424, 652
 ————— manufacture of plate glass 189
 ————— appearance of the Gypsies in 463
Freeman, Mrs. E. error concerning 234
French flippancy 34
French, Mr. J. memoir of 676
Gallienus, coins of 520
Galloway, Gen. Sir A. memoir of 660
Garraway's Coffee-house 66
Gazette, the term 491
Gebir, Southey's praise of 358
Germany, Gothic architecture of 60
 ————— embossed almsdishes of 418
 ————— newspapers in 490
 ————— new federal league 424
 ————— news from 653
Gcsner, J. M. criticism of Klopstock 619
Gibbs, Mrs. memoir of 434
Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, letters patent to
 117
 ————— and Sir P. Sidney, agreement
 between 118
 ————— William, anecdote of 358
Gillingham Church, account of 300

- Glamis Castle*, style of 61
Glanville, Ranulph de, life of 124
Glass, manufacture of 188
 ——— *Jug of the 17th century* 647
Gloucestershire, Egyptian and Roman remains found 647
God in History 182
Godolphin, Lord, memoir of 432
Godwin's biography of Chaucer 614
Goldoni, the Venetian 34
Goldsmith, Dr. and *Voltaire*, error concerning 24
Gonfalonieri, Count, imprisonment of 15
Goodrich Castle, carvings in 417
 ——— incised figures at 519
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, defence by 66
Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, judgment on 425
Goring, C. esq. memoir of 433
Gowrie Conspiracy 235
Grassini, Signora, memoir of 445
Greece, news from 306, 424, 524, 653
Greek art, Parthenon an example of 152
Greenwich Church, new window 525
 "Gregorians" alluded to by Pope 475
Gregories, arms of the 477
Grenville, Hon. T. MS. letters from library of 192
Greville, Fulk, letter of 371
Grimshawe, Rev. T. S. memoir of 538
Guatavita, Lake, treasures of 519
Guildford to Godalming, Railway opened 200
Guizot, M. and the law of Copyright 396
 ——— and *Mrs. Austin*, case of 397
Gullet Copse, Roman buildings at 418
Gwen, discovery of the grave of 647
Gypsies in Europe, early History of 459
Hakluyt, Richard, biography of 293
Hale, Chief Justice, life of 126
Haller, *Howard's* conversation with 12
Hall's Cases of Conscience practically resolved 356
Haltwhistle, grave-stone at 283
Hamilton, Adm. Sir C. memoir of 315
Hammersmith old Church, chancel of 51
Hampstead Lodge, fire at 199
Hampton Court and Dr. Johnson, 292
 ——— masque performed at 602
Handley estate, sale of 71
Hanningfield Common, urns found 416
Happy Man's Shirt, and *Magic Cap* 512
Hardwicke, Lord, letters of 485
Harold II. penny of 647
Harp, On the antiquity of the 301
Harrison, Rev. Joseph, ancestors of 346
Harrow-on-the-Hill, description of the Church 50
Hartlepool, engraven stone from 499
Harvey, Dr. William, document concerning 136
Hassall, Rev. W. memoir of 218
Hayti, the new empire of 69
Headington, Roman remains at 647
Helmet, Tiltting, history of 193
Hengham, Ralph de, Chief Justice of the King's Bench 125
Henley, Rev. Samuel, translator of *Vathek* 614
Henry II. pennies of 520
Henry VI. chamber in which he was born 141
Henry VIII. letter to 67
Hereford, Dean of, memoir of 536, 562
Heriot's Hospital, design of 62
Hertford, Earl of, letter of *Dr. Johnson* to 292
Hesilrige, Thomas, letter to the mayor of *Leicester* 43
Hever Castle, description of 519
Highnam, skeletons found at 526
Highways Bill, 423
Highways Amendment Bill 305
Holborn, ancient room in 418
Holyrood Chapel, mouldings at 61
Holy Spirit, representations of 574
Hope, Rev. F. W. entomological collection 516
Horatius Cocles, painting representing story of 67
Horde, Mr. and Mr. Toland 401
Horn, Mr. C. E. memoir of 99
Horse, Bronze, discovered 190
Horse-shoeing, history of 418
Horwood, William, contract for building the Church of *Fotheringay* 609
Hounslow, explosion at gunpowder mills 426
Howard, John, was buried near the village of *Dauphigny* 20
 ——— statue of, history of 177
Howell, monument at 285
Hughes, Brig.-Gen. S. memoir of 89
Hulme Cultram divided into districts 70
Hume, A. H. memoir of 434
 ——— *David*, the historian, merits of 615
Hunter, Rev. Jos. proposed testimonial to 181
Huntingdon, Earl of, armorial bearings of 518
 ——— letter to the mayor of *Leicester* 143
Huntington, Sir Nicholas de, slab of 499
Hutchinson, Col. memoirs of, Southey's admiration of 615
Huysh, of Sand, quarterings of 458
Ickleton and Chesterford, Roman rings found 647
India, architecture of 189
 ——— news from 425, 524, 654
Inigo Jones, Christian name of 601
Insolvent Members Bill, 420
Interment of the Dead, 523
Iona, Monuments of, remarks on 195
Ionian Islands, news from 68
Ireland, Benefices in *Pluralities* 304, 421, 651; Courts of Common Law, delay

- in Chancery proceedings, collecting the County Cess, Land Index 304; relief of distressed Unions, Ministers' Money 305; Landlord and Tenant, Party Processions Bill 420; Parliamentary Voters 421, 422, 651; Elections Bill, Estates Leasing 421; Judgments Bill 304, 421; Commons Inclosure 421; Incumbered Estates 521, 526; Advances to 650; Lord Lieutenantancy of 652
- Irish Fisheries Acts*, amendment of 304
- Iron*, ornamental work in 298
- Irvine, Lt.-Col.* memoir of 212
- Irving, Mr. Washington*, case of 397
- Italian weather* 35
- Italy*, newspapers in 490
- Iwer Church*, Anglo-Saxon remains in 192
- Ivory Carvings* of the fourteenth century 418
- Ivy Lane Club*, formation of 22
- Irworth*, Saxon ring found 647
- James, Dr.* conversation of 34
- James IV.* dagger and sword of 518
- Jarvis and Smollett's Don Quixote*, comparison between 616
- Jeffrey, Lord*, monument to 294
— memoir of 313
- Jena*, battle of 368
- Jersey, Slab from St. Peter's*, symbols on 499
- Jesse*, or pictorial genealogy of Christ 500
- Jews*, dogmas of the 46
- Joanna Princess of Wales*, coffin-lid of 282
- Johnson, Dr.* and the Ivy Lane Club 21
— letters of 22, 292
— and the Female Quixote 292
— wrote Sermons for Dr. Taylor 356
- Johnston, Dr. Arthur*, document concerning 137
- Johphiel*, an airy spirit in the masque of The Fortunate Isles 605
- Jones, Inigo*, architectural works in Scotland 62
— as Court Dramatist 600
- Jonson, Ben*, his quarrel with Inigo Jones 603
- Justiniani*, rare coins of the family 194
- Jutland*, gold ornaments found 197
- Juvenile Offenders Bill*, 649
- Kennedy, Bishop*, monument to 63
- Kenney, J. esq.* memoir of 99
- Kerrick, Rev. R. E.* gift of 64
- Kildrummie Castle*, singularity of 61
- Killarney*, awful disaster at 427
- King Lear*, proper division of, into acts 465
- King, Sir J. D.* memoir of 84
- Kingerby Church*, monument in 285
- King Horn*, copy in the Bodleian Library 359
- King's College*, annual meeting 642
- Kingston-Bagpuze*, Castle of Alfred at 191
- Kintall, Kenneth Laird of*, tomb of 194
- Kirkburn Chapel*, font at 191, 520
- Kirkwall*, Bishop's Palace at 61
— Cathedral, sculpture in 194
- Klopstock*, the poet, fame of 619
- Knarborough Gaol*, revolting anecdote of 12
- Knights Templars*, Church of 301
- Knocker, Bronze*, from Rome 192
- Knox, John*, House of restored 526
- Kyrle*, anecdotes and letters of 494
- Lake, Sir T.* of Gains Park, Hunts. inquiry about family of 234
- Lamb, Dr. Dean of Bristol*, memoir of 667
- Lambeth, South*, ragged school 427
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society* 195
- Landed Improvements*, advances of money for 521
- Landed Property*, free transfer of 521
- Landlord and Tenant Bill*, 651
- Lane, Capt. Ralph*, letter from 267
— Mr. translation of Arabian Nights 617
- Langford, Little, Church*, doorway of 301
- Langham, Lady*, addition to obituary of 234
- Larceny*, Bill for Extension of Summary Jurisdiction 304, 421, 524
- Latin Inscriptions* discontinued 114
- Laud, Archbishop*, unpublished letters of 347
- Lawes, Mr. Serjeant*, memoir of 321
- Lear, Dean*, memoir of 537
- Lee, Nat.* insanity of 393
- Leicester Museum*, and MS. records of the Corporation 41
— Abbey, encaustic tiles 520
— Cardinal Wolsey's last visit to 43
- Le Mans, Cathedral of*, stained glass from 192
- Leslie, Hon. and Rev. Sir H.* memoir of 207
- Lethbridge, Sir T.* memoir of 84
- Leuchars, Church of*, architecture of 61
- Le Vesconte, Comm. P.* memoir of 320
- Lewes Priory*, gold ring found 417
- Lewes and Pevensey Castle*, Roman road between 520
- Liberia*, a treaty of commerce with 307
- Libraries, Public*, establishment of 305, 423, 522
- Limehouse, St. Anne's Church*, burnt down 525
- Lincoln's Inn Chapel*, antiquity of 2
— built by Inigo Jones 52
- Lingard, Dr.* labour and research of 124
- Lingwell Nooke*, moulds for casting Roman coins found 647

- Llandaff*, See of, the earliest in Britain 517
- *Court*, a residence for the Bishop 526
- Llandudno*, ancient mine discovered 192
- Llanthony Abbey*, encaustic tiles from 519
- Llantwit*, monument at 499
- Llewelyn*, Prince of Wales, monument of 282
- Locke*, John, recommendation of 393
- Logan of Restalrig*, letters of 235
- and *Gourie*, letters between 238
- London*, Lord Mayor of, 1580, order to 297
- *University College*, Report 413
- first public conference 642
- Long Acre*, Music Hall in 425
- Long*, Rear-Adm. Sir Robert, date of death of 346
- Lovell*, Robert, "Bristol, a satire" 356
- Lowry*, Mr. J. memoir of 330
- Lucius*, first Christian king of Britain, story of 415, 512, 517
- Lyell*, C. esq. memoir of 90
- Lymne in Kent*, Roman station at 631
- Macclesfield*, Earl of, memoir of 531
- Macdonald*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. memoir of 533
- Mackay*, Vice-Adm. Hon. D. H. memoir of 659
- Macleod*, Alex. Laird of, tomb of 194
- Madoc*, supposed signet ring of 417
- Madras*, Testimonial to Sir R. Dick 619
- Mahomet*, Life and Traditions of 260
- Malcolm*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. memoir 319
- Malling Hill*, antiquities at 298
- Malthus*, Mr. vindication of 617
- Malvern*, Great, recent discoveries at 193
- *Little*, Monastery at 417
- Manchester*, foundation of Owens College 413
- fire at All Saints' Church 426
- Man of Feeling*, Sir Walter Scott's remarks on 356
- Man of Ross*, Original Letters of 493
- Mansfield*, Lord, life of 127
- Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses* 495
- Manuel*, Don Juan, works of 248
- Map* of British and Roman roads 519
- Mar*, Earl of, letter of 242
- Marathon*, arrow-heads from 416
- Marcus Aurelius*, silver denarii of 516
- Market Bosworth*, sepulchral urn found at 191
- Marrable*, Sir T. memoir of 542
- Marriage Law* of Scotland, amending of 303
- Marriages*, alteration of the Law of 304, 422, 652
- Marrick*, grave-stone at 283
- Marston St. Lawrence*, ancient burial-place 298
- Martial*, Colophon of, Aldine edit. 562
- Martin*, T. memoir of 544
- *W. esq.* memoir of 93
- Martinus Scriblerus*, the "Double Mistress" in 356
- Mary of Scotland*, visit to Leicester 43; monogram on the ring of 190; relict of 512
- Mary*, sixth daughter of Edward I. life of 171
- Mason*, Sir John, friend of Wyatt 565
- Masques at Court*, temp. James I. and Charles I. 602
- Mathematical Instruments*, inlaid 300
- Maul*, Holy, superstition of 250
- Meare*, Abbat's Fish House at 67
- Medieval Art*, Exhibition of 174, 292, 400
- Meldon Church*, restoration of 199
- Menteith*, Earl of, a mendicant 254
- Merchant Service*, improvement of 304
- Merefool*, a character in a Masque 605
- Merevether*, Dean, memoir of 536, 562
- Merionethshire*, tumuli opened 647
- Meuninczhouse*, Jan Van, paintings by 415
- Mexican Fleet*, taking of 362
- Mexico*, Idols and relics found 519
- Michel Angelo*, portrait by 510
- Mickleham Church*, monument in 510
- Middle Level Drainage*, removal of the dam 199
- Middlesex*, Church Walks in 50
- Milward*, Anne and Thomasine, family of 562
- Mirehouse*, J. esq. memoir of 541
- Mir's Bay*, destruction of pirates 654
- Monkton Wyld New Church*, consecrated 654
- Monmouth*, Duke of, Documents relating to 588
- Monmouth*, antiquities found near 647
- Montagu*, Lady Mary Wortley, letters to 289
- Montague*, Edward Wortley, monument to 35
- Montespan*, Duchess of, anecdote of 35
- Monumental Antiquities* 281
- Monumental Effigies*, peculiar position of 520
- Moore*, Sir John, the poet, Southey's admiration of 615
- More*, Sir Thomas, monument of 51
- Morland*, Sir Samuel, annuity 394
- Morrison*, Sir R. memoir of 210
- Mount Caboo*, sculptured marbles from 300
- Moylan*, D. C. esq. memoir of 214
- "*Much ado about Nothing*," proper division of into acts 597
- Music Hall*, opened in Long Acre 425
- Musters*, J. esq. memoir of 90
- Mysterious Mother*, story of 356
- Napier*, Prof. biography written by 360
- National Representation*, extension of 422
- Naval Estimates* 423, 522

- Navarete*, battle of, gained by the English 157
Naylor, Rev. T. B. memoir of 219
Neave, Miss, Asylum for the reformation of young women 384
Nelson, and the battle of Copenhagen 366
Nethermuir, ancient canoe found at 197
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, history of the wall of 419
Newhaven, Col. Dixwell at 197
New River, brass seal found 418
Newspaper, earliest *English*, authorship of 485
Newton Rigney, grave-stone at 283
Nicol, Lt.-Gen. memoir of 535
Nimbus, account of the 276
Norfolk, remains of British village in 415
Northallerton, King's Head Inn 427
Northumberland, list of Gentlemen of 192
Norwich Extension Railway, opened 71
 ——— *Grammar School*, crypt at 293
Numismatic Society, proceedings of 194
Nuremberg, watches first made at 415
Oehlschlager, Adam, memoir of 363
Ogbourne St. Andrew, Church reopened 72
Ordnance Estimates 522
Orkney, antiquities of 195
Ouroe, Island of, gold cross and chain from 196
Over Fen, remarkable chains from 648
Owens College, foundation of 413
Oxford, St. Mary's Church pinnacles 64
 ——— head of *Antinous* found 518
 ——— *Architectural Society*, proceedings 63
Oxford University, scholarships 58
 ——— present to 516
 ——— foundation of *Arnold* prize 642
Pacca, Cardinal, memoir of 468
Padua, monument at 35
Pakenham, Gen. Hon. Sir H. R. memoir of 532
Paper, Excise duty on 523
Papplewick, monumental slabs from 499
Park, Thomas, edition of *British Poets* 617
Parliament, proceedings in 302, 420, 521, 649
 ——— payment of Members in the 17th century 44
Parthenon at Athens 152
Pau, Roman remains at 519
Paul, St. in Britain 517
Pechell, Rear-Adm. Sir J. B. memoir of 86
Peckham, Sir G. and Sir P. Sidney, agreement between 118
Pedlar's Acre, fire in 308
Pedro, John, death of 159
Peerage, romance of the 252, 346
Pencomb, monumental inscription at 346
Penge-common, Watermen's Church at, opened 200
Percy Society, anniversary of 644
Perry, Dr. C. family of 234
Persse, Lt.-Col. memoir of 89
Peter the Cruel, history of 154
Petit, L. H. Esq. memoir of 91
Philip and Mary, letter under privy seal of 66
Phillips, Sir W. P. L. memoir of 533
Piers-Bridge, Roman station at, relics found 647
Piratical Ships and Vessels, capture of 304
Pisa, Campo Santo at, paintings 274
Pius VII. and Napoleon 468
Platt, G. E. esq. memoir of 330
Poictiers, battle of, prisoners taken at 23
Poley, G. W. esq. memoir of 666
Polish Plain, height of the Great 458
Pompeii, bas-relief and frescoes from 518
Pope, Letters, to Lady M. W. Montagu 289
Porson, Proff. commendation of *Beau-sobre's* work 615
Portsmouth, new dock at 71
Postage of books, present defect of 630
Poyntz, Adm. error concerning 114
Princesses of England, Lives of 169
Prisons and Prison Discipline 381
Prussia, news from 62, 424
Prussia, King of, remarkable letter to *Voltaire* 615
 ——— pistol fired at the King of 653
Quayle, H. W. esq. memoir of 92
Railway opened, from Guildford to Godalming 200
Railway Traffic Bill 651
Raincock, Fletcher, error concerning 234, 346
Raleigh, Sir Walter, intended piracy of 360
Ramsay, W. R. esq. memoir of 666
Randall, Richard, esq. memoir of 94
Ransome, James, esq. memoir of 93
Reade, John, esq. memoir of 666
Redenham, Roman remains at 646
Reliquary, a foot-shaped, in silver 417
Renée, Duchess, notice of 273
Retrospective Review, Thomas Stephens, works of 35
Rich, Mr. Owen (not Obadiah), memoir of 327
Richard III. his last campaign 42
Richborough, Roman town of, excavations at 65
 ——— Roman and Saxon Antiquities of 400
Risingham, Roman station at 419
Ritson's Metrical Romances 359
Robinson, Sir Thomas, called Long Sir Thomas, anecdote of 619
Robtart, Amy, letters relating to death of 255
Roman altar, inscribed 419
Roman Catholic Penal Acts, repeal of 304

- Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France* 478
Roman Pavement, at Cirencester 25
 ——— *Station at Lymne in Kent* 631
 ——— *Rings*, series of 647
Romans under the Empire, history of 590
Rome, bronze knocker from 192
 ——— antiquities discovered at 190
 ——— the Pope's return to, 524
Rosslyn Chapel, hanging tracery of 61
Rothbury, sculptured stones from 419
Rotherfield Church, register 298
Rough's Conspiracy of Gowrie 358
Royal Institution, proceedings of 59
Royal Society, anniversary 59
Russell, W. esq. memoir of 666
Ryan, Mr. R. memoir of 96
St. George's Chapel, vanes 380
St. George, Anglo-Saxon Notices of 648
St. Hilda, site of Cemetery of 499
St. Kenelm's Chapel, antiquities from 417
St. Martin's Hall, opening of 425
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, coins found 647
St. Michael's Mount, Castle on 416
St. Nicolas Cole Abbey, register of baptism 511
St. Owen, portrait of architect of church of 193
St. Paul's Churchyard, alteration of 525
St. Sepulchre, Chapel of, bust of Christ 391
Salaman, King of Hungary, silver coin of 194
Salaries, paid out of the Exchequer 522
 ——— revision of 651
Salisbury, Dean of, memoir of 537
Salonina, coins of 520
Sandymount, new church 526
Santa F  de Bogota, golden image from 299
Saragossa, Roman antiquities at 197
Savings Banks, law amended 523, 650
S vitri, Historical Poem from the Sanscrit 580
Saxons in England, settlement of 414
Schadow, Herr, memoir of 546
Schaw, a Scottish architect 62
Schleswig-Holstein, news from 424
Schomberg, Adm. memoir of 318
Scotland, architecture of 60
 ——— amendment of the Marriage Law 303
Scott, Sir S. memoir of 85
 ——— *Sir Walter*, Dr. Anderson's opinion of 612
Screens in Churches 63
Seals of Port and Corporation of Dover 67; of John the Baptist's head in a charger 297; advancing figure 297; used on the passes of labourers 419; crystal, of Greek art 518; of Fulke de Quaplode, and a steel matrix of the 17th century 648
Searby, antiquities found 67
Secular Education Bill 421
Seine, temple of the Dea Sequana 127
Seymour, H. esq. memoir of 212
Shaf e, Eas, grave-stone at 284
Shakespeare Society, anniversary of 643
Shakspeare's Grace before Meat 114
 ——— *King Lear*, division of into acts 465
 ——— *Much Ado about Nothing*, division of into acts 597
Sharpe, Richard, esq. eulogy on 614
Shedden, R. esq. memoir of 329
Sheriffs for 1850, List of 309
Sidney, Sir Philip, and American Discoveries 116
 ——— and *Sir G. Peckham*, agreement between 118
 ——— and *Sir H. Gilbert*, agreement between 118
 ——— his Life and Death 264
 ——— his works, 370
Silbury Hill, tunnel made in, 67
Sir Tristram, poem of 613
Skelton, the poet, representation of 605
 ——— *Thomas*, translation of Don Quixote 616
Skinner's-hall, restoration of 525
Skogan, a poet, representation of 605
Smith, Capt. G. memoir of 664
Socrates, vindication of 613
Soham Church, restoration of the chancel 70
Soho Square, origin of the name of 286
Soho Mint, sale of dies of the 646
South Downs, Sussex, tumuli 298
Southey, Robert, Life of 353, 611; anecdote of 611
Spain, diplomatic relations renewed with 653
Spanish Ballads, nationality of 249
Spicilgium Solesmense 182
Sprot, George 235
 ——— *Thomas*, MS. of his Chronicle 520
Stafford, Viscount, letter of, to Cress Arundell 54
Stamp Duties, reduction of 521, 523, 651
Stamps on Marine Assurances 650
Stapleton, T. death 180; memoir 322
State Paper Office, calendars of 181
Stephens, Thomas, Life and works of 35, 40, 234
Stewart, Mr. catalogues of 294
Stirling Church, arches of 63
Stirlingshire, Old Yew Tree in 395
Stoney Stratford, Roman villa near 519
Strafford, Earl of, letter of 54
Stratford-le Bow, dolium found at 416
Suffolk, Katharine Duchess of 254
Sulby Abbey, coffin-lid at 282
Sunderland, Lord, Letters of 528
Superstitions, Popular 250
Surgeons, Assistant, in ships of war 521
Surtees Society, alteration of 400
Sutton, Yorkshire coins found at 516

- Swords*, Romano-British 67
Sword of King James IV. 518; of the Duke of Norfolk at Flodden 54
Sword of the 11th century 647
Sydney, Algernon, MS. attributed to 66
Tait, Capt. R. memoir of 320
Talbot of Malahide, Lord, memoir of 83
Tapestry, Plantagenet 64
Tasso and his Times 269
Taylor, Dr. W. C. memoir of 94
Taylor's, Dr. Sermons written by Dr. Johnson 356
Tea, introduction of 66
Tenant at Rack Rent Relief Bill 421
Tenements, Small, Rating Bill 420
Ten Hours Act 423
Thames, antiquities found in the 67
 ——— daggers and arrow-heads found 520
 ——— high tide 308
Theobald, John, esq. memoir of 94; death of his son 552
Thibet Dog, bas-relief of 300
Thomlinson, Dr. R. information requested of 114
Thornborough, antiquities from 415
 ——— Roman glass vessel found 519
Thor's Hammer, and the Sign of the Cross 251
Tigre Island taken 307
Timber, duties on 422
Toland, Mr. and Mr. Horde 401
Torchbearer in a Masque 605
Tottenham, Lord R. Bp. of Clogher, memoir of 659
Towcester, Roman villa near 520
Tractatus, the earliest law book of England 124
Tradesmen's Tokens, 66, 286
Trafalgar, Battle of, notes on 280
Trajan, silver denarii of 516
Treasure Trove, enforcement of 647
Treffry, J. T. esq. memoir of 433
Trinity, representations of the 386, 575
Triptic, carved ivory 67
Turkey, news from 198
Tynemouth Priory, well at 419
Tytler, Mr. P. F. death of 180
Ulysses, wanderings of, frescoes of 190
United States, treaty with 653
Universities, Commission of Inquiry into the state of 649
University College, London, report of 413
Upham, Roman villa at 193
Upleadon Church, restoration of 71
Upton, co. Somerset, skeletons discovered 526
Uxbridge, Treaty of, expenses of 491
 ——— *Treaty-house* at 493
Vandeleur, Gen. Sir J. O. memoir of 88
Venetian gazettes 490
Verulamium, Roman remains at 65
Vesuvius, eruption of 425
Victoria, Queen, accouchement of 654
Vincent, Jaques L. S. memoir of 570
Vittoria Colonna, portrait of 510
Waghorn, Lieut. memoir of 217
Walrus-tooth, carving in 417
Walsingham, situation of 23
 ——— patronage of Hakluyt 121
 ——— letters to 264, 269, 371
Wansy, Sir Edmund de, and Prince Philip 23
Warkworth, rose-noble of Henry V. found 647
Warwick, Earl of, letter of Sir P. Sidney to 266
Washingborough, fragment of a monument 500
Watch of Mary Queen of Scots 512
 ——— of time of James I. 64
Watkins, Rev H. G. memoir of 439
Weare, Col. K. H. memoir of 662
Wells Cathedral, sculpture at 274
Westall, W. esq. memoir of 443
Westminster Abbey, restoration of the Iron Screen 199
Westminster Hall, traditional etiquette of 121
Whitechurch Canonicorum Church, restoration of 70
Whitshed, Sir J. H. memoir of 85
Whittlebury Forest, Roman villa at 646
Wilderspool, Roman road discovered 196
William I. progress of his conquest of England 41; penny of 647
Williams, Major-Gen. Sir E. K. memoir of 319
Willoughby, H. esq. memoir of 541
Wilton Castle, destruction of 234
Winchester, monument of King William Rulus 282
 ——— antiquities discovered at 417
Winchester Cathedral, bust of Christ 391
Winchester Tower, inscription on 379
Window Tax 522
Windsor Castle in the reign of Elizabeth 137, 379
 ——— *Home Park*, trees planted 426
 ——— town of 381
Wintoun House, architecture of 62
Woden, the god, and his attributes 299
Wolsey, Cardinal, his last visit to Leicester 43
Wood, J. esq. memoir of 328
Woolmer Forest, antiquities found 519
Worcestershire Beacon, British urn found on 193
Words, Deductions from the History of 143
Wordsworth, W. esq. memoir of 668; his pamphlet on the Convention of Cintra 617
Wyatt, Sir Thomas, recovery of the lost accusation of 563
Wyatt and Bonner, comparison between 570

Wyatville, Sir Jeffry, works at Windsor 139
Wykeham, William of, tower at Windsor 139

Yew Tree, Old, 395
York, antiquities and coins found 518, 647
Yorkshire, tumuli in, memoir on 300

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

Aiken on War, 636
Antonina, 408
Architectural Literature, Present State of 130
Architecture, History of 130
Arctic Expedition 404
Autograph Letters, Collection of 53
Balmes, Rev. J. Protestantism and Catholicity 57
Bartlett's Account of Cumnor Place 411
Boutell, Rev. C. Christian Monuments 281
British Museum, Report of Commissioners 501
Bruce's, W. D. Letter on Parish Registers 515
Burnard, J. Manual of Devotion 58
Caerleon, Roman Remains at 407
Campbell, Lord, Lives of Chief Justices 121
Carlyle, T. Model Prisons 321
Carpenters' Company, History of 27
Chalmers, Dr. Life of 148
Chamier's Review of the French Revolution 186
Chantrey, Sir Francis, Recollections of his Life 286
Chief Justices of England, Lives of the 121
Christian Monuments in England and Wales 281
Christmas's Cradle of the Twin Giants 404
Cliffe's Book of North Wales 634
Coud's Narrative of Monmouth's Rebellion 403
Collins, W. W. Antonina 408
Colquhoun, Lady, Memoir of 514
Copyright, Law of 396
Cradle of the Twin Giants 404
Craik, G. L. Romance of the Peerage 252
Cumnor Place, Historical Account of 411
Cunningham's Life of Inigo Jones 600
Cutts, Rev. E. L. Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses 495
Dance of Death 412
Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages 188, 635
Denmark, Primæval Antiquities of 161
Divines of the Eighteenth Century 55, 58
Dixon, H. John Howard and the Prison World of Europe 3
 — Prisons and Prison Discipline 381
Dykes, Rev. Thomas, Memoir of 514
Eastern Sketches 127
Ecclesiastical Architecture in England, History of 134
Ecclesiastical Dictionary, General 183

Ecclesiastical Topography, Oxfordshire 636
Echyngnam of Echyngnam 187
Edinburgh Castle, Memorials of 643
Egyptian Mysteries, Revelations of 515
England in the Eighteenth Century 56
English Revolution of 1640-1688, Causes of the Success of 396
Eyre's History of St. Cuthbert 409
Family Prayer, Morning and Evening 58
Farley Heath 297
Fauconberge Memorial 634
Fish and Fisheries, British 55
Food and Nutrition in Plants and Animals 57
Fraser, Rev. J. Scripture Doctrine of Sanctification 58
Freeman, Edward A. History of Architecture 130
French Revolution, Review of the 186
Fritz and Liolett, Poems by 56
Garbett, E. L. Principles of Design in Architecture 608
Gonthier, Rev. F. A. Memoir of 56
Grace Dermott, story of 56
Graham's Antiquities of Iona 632
Grant's Life of Kirkaldy of Grange 294
 — Memorials of Edinburgh Castle 640
Great Britain and Ireland, Reformers of 550
Green, Mrs. Lives of the Princesses 169
Guizot, M. and the Law of Copyright 396
 — Causes of Success of English Revolution of 1640-1688, 396
Hall, S. Echyngnam of Echyngnam 187
Hall's Life and Death in Ireland 1849, 412
Hamilton, Richard Winter, Memoir of 513
Hamilton's Memoir of Lady Colquhoun 514
Hanna, Rev. W. Life of Dr. Chalmers 148
Hanover, History of the House of, from George I. to the Peace of Amiens 56
Head Sir G. Translation of Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca 468
Henry Family Memorialised 56
Hesperos 406
Hewett's Memoir of Tobias Rustat 638
Holbein's Dance of Death 412
Houston's Mrs. Hesperos 406
Howard, John, and the Prison-World of Europe 3
Howard's Revelations of Egyptian Mysteries 515

- Howson's History of the Mediterranean* 187
Hunter's Collections concerning the Founders of New Plymouth 185
Inkersley, T. Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France 478
Iona, Antiquities of 632
Ireland, Life and Death in 412
Irving, Mr. W. Life of Mahomet 260
Jacob's Well 57
Jewish Dogmas 46
Jones, G. Recollections of Sir F. Chantrey 286
Jones, Inigo, Life of 600
Jupp, B. Hist. Carpenters' Company 27
King's Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Dykes 514
Kirkaldy of Grange, Memoirs of 294
Landon's General Ecclesiastical Dictionary 183
Layman, Family Prayer by a 58
Lee's Roman Remains at Caerleon 407
Leicester, History of 41
Magisterial Formulist 641
Muhamet, Life of 260
Manual of Devotion 58
Mary in Service 56
Mediæval Geography and History, Handbook of 188
Mediterranean, History of the 187
Merimée, P. Peter the Cruel 154
Merivale, C. History of the Romans under the Empire 590
Middlesex, Church Walks in 50
Milman, Rev. R. Life of Torquato Tasso 269
Milnes, R. Monckton, esq. M.P. Letter to 515
Monmouth's Rebellion, Narrative of 403
Monthly Volume, Nos. 47-49, 55
Netherclift, Collection of Autograph Letters 53
Newdegate, C. N. and Dr. Raphall, Correspondence between 46
New Plymouth, Collections concerning the Founders of 185
Norfolk Archæological Society, Papers 637
Northampton, Guide Book to 185
Oehlenschläger, Adam, Autobiography of 363
Oke's Magisterial Formulist 641
Old Humphrey, Half Hours with 57
Oxfordshire, Ecclesiastical Topography of 636
Pacca, Cardinal, Historical Memoirs of 468
Parker's Ecclesiastical Topography 636
Peter the Cruel, History of 154
Picts Wall, History of the 187
Plants and Trees of Scripture 55
Poole, Rev. G. Ayliffe, Ecclesiastical Architecture in England 134
Princesses of England, Lives of the 169
Prisons and Prison Discipline 381
Protestantism and Catholicity 57
Putz's Handbook of Mediæval Geography and History 188
Raphall, Dr. and C. N. Newdegate, Correspondence between 46
Reformation, Characters and Scenes of the 55
Rix, S. W. Fauconberge Memorial 634
Rogers, Rev. G. A. Jacob's Well 57
Romance of the Peerage 252
Romanesque and Pointed Architecture in France 478
Romans under the Empire, History of the 590
Rosa's Childhood 56
Rudimentary Dictionary of Architectural Terms 410
Rustat, Tobias, Memoirs of 638
St. Cuthbert, History of 409
St. John, C. esq. Tour in Sutherlandshire 47
School-boys, Stories of 57
Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses, Manual of 495
Shaw's Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages 188, 635
Sidney, Rev. E. Philosophy of Food and Nutrition 57
Southey's Life and Correspondence 353, 611
Spanish Literature, Early History of 242
Spencer's Sketches of Travel in the East 515
Sperling, J. H. Church Walks in Middlesex 50
Stanton, H. B. Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland 55
Stowell's Memoir of R. W. Hamilton 513
Sutherlandshire, Tour in 47
Swiss Pastor, The 56
Thompson, J. History of Leicester 41
Thoms, W. J. Translation of Worsaae's Antiquities of Denmark 161
Ticknor, G. Early History of Spanish Literature 242
Torquato Tasso and his Times 269
Travels in the East, Sketches of 515
Tupper, F. esq. Farley Heath 297
Wales, North, Book of 634
War, On 636
Weale's Rudimentary Dictionary of Architectural Terms 410
Weld's Arctic Expedition 404
Wetton's Guide Book to Northampton and its Vicinity 185
Williams, Sir J. B. Henry Family Memorialised 56
Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities of Denmark 161
Year Book of Wonders, Illustrated 412

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—The longer Articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays.

- Abbott, Major T. 201
 Abdy, T. N. 73
 Abney, H. E. 527
 Abraham, C. J. 73, 431
 Acland, Mrs. P. L. D. 429
 Acraman, S. A. 76
 Acret, W. H. 428
 Acworth, W. 431
 Adair, Major T. J. 655
 Adams, Capt. J. 201. E. 107. G. H. 204. H. C. 203. Miss, 110. P. O. 555. R. 548. T. 338. W. 549.
 Adcock, J. 73. Miss, 228
 Addenbrooke, E. 655
 Addison, J. 447
 Adlercron, A. S. M. 658
 Aggs, M. L. 657
 Agnew, Lt. J. de C. A. 76. Miss E. F. 683
 Ailsa, Marchioness of, 74
 Ainger, F. M. 311
 Ainslie, G. H. 454. M. 262
 Aird, S. 110
 Airey, J. A. L. 310
 Airlie, Earl of, 428
 Alcock, M. 453. T. St. L. 309
 Aldersey, J. S. 681
 Alderson, G. 339. J. 553
 Aldrich, Lt. R. D. 428
 Aldridge, J. 225. M. 226
 Alexander, J. 76
 Alison, J. 447. M. C. G. 231
 Allan, J. 453
 Allarton, T. 687
 Allen, C. 430. Dr. J. 105. Lt. J. 682.
 Allfree, E. 655
 Allfrey, R. 309
 Allgood, J. 679
 Allington, W. 221
 Allman, Prof. 311
 Allnutt, J. 76
 Allom, Lt. C. E. 340
 Alsop, Mrs. M. 550
 Alvis, J. S. 548
 Ambridge, Miss H. C. 333
 Amedroz, H. F. 550
 Ames, J. W. 222
 Amyot, W. H. 312
 Anderson, E. 107. E. G. A. 230. F. S. P. 104. J. 550. W. P. 429
 André, J. P. 333
 Andrew, H. A. 204
 Andrews, Capt. E. 74. T. 226
 Anson, Hon. Mrs. G. E. 74
 Ansted, E. 448
 Antrem, R. 655
 Antrobus, Mrs. P. 656
 Anwyl, R. 230
 Apletree, F. R. 108
 Applegath, R. D. 451
 Appleyard, T. M. 681
 Arbuthnot, A. 311. M. 225
 Arbuthnott, Hon. Mrs. D. 656
 Archer, M. C. 223
 Archibald, J. 527
 Argles, M. 73
 Arkwright, G. H. 528. J. 201. R. 309
 Armitage, L. 204
 Armstrong, C. 686. H. 556. M. 109.
 Arnold, H. H. 103. M. A. 339
 Arnould, A. E. 430
 Arscott, M. 450
 Arteria, H. 333
 Ashburnham, Col. Hon. T. 309
 Ashby, Lt. W. G. 336
 Ashfield, M. A. 224
 Ashley, J. 449
 Ashton, R. 555
 Askwith, J. 203
 Astell, H. 76
 Astley, B. B. N. 529. C. T. 430. R. 201
 Aston, Sir A. I. 309
 Athill, Lt. J. 657
 Atkins, P. W. 334
 Atkinson, B. 685. J. C. 204. R. 334.
 T. 230. W. 338, 549. W. J. 224.
 Atkyns, J. 229
 Atlay, H. C. 452
 Attenborough, E. 555. G. W. 555. J. 555. M. A. 555, 556. R. 555
 Austen, H. T. 548. R. 658. Rear-Adm. C. J. 309
 Austin, Capt. H. 428. E. 529. Rev. — 428. S. 228
 Awdry, Lady, 429. P. 431
 Aylmer, Mrs. J. H. 311
 Aylward, A. 530. A. A. 527
 Ayscough, Rear-Adm. J. 201
 Babington, J. 73
 Backhouse, J. B. 204
 Bacon, M. M. 452. M. S. 204
 Baddeley, C. 430
 Radham, E. 226
 Badnall, H. 74
 Bagnall, T. 107
 Bagnell, A. 553
 Bailey, C. 309, 655. H. 310, 554. J. S. 201
 Baillie, E. 556
 Bailly, L. R. 431
 Bain, E. H. W. 110. W. R. 431
 Baines, H. 226
 Baird, E. S. 658. J. 454. M. 230
 Baker, Capt. F. M. 75. C. W. 110. J. H. 230
 Balders, Lady K. 656
 Baldock, Capt. G. 530. E. A. 529
 Baldwin, L. 680
 Ballard, H. 222
 Baller, J. H. 683
 Ballin, G. 309
 Bamber, A. F. 340
 Bampfylde, F. J. 204, 312
 Banaster, E. 335
 Banbury, F. 530
 Band, E. W. 107
 Banister, H. 75
 Bankes, M. E. 553
 Bannatyne, G. A. 335
 Barber, Miss E. 333. R. T. H. 202. S. J. 447
 Barclay, H. M. 334. Mrs. I. 227
 Barham, E. 657. G. 555
 Barker, B. 220, 446. E. 454. H. C. 76. M. A. 339. R. 201
 Barkworth, S. M. 655
 Barley, W. 546
 Barlow, C. 657. E. G. 312. G. F. 548. Mrs. G. H. 202. R. A. 312
 Barnard, E. 658. L. A. M. 430. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. F. 73. M. 203
 Barnes, J. H. 450. J. R. 202. T. 107, 552, 554. W. M. 681
 Barnett, Mrs. H. 429
 Barnwell, Col. 111. J. 429
 Baron, J. 554
 Barr, E. 202
 Barracrough, S. 105
 Barrett, A. 312. G. C. 446. H. 658. T. 529
 Barrington, Hon. L. 527. Hon. Mrs. H. 311
 Barron, J. N. 339
 Barrow, C. 335. De S. 430. Major G. 105
 Barry, D. 223. M. 226. R. 201. S. 224
 Barter, E. 430. Mrs. 336
 Barth, W. 551
 Bartlett, E. S. 228. J. P. 528
 Bartley, H. J. 75
 Barton, B. W. 530. J. 201
 Bartrum, E. C. 551
 Barwis, W. C. 312
 Basden, F. S. 656
 Baseley, Capt. C. 75

- Basevi, Mrs. G. 229
 Basleigh, S. F. 225
 Bateman, W. 333
 Bates, W. 222
 Bateson, Mrs. T. 311
 Bath, J. A. Marq. of, 428
 Batley, E. 109
 Batt, H. 204. J. 109.
 Battanchon, A. T. 337
 Battely, W. 74
 Battersby, A. G. H. 428. J. H. 428. Mrs. R. 334
 Battiscombe, H. 310
 Batty, R. 110
 Baumgartner, H. A. 73
 Baxter, R. H. 527. R. W. 331
 Bayley, F. 202. M. L. 334
 Bayly, S. F. 559
 Baynes, W. 201
 Baynham, J. F. 431
 Beadon, A. 226. H. W. 75
 Beamish, H. H. 431
 Bean, E. 337
 Bear, E. A. 429
 Bearcroft, E. 529. Mrs. P. 223
 Beard, F. C. 203
 Beatty, J. 203
 Beauchamp, Earl of, 529
 Beauclerk, Lord F. 678
 Beaufort, D. A. 201. W. L. 221
 Beavan, M. 553. S. 530
 Bebb, J. L. 552
 Beck, P. L. 225
 Beckham, A. 75
 Bedford, Comm. R. T. 428. G. S. 311. W. K. R. 527
 Bedwell, E. 450
 Beever, W. H. 528
 Beevor, R. 76
 Belcher, C. 204
 Bell, A. 110. L. 229. M. 309. Miss A. 106. P. 231. R. 309
 Bellairs, E. H. W. 527
 Bellamy, J. 225
 Bellasis, Mrs. 202
 Bellosio, 342
 Beloe, R. S. 310, 658
 Belsey, H. 336
 Benbow, E. 549. J. 336
 Bence, T. S. 73
 Benham, M. A. E. 658
 Benn, P. P. 226
 Bennett, F. 685. Lt. H. B. B. 342
 Bennett, G. 657. R. 454. W. C. 73
 Bent, E. C. 550
 Benthall, E. B. 203
 Bentinck, Mrs. C. A. 656. S. 448
 Bentley, J. C. 74. R. 657. W. H. 109
 Benton, S. E. 75
 Benyon, E. G. E. 431
 Beresford, J. J. 310
 Berkeley, J. 448. J. R. 549. W. C. 655
 Bernard, Hon. R. B. 548. Hon. T. J. 558. Lt. H. 527. W. D. 202
 Bertles, E. M. 312
 Bertram, R. A. 657
 Besborough, Earl of, 75
 Betts, G. 76
 Betty, Comm. C. W. 682
 Bevan, Lady A. 311
 Bewsher, F. W. 428
 Bickerton, Lady H. 453
 Bicknell, L. 448
 Biddulph, C. C. M. 431. F. J. 310
 Biden, J. 309
 Bidgood, A. M. 204
 Bigge, M. E. 556. Mrs. M. R. 528
 Bignell, J. B. 658. S. M. 312
 Billamore, Lt. F. A. 341
 Billinghurst, B. 448. W. 686
 Billopp, W. T. N. 527
 Bindloss, T. 557
 Bingham, M. 227. T. 221
 Binns, W. 553
 Birch, J. A. 75
 Bird, E. 76. J. 453. J. W. 310. Miss 454
 Birkett, W. 201
 Birrell, E. 429
 Bishop, F. 552
 Black, Capt. B. W. 656. G. 528. G. C. 657. Rev. — 310. R. C. 428
 Blackburn, R. 333. T. 451
 Blackie, J. 203
 Blackley, F. R. 201
 Blainey, T. M. 431
 Blake, A. S. 686. A. W. 655. Col. 338. E. B. 202. M. 451. S. 342. T. 687
 Blakehurst, R. 428
 Blantyre, Lord 428
 Blatspiel, M. L. 657
 Blaxland, W. 658
 Bleamire, Major W. B. 556
 Blencowe, Mrs. J. J. 311
 Bligh, T. P. 529
 Bliss, W. 546
 Blogg, G. H. 453
 Blomefield, J. 429, 658
 Blomfield, J. C. 310
 Blood, T. 335
 Bloxham, C. 73
 Blundell, Mrs. T. W. 656
 Boardman, J. H. 656
 Boddam, E. K. 556
 Bodenham, T. 684
 Boger, E. 202, 430
 Bokenham, W. 309
 Boles, Lt.-Gen. T. 553
 Bond, C. 680. H. 658. L. 224
 Bone, G. 530
 Bontein, J. P. 309
 Boorman, M. 334
 Booth, J. 230, 680. Sir R. G. 428
 Bordwine, E. 686
 Borrer, J. H. 453
 Borton, F. 76
 Boscawen, F. 530
 Boss, H. 228
 Bostock, R. 686
 Bourne, E. 454
 Bouverie, C. 75. Mrs. P. P. 74. S. L. 529
 Bovill, B. 342. E. 226
 Bower, L. B. 658
 Bowes, C. M. 336
 Bowles, C. B. 428. F. A. 73, 430. S. 557
 Bowman, I. 428
 Bowyear, M. J. 311. T. K. 311
 Bowyer, G. 74
 Boycott, Miss C. 452
 Boyd, R. D. 559
 Boyle, Hon. Mrs. R. 74
 Boys, E. D. 203. M. 336. Mrs. 554
 Brabazon, E. 335
 Brackenbury, Mrs. J. M. 528
 Bradford, Earl of 76
 Bradley, G. G. 311. R. R. 201
 Bradshaw, E. 340
 Bragge, E. 222
 Brailsford, Mrs. S. 334
 Brain, M. M. 530
 Braithwaite, J. 451
 Bramwell, G. W. 655
 Branton, E. 227
 Brasier, J. H. 546
 Bray, M. 554
 Bremer, E. A. 228
 Brereton, A. H. 428
 Breshner, M. R. 429
 Brett, P. 681. T. 682. W. B. 658
 Brewster, Lady 339
 Brickenden, H. 339
 Brickman, W. H. R. 658
 Bridge, C. 530
 Bridgeman, S. 658
 Bridges, S. L. 335
 Brietzcke, S. 223
 Briggs, D. 202. G. 431
 Bright, E. 227
 Brisbane, T. A. 342
 Bristowe, A. M. 431. H. F. 658. J. W. 203
 Britten, M. 335
 Britton, J. 225
 Brizard, M. 681
 Brocas, B. 76
 Brock, H. 226
 Brockedon, P. N. 104
 Brockman, C. 551, 553
 Brodigan, T. 111
 Bromby, J. H. 202
 Brook, R. 680
 Brooke, Capt. T. 527. F. 431. J. M. 680. Major J. C. 73. O. 682. W. 108
 Brookes, W. M. I. 222
 Brooks, A. M. 555. F. 431. H. 655. R. 224
 Brooksbank, T. C. 550
 Broughton, L. 203. R. 312. S. 341
 Browell, F. 222
 Brown, A. 431. H. M. 657. J. 530. M. 75, 448. Major-Gen. G. 527. Major W. G. 73. P. 75. P. U. 527. R. 687

- Browne, C. 106, 333.
 C.A. 335. Capt.
 S. 75. I. 312. J.
 312, 447. T.B.L.
 428. W.H.J. 428.
 Brownrigg, T.R. 430
 Bruce, Lady S. 202
 Bruges, Mrs. T. 202
 Bruton, W. 73
 Bruxner, W. 76
 Bryant, J. 449, 452.
 M. 336
 Brydges, Lady I. A.
 687
 Buck, F. C. 449. M.
 A. 228
 Buckby, M. A. W.
 430
 Buckingham, E. 530
 Buckland, S. 75
 Buckle, D. 450. W.
 453
 Buckley, W. E. 528
 Buckmaster, H. A.
 548
 Bucknall, W. J. 310
 Buckworth, Lady P.
 552
 Budd, J. 529
 Budgett, H. H. 226
 Bulkeley, Mrs. 74
 Bull, G. 429. W.H.
 201, 310
 Buller, Mrs. J. W.
 528. W. 310
 Bullin, G. 430
 Bullock, E. 332
 Bulmer, E. 527
 Burckhardt, J. C.
 104
 Burd, W. S. 529
 Burdett, S. 556
 Burdon, J. 73, 428
 Burgess, E. 554. R.
 H. 558, 680. W.
 335
 Burghersh, Lord, 75
 Burghley, Lady, 74
 Burke, E. A. 430. S.
 J. 203. W. 451
 Burmester, M. J. 312
 Burnell, E. 312. J.
 333
 Burnet, P. 203
 Burnett, B. 451
 Burney, C. 527. E.
 K. 201
 Burns, H. 340
 Burrell, W. J. P. 221.
 W. P. 223
 Burrill, J. H. 108
 Burrow, E. 548
 Burrows, H. L. 682.
 J. 202
 Bursley, J. 223
 Burslem, S. 683
 Burt, A. E. 332
 Burton, J. 309
 Buschman, J. 430
 Bush, H. 203. J. 104.
 R. 110
 Bushby, M. 551
 Bushell, W. 226
 Bushman, M. 657
 Buston, R. 73
 Butcher, S. 528
 Butler, 554. H. 527
 Butlier, E. 530. T.
 530
 Butlin, M. A. 554
 Butt, E. 229
 Buttemer, H. S. 684.
 I. S. 684
 Butterworth, L. J.
 530
 Buxton, B. 683. C.
 529
 Byng, Hon. F. 73.
 Hon. J. R. M. 681
 Byron, Capt. Rt.
 Hon. G. A. Lord,
 201
 Cafe, L. 333
 Calcott, J. W. C. B.
 428
 Caldwell, M. 228. S.
 550
 Caledon, C'tess of,
 656
 Callender, J. A. 530
 Cameron, D. W. 527
 Campbell, A. 223,
 552. Capt. G. 655.
 Col. A. 680. E. J.
 448. F. W. 229. J.
 L. 75. Lord, 429.
 M. Lady, 453
 Campion, F. 529
 Canch, Major T. 455
 Cann, M. A. E. 658
 Canney, A. S. 527
 Canning, R. 685
 Cardew, Dr. 107
 Cardross, Lady, 429
 Carew, E. 453
 Carey, Capt. F. 430
 Carles, C. E. 527
 Carlisle, Earl of, 428
 Carnegie, Mrs. J. 74
 Carpenter, F. S. 658.
 Miss M. 680. Mrs.
 429. W. 310
 Carr, A. C. 331. E.
 H. 527. L. 340
 Carrick, G. M. 104
 Carrington, Capt.
 W. H. 225
 Carroll, W. H. 74
 Carruthers, E. 452.
 R. 107
 Carter, E. J. 310.
 F. 73. J. 527. L.
 S. 226. Lt. A. R.
 B. 310. M. 76.
 Mrs. H. L. 429. T.
 337. W. E. D. 430
 Carthew, Vice-Adm.
 J. 201
 Cartwright, A. 226.
 Mrs. T. 225
 Carver, W. 452
 Carwithen, W. 678
 Case, A. L. 657
 Cashel, F. 529
 Casterton, J. 105
 Castley, M. G. 338
 Caswall, Mrs. A. 656
 Cater, S. 230
 Cathcart, Lt.-Col.
 C. 334
 Cattell, B. 230
 Cattley, I. M. 530
 Catton, J. 557
 Causton, J. R. 449
 Cavan, J. 655
 Cave, C. 655. Hon.
 Mrs. R. O. 340.
 J. W. 656
 Cavendish, Hon.
 Mrs. R. 74
 Cavie, W. A. 685
 Chalk, E. M. 312
 Chalmers, F. C. 73.
 G. 339
 Chaloner, A. A. 339
 Chamberlain, Capt.
 N. B. 73
 Chambers, W. 74.
 W. C. 554
 Champenowne, E.
 454
 Champion, A. 204
 Champneys, C. J.
 332. J. 428. L. 230
 Chandler, J. 203
 Chantry, R. 452
 Chapman, C. 554.
 E. J. 656. H. S.
 201. J. 229. Lt.-
 Gen. Sir S. R. 428.
 M. 203. W. F. 105
 Cheese, J. 309
 Cheminant, N. 554
 Cherrill, E. 223
 Cherry, A. I. 342
 Cheshire, H. F. 527
 Cheslyn, R. 76
 Chester, G. 430
 Chichester, J. J. 529.
 Lady A. H. 334
 Child, M. 684
 Child, H. 312
 Children, E. 454
 Chillingworth, J. G.
 529
 Chippendale, M. 447
 Chippindall, C. 453.
 E. H. 447
 Cholmley, Miss J.
 338
 Christian, W. 548
 Christie, A. 223
 Christin, Mrs. 109
 Christy, E. 681
 Churchill, C. 340. J.
 683
 Chute, Major T. 73
 Clancy, J. 201, 431
 Clanmorris, Lady,
 656
 Clare, G. A. 657
 Claridge, F. 222
 Clark, C. 335. E.
 657. E. F. 683. E.
 S. 529. J. 447, 454,
 Lt. C. G. 684. M.
 658. Miss S. 228
 Clarke, A. E. 551.
 B. S. 310. E. 449,
 450. F. A. 225. I.
 B. 227. J. 430.
 M. 203, 454. Mrs.
 S. 453. R. J. 431.
 S. 450, 683. T. J.
 552. W. 73
 Clarkson, J. 337
 Claude, G. A. 341
 Clavell, Comm. 75
 Clayton, A. M. N.
 223. J. P. 202
 Clement, F. E. 656
 Clerk, D. M. 429
 Clerke, H. W. 204
 Cliffe, E. 339
 Clifford, A. M. 530.
 Capt. R. C. S. 428
 Clifton, E. 333
 Clogstoun, A. 311
 Cloney, T. 558
 Clonmell, C'tess of,
 656
 Close, C. E. 337
 Clouting, T. 685
 Coates, A. 201.
 Comm. R. 449. J.
 M. 682. S. 335.
 Cobb, E. M. W. 685.
 J. W. 310. S. 228.
 W. 554
 Cobbold, J. B. 342
 Cobden, W. H. 447
 Cochran, Rear-
 Adm. Sir T. J. 201
 Cockburn, T. 453
 Cocker, Miss, 106
 Cockerham, T. 657
 Cocks, Mrs. T. S.
 311
 Cockshott, H. M. 104
 Coffin, C. P. 546

- Cogan, H. 527
 Coghill, A. E. J. 529
 Colby, E. 529
 Cole, B. T. H. 527.
 F.A.229. F.S.312
 J. W. M. Visc.
 680
 Coleby, M. 685
 Coles, A. 554. Ens.
 T. G. 202. H. 683
 Collet, R. 685. S.
 451
 Collier, Sir F. A. 309
 Collins, E. 312. E.
 V. 449. F. 431. J.
 226
 Collinson, E. 105
 Colson, H. 679
 Colville, A. 655
 Combe, M. E. 312.
 R. T. 428, 529
 Comberbach, Mrs.
 A. 552
 Comerford, C. 223
 Compton, A. C. 74.
 E. 228. Mrs. E.
 454. R. J. 451
 Comyn, H. N. W. 527
 Congdon, Mrs. A.
 449
 Conolly, C. T. 452
 Considine, Lt.-Col.
 D. H. 657. P. 657
 Conway, C. E. M. 75
 Conybeare, H. 203
 Cook, J. 657. J. E.
 312. W. S. 658
 Cooke, E. 341. G.
 N. 431. Mrs. R. C.
 G. 681
 Cookes, A. 108
 Cookson, C. 310. C.
 E. 75. E. 340
 Coombe, G. C. 312
 Cooper, C. B. 73. D.
 310. J. 530, 657.
 J. H. 530. R. 221.
 R. W. 558. W. 335.
 W. H. 657, 685.
 W. W. 309
 Coopland, G. W. 310
 Coote, C. E. 530. J.
 E. 106
 Cope, M. 107
 Copeland, W. F. M.
 430
 Corbould, F. J. 447
 Corfield, E. 550. W.
 527
 Corker, G. W. 656
 Cornell, G. 552
 Cornish, S. 553
 Cornwall, G. C. 655
 Corrie, G. E. 74. J. D.
 309
 Corry, Capt. A. L.
 527
 Cort, R. 546
 Cory, B. 107. M. 558
 Coryndon, M. 203
 Cother, W. 450
 Cotter, Capt. G. S.
 430. J. R. 529. Sir
 J. L. 309
 Cotton, Capt. Hon.
 W. H. S. 309. H.
 229. J. 559. R. T.
 550
 Coucy, de, Chev. F.
 657
 Coulson, J. H. 204.
 S. T. 75
 Courtenay, A. L. 429.
 530
 Courthope, G. C. 309
 Cousens, A. 105. E.
 H. 686
 Cousins, M. 75. R.
 551
 Cowell, J. 76
 Cowley, N. 203
 Cox, A. 448. C. 335.
 C. L. 530. E. 450.
 J. A. 529. J. M.
 527. S. 333. S. F.
 109. S. P. 338. T.
 528
 Coxwell, Mrs. R. 202
 Craft, C. P. 76
 Craig, E. 549
 Craigie, C. M. 110
 Cramp, J. 108
 Craufurd, L. 680
 Craven, C. tessof, 202.
 M. 222, 554. R. 339
 Crawford, E. 337.
 J. 309. M. A. 229
 Crawford, J. M. 204
 Crawshaw, A. 75. J.
 75, 312. Mrs. R.
 T. 656
 Cree, G. 76
 Cresswell, J. 428
 Creswell, J. 553. J.
 B. 225
 Crew, Mr. W. 551
 Crewe, W. 678
 Crichton, R. 557
 Critchell, Comm. W.
 74
 Croft, G. A. 75. W.
 311
 Crofton, A. B. 340.
 P. L. 655. T. 657
 Crofts, E. 420
 Croly, Miss, 343
 Crompton, Miss, 658
 Crooke, S. G. 75
 Croome, E. M. 431
 Cropper, A. M. 312
 Crosby, H. L. A. 335.
 S. 454
 Crosland, J. 227. T.
 P. 75
 Cross, Mrs. T. 335
 Crossland, T. 201,
 431
 Crosswell, R. H. 452
 Crow, E. 201
 Croxton, G. 529
 Crucefix, R. T. 453
 Cruickshank, G. L.
 75
 Cruikshank, G. 657
 Cruttwell, S. L. 556
 Cubison, R. M. 658
 Cumberland, Capt.
 G. B. 309
 Cundill, J. 220
 Cuninghame, Major
 Sir T. M. 527
 Cunningham, H. D.
 P. 430. J. 657.
 Cupples, G. 679
 Cureton, Mrs. W. 311
 Curling, E. S. 554
 Curnock, J. 683
 Curran, Mrs. R. 551
 Currey, A. 658. A.
 L. 658. G. 310
 Curtis, G. 203
 Curtois, B. A. 74
 Curzon, A. 332
 Cust, Capt. Hon. P.
 F. 201. Hon. Mrs.
 C. 202
 Cuthbertson, E. 110
 Cuxson, G. A. 528
 Daintry, J. 73
 Dainty, F. 73
 Dales, E. 547
 Dalgleish, L. C. 657.
 R. 222. R. C. 312
 Dalison, J. B. 658
 Dallas, A. R. C. 311
 Dallaway, A. 336
 Dalrymple, Mrs. M.
 M. 230. R. F. 203
 Dalton, A. M. 75.
 W. B. 76
 D'Alton, F. E. 203.
 De Montmorency
 J. 74
 Dalzell, M. E. 658
 Dampier, Lady, 336.
 L. W. 686
 Daniel, B. 450. J. E.
 528. M. 226
 Darby, F. 556. Miss
 E. 451
 D'Arcy, Major G. P.
 341
 Dare, H. 222
 Darling, C. 332
 Dartnell, R. W. 310
 Darwall, E. 229
 Dashwood, A. M. 685
 C. J. 655. L. B. 556
 Daubeney, A. 334.
 Major - Gen. H.
 309
 Daubeny, F. 429. G.
 E. 452
 Daubuz, W. 309
 Davenport, S. 333
 Davey, P. 449
 David, E. 678
 Davidson, D. 230
 Davies, A. E. 312. E.
 550. G. 557. H.
 D. 201. J. 230.
 J. E. 201. Major
 T. 684. R. 530.
 W. 221
 Davis, E. 448. G.
 448. Major H. S.
 655. W. G. 552.
 Davison, R. 454
 Davoren, A. 309
 Davys, E. 201. J.
 527. W. D. H. C.
 309
 Dawes, M. 558. R.
 655. W. H. 431
 Dawkins, R. 527
 Dawnay, Hon. T. 331
 Dawson, A. 202. Dr.
 C. 341. F. A. 310.
 J. 339. M. L. 683
 Dax, R. G. 529
 Day, J. S. 683. Mrs.
 556. S. D. 73. T. 106
 Dayrell, C. 683
 Deakin, H. 557
 Dealtry, T. 202
 Dean, J. 555
 Deane, W. J. 75
 Deedes, M. 108. Mrs.
 W. 311
 Deering, J. 448. J.
 A. 558
 Delmar, J. 204
 Dene, R. O. 530
 Denison, T. W. 230
 Dennis, J. B. 76. N.
 R. 656. Rev. —
 528. S. 447
 Dent, B. 679
 Dering, Mrs. H. 311
 Despard, I. K. 334
 De Starck, G. 657
 D'Este, Archduke F.
 342
 Dewes, E. 309
 Dewing, J. 310
 Diamond, J. 551
 Dick, F. M. N. 431
 Dickenson, Mrs. F.
 N. 74
 Dickin, J. 450

- Dickinson, T. R. 310
 Dickson, Capt. G. C. 204. H. 681. L. S. 428
 Dilke, L. A. 223
 Dineley, F. M. 657
 Dinham, T. 452
 Dinning, E. 685
 Disbrowe, H. S. 201
 Discombe, Mrs. 623
 Dix, R. 453. T. 527
 Dixon, L. 312. R. 222. T. H. 311, 429, 431. T. 447
 Dobell, J. 110
 Dobinson, S. 336
 Doble, J. 429
 Dobson, T. 625
 Dodson, M. A. 106
 Dodsworth, C. J. S. 557
 Dodwell, M. H. 452
 D'Oiler, E. C. 311
 Domville, Mrs. J. G. 202
 Donaldson, A. C. 550
 Doogood, E. 222
 Douce, H. E. 550
 Doughty, C. M. 679
 Douglas, F. A. 76. H. A. 203. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. 527. Mrs. H. S. 656. S. 201. W. W. 431
 Dove, A. 225
 Dover, R. 555
 Dowdeswell, Mrs. 225
 Dowell, G. 110, 429
 Dowlin, Mrs. 686
 Dowling, Mr. Serj. 74
 Downe, Viscountess 528
 Downing, E. S. 430
 Doyle, J. A. 448
 Drake, J. V. 658. Mrs. T. T. 74
 Drane, Lt. T. 684
 Draper, W. 553
 Drewe, M. 686. W. B. 73
 Dreyer, Mrs. 686
 Driberg, Capt. W. 428
 Drinkwater, Sir G. 555
 Drummond, F. 226. Mrs. A. M. 227
 Drury, G. V. 109. M. E. 658
 Duberly, H. 530
 Du Boulay, L. M. H. 339
 Du Chemin, E. 335
 Dudgeon, M. J. 229
 Dudley, E. 452. J. 556
 Duff, Miss 431
 Dufferin and Claneboye, F. T. Baron 201
 Duke, Sir J. 73
 Duncomb, B. 453
 Duncombe, Hon. G. 203. Lady C. 202
 Dundas, E. T. 430
 Dunlop, Mrs. H. M'C. 455. Mrs. I. 106. W. 335
 Dunn, E. 681. E. A. 332. Dr. J. T. 340
 Dunning, S. 553
 Dunsford, W. H. 429
 Dunsmore, Major C. 309
 Duntze, J. H. 225
 Duperier, C. 430
 Du Pre, D. 449
 Du Puy, A. E. 656
 Durant, T. 104
 Durham, Mrs. 106. T. C. 429
 Durnford, Lt.-Gen. E. W. 451
 Du Roveray, F. I. 104
 Durrant, Mrs. B. 74
 Dutton, F. L. 223
 Dwarria, A. H. 312
 Dwelly, T. 224
 Dyer, J. 335
 Dyke, G. J. 334. L. A. 451
 Dykes, J. B. 73. T. 557
 Dyott, R. 204
 Dyson, E. 224
 Eales, R. 681
 Earle, M. 74, 555. W. J. 311
 Early, W. 556
 East, Mrs. G. E. G. 656
 Eastcott, E. 203. E. D. 203
 Eaton, C. E. 337. J. 549. S. 228
 Eccles, G. J. 111
 Eddington, J. G. 202
 Ede, A. C. 204
 Eden, C. P. 428. Lady 656. R. 73
 Edenborough, H. 227
 Edgar, A. 312. W. 657
 Edgcombe, S. B. 204
 Edison, L. J. 76
 Edkins, J. 681
 Edlin, G. 75
 Edmond, Mrs. A. F. 454
 Edmonds, A. 530
 Edouart, A. G. 428
 Edwards, C. 623. Capt. E. F. 73. Capt. J. 687. H. 655. J. 204. M. 227. Mrs. H. 429. S. 105
 Egerton, Lady M. 74. Lt. Hon. F. 310. W. H. 333
 Eggington, J. S. 204
 Eisdell, C. 107
 Eld, C. E. 431
 Eldridge, C. 553. R. 527
 Elgar, R. 105
 Eliot, Lady L. S. 430
 Elkins, C. M. 530
 Ellacombe, H. N. 428. H. T. 310
 Ellerton, Miss 431
 Ellice, Capt. C. H. 73
 Elliot, Dr. T. C. 340. G. 655. Lt. R. J. M. 558
 Elliott, Capt. G. 73. Lt. J. E. 428. M. E. 656. Miss A. 551
 Ellis, E. 104, 309. G. V. 656. H. H. T. 530. J. 556. J. J. 339. P. C. 527. S. 228
 Ellison, T. J. 447
 Elmes, J. 430
 Elmore, A. 203
 Elphicke, Miss E. 333
 Elrington, C. R. 678
 Elsworthy, Capt. E. V. 106
 Elton, Lady 109
 Elwell, L. 447
 Elwes, F. 201
 Elwin, Capt. 451
 Emden, E. 75, 201
 Enfield, H. 222
 English, J. 334
 Ensor, T. 683
 Errington, F. A. 340
 Erskine, Hon. Mrs. E. 311. Hon. Mrs. S. 429
 Espinasse, J. W. 431
 Ethelston, E. A. 658
 Ety, W. 454
 Evans, A. 678. D. 527, 546. E. 527. E. M. 204. H. 428, 551. J. 626.
 J. P. 429. Mrs. J. 429. S. 549. T. S. 312. W. 338
 Everett, C. W. 530
 Everitt, M. A. 312
 Exley, E. 450
 Eykyn, A. 431. R. 550
 Eyre, E. 454. H. R. 311
 Eyston, J. 110
 Faddy, Capt. P. P. 528. M. E. 683
 Fagan, G. H. 203
 Fagge, J. F. 527
 Falkiner, Sir R. 447
 Fall, E. 105
 Falls, W. S. 431
 Fane, H. 309
 Farebrother, A. 75
 Farley, J. 453
 Farmer, E. 431
 Farnall, D. 228
 Farquhar, C. 336. Lady T. 311
 Farquharson, Mrs. J. J. 74
 Farr, M. A. 686
 Farrance, Mrs. 224
 Farre, Ens. A. J. C. 340
 Farrer, J. L. 547. P. 224
 Farringdon, E. 340
 Fasson, C. H. 429
 Fast, Major-Gen. J. W. 556
 Faulkner, Mrs. 452. T. 551
 Fauguier, A. M. 555. W. E. 336
 Faussett, E. 684
 Faux, E. 337, 685
 Fawcett, Mrs. 107
 Fayrer, R. 549
 Fearon, F. G. W. 312
 Feild, S. H. 73
 Feilding, H. 431. Visc. 309
 Feltham, W. 681
 Fenn, D. 548
 Fenning, M. C. 223
 Fenton, C. E. 229. S. 527. T. 528
 Fenwick, T. 450
 Fereman, G. 528
 Ferguson, A. 76. D. 334, 448
 Fergusson, Major-Gen. J. 428, 527
 Ferns, Dean of, J. H. dau. of 529
 Ferrers, C'tess 202
 Ferrier, K. 447
 Ffarington, H. J. 679

- Ffarmer, Mrs. R. G. 656
 Ffrench, Dow. Lady 231
 Field, A. 550. E. 109
 Filleul, P. 201
 Fillingham, G. 228
 Finch, G. 312. Lady S. 681. Mrs. J. W. 202
 Findlay, Capt. A. 201
 Finnis, G. 681
 Fishbourne, Comm. E. G. 201
 Fisher, E. E. 431. J. 451. Mrs. A. 454. S. 109. W. 431
 Fitton, Dr. 341. Mrs. 341
 Fitzball, L. 204
 FitzGerald, F. E. 312. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. 428. R. 655
 FitzGibbon, Col. 655
 Fitzmayer, Mrs. E. 105
 Fitz Roy, F. H. 203. Lady C. L. 429
 Fleetwood, J. 105
 Fleming, E. A. 530. V. 201
 Fletcher, C. 678. E. 431. J. 337. Lady 656. M. 228. T. L. 557
 Flint, C. R. 655
 Follett, Mrs. B. S. 202
 Folly, R. 431
 Fombelle, J. 342
 Fonblanque, de A. A. 202
 Foord, H. 204
 Foot, J. 225
 Foote, Comm. H. R. 655
 Forbes, Comm. T. G. 310. F. 559. J. 554. L. H. 452. Lt.-Col. 312
 Ford, C. 553. E. C. 202. Mrs. 449. W. 554
 Fordati, Mdme. 552
 Fordyce, J. D. 448
 Forge, M. 450
 Forrester, C. R. 333
 Forster, A. 554. E. C. 204
 Forsyth, D. T. 656
 Fortescue, Earl 428. J. F. 73. M. 231, 311
 Foster, J. 342. J. L. 74. Mrs. 222
 Fothergill, R. 309. W. A. 224
 Foulger, J. 553
 Fountaine, Mrs. A. 656
 Fowke, W. V. 529
 Fowler, A. 75. H. 74
 Fox, A. 656. J. S. 683
 Foxlowe, F. 449
 Frampton, H. E. 204
 France, H. 447. I. R. 679
 Frances, E. L. 74
 Francis, E. 683. H. 431. R. B. 679
 Frank, E. 339
 Franklin, E. 337
 Franklyn, A. A. 556
 Franks, W. 312
 Fraser, W. 549
 Freeborn, J. W. 431
 Freece, J. S. 111
 Freeman, E. 109. Mrs. E. 228
 Freer, Mrs. M. 556
 French, M. V. 658. S. 658
 Frere, E. 311. E. R. 681. Mrs. C. 656
 Frerichs, L. J. 230
 Freshfield, J. W. 309
 Frewen, M. 530
 Fripp, A. D. 334
 Froggatt, J. 680
 Frolich, J. 681
 Froom, W. 429
 Frost, B. A. P. 429. G. 656. M. A. 681
 Fulcher, T. 73, 310
 Fulford, Mrs. 311
 Fuller, F. 683. G. 530. J. 224
 Fullerton, Lt.-Col. J. A. 527
 Fyfe, D. M. 529
 Gage, G. 102. Sir T. R. 309
 Gaine, E. L. J. 340
 Gainsford, Mrs. R. J. 528
 Gaisford, S. H. 529
 Gaitskell, W. S. 312
 Gale, Dr. 341. J. H. 333
 Galindo, P. 680
 Gall, A. 227
 Gallwey, Lady P. 311
 Galton, D. 309
 Gammell, E. 657. M. S. A. 203
 Gandy, A. E. 225. H. 334
 Garcia, G. 428
 Gardiner, C. M. V. 204. F. A. 334. H. 657
 Gardner, C. A. 76. Capt. J. 658. E. L. 684. G. 312. R. 555. W. 204
 Garkell, A. 337
 Garland, C. 226
 Garnier, Lady C. 528
 Garratt, H. J. 108
 Garrick, G. 103
 Gascoigne, M. I. 431
 Gascoyne, M. 223
 Gaselee, B. 338
 Gauntlett, A. J. 552
 Gaysford, J. 431
 Gee, M. A. 337. R. 655. W. 684
 Gegg, H. W. 102
 Gell, P. 310
 Gennys, W. E. H. 530
 Gervis, Sir G. 204
 Getley, E. 556
 Gibbons, J. 551
 Gibbs, C. 203. J. 451
 Gibson, M. 684. W. 106
 Gill, B. 554. W. 527
 Gillett, J. 556
 Gillow, R. 227
 Gilpin, R. T. 309
 Gilson, M. A. 550
 Gladstone, C. J. 552. J. M. 76. Mrs. 528
 Glanville, W. 225
 Glasse, I. 529. S. L. 558
 Glazbrook, C. S. 203
 Glazebrook, J. K. 428
 Gleadowe, R. W. 655
 Glendenning, F. 551
 Glenny, W. 683
 Glossop, F. H. N. 530
 Glover, A. 335. E. 225
 Glyn, G. C. 686. Lady 528. Mrs. H. T. 528
 Goddard, C. R. 341. Mrs. A. L. 656
 Godden, H. 686
 Godfray, E. 203
 Godfrey, J. B. 204
 Goldie, Major B. W. 340
 Goldney, W. 335
 Goldshede, A. 551
 Goldsmid, H. 550
 Goldsmith, Lt. C. 310
 Gooch, E. 679
 Good, E. 552. S. 339
 Goodacre, R. H. 527. S. J. S. 431
 Goode, B. G. 75. H. 656
 Goodman, G. 311
 Goodrich, M. 431
 Goodridge, J. C. 657
 Goodwin, A. 550. P. B. 204
 Goodwyn, Capt. H. W. 657
 Gould, P. 104
 Goolden, F. 204
 Gordan, S. 337
 Gordon, A. 450. Capt. J. 74. C. S. 657. F. 224. J. 309. J. W. 528. M. F. 75
 Goring, C. 529. Lady 202
 Gorton, J. 110
 Gosling, G. 204
 Gossett, R. 109
 Gostling, E. 657
 Gottwaltz, L. A. 454
 Gough, M. A. 227. Mrs. 340
 Goulburn, E. M. 74
 Goulter, J. 109
 Gourlie, A. 203
 Gover, M. 448
 Govett, Miss E. 553
 Gower, Capt. L. 657
 Gowlan, W. E. 550
 Graham, Major 225
 Grange, Mrs. E. 555
 Granger, B. 202
 Grant, Capt. S. 340. C. F. 76. Comm. A. 553. C. T. 229. E. A. 557. Mr. W. C. 202. S. 104
 Grasett, A. 204
 Grassett, A. 312
 Grattan, Mrs. H. P. 104
 Graves, H. 335
 Gray, J. 335, 450. Mrs. A. 332
 Grazebrook, L. A. M. 335
 Greatly, T. W. 105
 Greaves, T. B. 446
 Green, C. J. 102. E. 451. Lt.-Col. C. F. 310. M. 556. R. 226. S. C. 529
 Greene, H. 430, 530
 Greenock, Lord 658
 Greenstreet, J. 224
 Greenwood, Mrs. M. 104. T. 110

- Gregory, J. A. 342.
 W. 333
 Grenfell, Comm. S.
 309
 Grenside, H. P. 336
 Gresley, Mrs. 429.
 Mrs. C. 450. Rev.
 655
 Gretton, G. M. 203
 Greville, F. S. 309.
 Lady R. 311
 Grey, A. C. 431.
 Hon. Mrs. C. 528
 Griffin, Ens. J. C.
 340
 Griffith, J. 201, 527.
 Lt. J. C. 528.
 Mrs. E. 109. R.
 309. S. L. 552
 Griffiths, E. 309, 655.
 E. O. 106. J.
 201. Miss C. E.
 550. W. 655. W.
 T. 658
 Grimshaw, G. G. 104
 Grimshawe, G. 76
 Grissell, E. 657
 Grosvenor, Mrs. M.
 333
 Grounds, Capt. J.
 E. 111
 Grove, W. 110
 Groves, J. J. H.
 530. W. 312
 Grubbe, Mrs. J. E.
 202
 Guillebaud, H. L. 76
 Guinness, Capt. 450
 Guise, Mrs. W. V.
 656
 Gunning, A. 203.
 F. 334. H. W.
 107. T. 222
 Gurney, A. 429. J.
 G. 76
 Guy, Major P. M.
 N. 655
 Hacket, C. C. R. 230
 Hackett, J. 204
 Hadden, J. 557
 Hadley, Miss C. M.
 110
 Haggett, F. 201
 Haggitt, D'A. 546
 Haig, Capt. 224
 Haigh, D. 655. T.
 454
 Haines, Lt. E. 340
 Hale, G. 555
 Hales, E. 452
 Halkett, Capt. J. T.
 D. 428. Gen. Sir
 C. 73
 Hall, B. E. 106.
 Comm. W. 342.
 F. 547. H. 309,
 342. Hon. Mrs.
 656. J. 336, 448.
 P. L. 529. T.
 309. W. C. 310
 Hallifax, T. 448
 Halsey, D. 203
 Haly, J. 340
 Hamerton, Major
 W. M. 73
 Hamilton, A. R. V.
 331. Capt. H. 527.
 F. M. 681. Hon.
 G. F. 428. H.
 P. 527. Major W.
 309. M. A. 554.
 W. F. 311
 Hamlyn, Mrs. 553
 Hammill, Mrs. B.
 656
 Hamwood, Miss E.
 686
 Hanbury, E. 450
 Hancock, A. S. 657.
 C. 332. Lt. G. 310
 Handy, J. 339
 Hanna, S. W. 332
 Hannah, S. W. 201
 Hanover, Crown
 Princess of 202
 Hansard, H. 312
 Hanslip, Capt. 333
 Harbord, H. G. 226
 Harcourt, Capt. F.
 E. V. 201. Mrs.
 311
 Hardie, J. 429. Mrs.
 G. 450
 Harding, F. 202. J.
 L. 547
 Hardwick, M. 450
 Hardy, E. 430
 Hare, C. J. 429
 Hargreaves, A. I. 337
 Harington, M. 687
 Harkness, G. L. 203
 Harland, F. 204
 Harman, E. E. 107
 Harness, J. 454
 Harper, H. D. 429.
 Miss 105. S. 431
 Harran, H. 657
 Harries, N. 229
 Harris, Capt. 530.
 H. E. 227. J. 107.
 M. 553. W. 549
 Harrison, B. 428.
 E. 530. F. 555
 J. B. 451. M.
 553. Mrs. G. 108.
 P. 312. S. 109,
 230
 Hart, Miss 451. Mrs.
 553
 Hartley, W. 546
 Hartwell, E. G. 683
 Harvey, A. 76. A.
 M. 451. K. 76
 Haslam, J. F. 678
 Hastings, Hon. Mrs.
 G. 656
 Hatch, Miss S. 449
 Hatchett, J. 310
 Hatfield, E. 550. J.
 454
 Hatherley, Lt. Col.
 H. N. 225
 Hatton, Mrs. P. V.
 429
 Havergal, Mrs. 449
 Havilland, Dame E.
 de 340
 Hawes, S. 74
 Hawkins, Capt. J.
 222. E. 680. F.
 C. 530. Miss 452.
 M. W. 335. T.
 H. 446
 Hawks, W. R. 452
 Hawley, A. 431. T. 76
 Haworth, E. I. 312.
 G. 227. J. 655.
 W. R. 228
 Hay, Capt. Lord J.
 310. Comm. J.
 C. D. 310. J. C.
 202. Lord J. 309.
 Lt.-Col. D. 655.
 S. 333
 Hayden, J. M. 76
 Hayes, C. D. 554
 Haygarth, M. 226
 Hayley, J. B. 547
 Hayne, R. J. 310
 Haynes, B. 109. J.
 655. M. A. 224.
 T. W. 105
 Hayward, E. 312.
 H. 224. J. 312
 Heacock, J. C. 657
 Heathcote, E. 311.
 M. 338. Mrs. G.
 311. R. W. 202
 Heathman, W. G.
 429
 Heaton, F. 658. J.
 D. 658
 Heberden, Mrs. 107
 Hecker, Capt. C.
 H. T. 428
 Hedger, D. E. 658
 Hellyer, Mrs. 230
 Helm, J. A. C. 656
 Helyar, E. 75
 Hemery, J. 103
 Hemming, J. 340
 Hemsworth, A. B.
 327
 Henchy, D. O' C. 430
 Henderson, G. 337.
 G. J. 224. P. 73.
 P. A. 203. R.
 227. R. S. 336
 Henning, R. S. 530
 Hepworth, J. W. 73
 Herbert, C. 230.
 G. 430
 Heringham, Capt.
 W. A. 74
 Hermon, R. 105
 Heron, J. 231
 Herring, A. M. 449
 Hervey, Lady A. 429.
 Lord W. 683
 Hessey, J. A. 201
 Hetherington, J.
 422. M. 225
 Hewitt, J. 331. Lady
 M. 429, 558
 Hewlett, Comm. R.
 S. 309
 Hewson, F. 310. J.
 312. J. S. 454
 Heysham, R. T. 333
 Heywood, E. 530.
 Mrs. 449
 Hibbert, E. 75. Mrs.
 W. 74. S. A. 684
 Hichens, W. 223
 Hick, T. 454
 Hickes, G. 557
 Hicks, J. 332. M.
 106. M. C. 430
 Higham, S. 682
 Highmore, A. 559
 Higgs, J. 106
 Hildyard, R. 309
 Hill, Capt. S. J. 309.
 E. 430. F. 558.
 G. F. 655. M. 76.
 R. S. St. L. 528,
 656. Rev. 655. S.
 452. S. H. 557.
 T. 103, 310. W.
 H. 655
 Hillier, Miss S. A. 204
 Hilton, A. D. 74.
 W. 229
 Hind, A. 552. O. 450
 Hinds, W. 337
 Hinubar, C. 451
 Hitchen, A. 658
 Hitchings, E. 431.
 J. 679
 Hives, J. 529
 Hoare, L. I. 334
 Hoddgins, M. 110
 Hodges, E. 683
 Hodgetts, T. H. 76
 Hodgkinson, T. 332,
 681
 Hodson, E. C. 223.
 H. 201. W. 682
 Hodson, H. F. 555.
 M. 75

- Hoffmeister, J. M. 658
 Hogge, E. 449
 Houghton, M. 312
 Hohenlohe, Prince A. 342
 Holbech, F. 687
 Holden, H. A. 203. M. T. 203
 Holdsworth, R. H. 658
 Hole, R. 655. S. 109
 Holford, J. 555
 Holland, E. M. 529. J. 530. S. 431, 450
 Holloway, H. J. C. 430. S. A. 203
 Holmes, C. A. 338. J. 223
 Holmesdale, Visc'tess 202, 429
 Holroyd, C. H. 683. M. A. T. 683
 Holt, A. E. 75. H. 105. H. F. 551
 Homan, W. T. 310
 Home, C'tess of 429. Lt.-Gen. J. 107
 Hone, Mrs. Archd. 528
 Honey, M. E. 430
 Honner, R. 453
 Honywood, Mrs. 225
 Hood, Visc'tess 528
 Hoof, J. 109
 Hook, L. 341
 Hooper, S. 312
 Hope, F. 428. F. E. 657. Lady 1. 311
 Hopkins, J. C. C. 530
 Hopkinson, J. 339
 Hopwood, E. C. 228
 Hordle, W. 335
 Hornby, E. J. G. 428. G. 548. Lt. G. T. P. 527. S. A. 683
 Horne, J. 336. T. 201
 Horneman, F. E. 309
 Horrocks, G. 227
 Horsford, A. M. 556
 Hort, Miss J. 106
 Hosken, C. H. 527
 Hoskins, Miss 203
 Hoskyns, 428
 Hossack, J. 228
 How, F. J. 431. W. W. 76
 Howard, C. 341. D. 450. F. W. 657. H. 204. Mrs. H. F. 311. S. 224
 Howden, A. 336. Lord 655
 Howe, E. 431. Mrs. 223. R. 683
 Howes, Mrs. A. 452
 Howlett, D. 681
 Howson, A. M. 333
 Hubbard, W. 682
 Hudson, C. 332. J. 655. R. 454
 Huggins, W. 551
 Hughes, Capt. R. G. 309. D. 549. E. 547. J. W. 548. Miss 105. R. E. 76. W. 685
 Hugo, N. T. 76
 Hugonin, Capt. 312
 Huish, R. 681
 Hull, J. G. 452. J. W. 428. T. 685
 Hulme, W. 229
 Humbert, L. M. 429, 658
 Humble, Lady 74
 Humfrey, H. 109
 Humphery, Mrs. J. 656
 Humphrey, W. T. 339
 Humphreys, C. E. 335
 Hunt, E. H. 430. F. 229. M. 657
 Hunter, H. J. 657. I. M. 682. M. J. 550
 Huntingford, M. F. 342
 Hutchinson, Capt. E. H. 655. C. E. 655
 Hurdie, Miss A. 229
 Hurst, B. 310. J. D. 222. P. M. 552
 Hustler, J. D. 103
 Hutchings, S. 76
 Hutchinson, C. H. 73. Dr. W. 555. E. H. 431. R. 337. W. H. 201, 337
 Hutton, M. 104
 Hyatt, J. 657. Miss S. 556
 Hyde, C. 106. C. E. 204. F. O. 75. M. 449
 Iggulden, M. S. 106
 Iles, M. 339
 Ilett, Mrs. 227
 Illingworth, E. R. 102
 Ingle, E. 657
 Inglis, Major H. 311. Sir R. H. 429
 Innes, M. 222
 Irvine, G. 202
 Irwin, A. 310
 Isaacson, J. 658
 Isaw, A. 686
 Iselin, J. J. 309
 Islip, J. 656
 Iveson, E. 339
 Jackson, F. R. 655. J. 104, 338. M. A. 203. S. 451. T. 73. W. T. F. 204
 Jacob, M. S. 529
 Jakell, J. 454
 James, E. A. 227. J. 201, 547. J. O. 528. M. 557. R. 685. T. G. 428. T. P. 658
 Jardine, A. F. 530. G. 431
 Jarrett, W. 201
 Jarvis, S. P. 530
 Jay, G. 228. P. 658. W. C. 309
 Jeaffreson, Dr. H. 309
 Jebb, J. H. 431. M. 552
 Jeffcott, W. 201
 Jeffery, Capt. J. M. 202. J. 529
 Jelf, Lady 224
 Jenkin, J. 679. Lt.-Col. 335
 Jenkins, J. 76, 102. M. A. 223. W. 337, 339
 Jenkinson, Capt. H. 527
 Jenner, C. J. 105
 Jennings, J. K. 655. Miss S. 334. P. Ven. 221
 Jephson, Major 74
 Jeremie, J. A. 311
 Jerrard, C. 552
 Jervis, Major H. 428. Sir J. 655
 Jervois, Capt. W. F. D. 657
 Jervoise, Mrs. S. C. 202
 Jetter, J. A. 527
 Jodrell, S. 310
 Johns, T. 227
 Johnson, B. 226. E. 530. F. 428. F. A. 339. H. 656. J. 552. J. F. 310. M. A. 203. T. F. 309. W. 550.
 Johnstone, A. 76. A. L. 455.
 Jolfs, C. L. 658
 Jones, A. 109, 204. B. S. 448. C. 204, 428. E. 310. E. F. 312. E. I. 428. G. 556. H. W. 104. J. 74, 204, 528, 549. J. G. 203. M. 310. Major H. R. 655. Mrs. 230. Mrs. I. 656. Mrs. R. D. 74. P. 655. R. 201, 678. S. 310. W. H. 74.
 Jordan, Capt. J. 333. W. J. 309. W. R. H. 529
 Jordon, Mrs. 227
 Joyce, J. G. 527
 Joyner, H. 226
 Judd, W. P. 106
 Kay, E. 658
 Keating, Lady, 450
 Keay, C. 449
 Keen, J. 105
 Keene, F. 75. W. 103
 Keith, L. C. M. 109
 Kelly, Mr. 341
 Kelsall, E. H. 529
 Kemble, E. B. 447
 Kemp, Mr. 341
 Kempson, C. J. 106
 Kendall, S. 682
 Kennedy, Capt. H. A. 203. Capt. W. C. 655. E. 75. L. 334. R. M. 428
 Kenney, Mrs. B. 683
 Kenrick, J. 73. M. E. 204
 Kensington, Miss C. 229
 Kent, G. D. 103. M. A. J. 529. S. 686
 Kerr, Lt.-Col. A. 455
 Kerry, C'tess of 429
 Kershaw, E. 680
 Kett, M. 311
 Key, J. 230
 Keymer, J. 451
 Kiddell, S. 74
 Killett, Mrs. M. 555
 Killick, L. M. 337
 Kilvert, E. 310
 Kincaid, J. 73
 King, A. 226, 452. J. 230, 447. Lady C. 656. P. 226. R. 530. W. 655. W. B. 558
 Kingdon, G. T. 201. M. A. 225. S. 529
 Kinglake, Mrs. 337

- Kingsford, S. 108
 Kingson, C. 107.
 G. D. 107
 Kinstry, A. 530
 Kirby, J. L. 332
 Kirk, T. 448
 Kirkby, M. 551
 Kirkman, P. 658
 Kirkpatrick, F. 201
 Kirwan, E. F. C. 529
 Kitchen, Lt. H. 684
 Kitson, Capt. 430.
 M. E. 430
 Kittoe, E. 450
 Knight, J. 343. Lt.
 W. 552. M. B.
 74. Mrs. E. 202.
 S. 658. W. 656.
 Knipe, J. A. 224
 Knowles, E. 335.
 E. H. 311
 Knox, H. C. 527.
 Mrs. M. 336
 Koetteritz, Col. J.
 de 202
 Kortright, W. A. 553
 Kuper, Mrs. A. L.
 202
 Kyan, J. H. 343
 Kyle, R. W. 679
 Kynnersley, C. 529
 Labalmondrière,
 Capt. D. W. P. 528
 Lacey, A. 204
 Lacon, Lady 656
 Laffer, N. 450
 Laidlaw, J. 557
 Laing, M. 553
 Lainson, J. 552
 Laishley, A. 684
 Lake, W. 108
 Lalor, J. F. 340
 Lambert, J. 222, 556.
 Lt. W. L. 310
 Lancashire, J. 225
 Landon, J. 548
 Lane, E. 528. E.
 M. 430
 Lang, A. L. C. 431
 Langford, J. 556
 Langham, dow. Lady
 227. Mrs. 311
 Langley, L. 75. T.
 B. 429
 Langston, A. 682
 Lansdowne, Marq.
 of 74
 Lascelles, H. 310
 Latham, J. 230. O.
 333
 La Touche, Lady C.
 108. Lt.-Col. R.
 222
 Lattey, F. J. 74
 Vol. XXXIII.
- Lauder, Dr. W. P.
 552. G. 452, 529
 Laurie, G. 530
 Law, J. 309
 Lawless, J. 73
 Lawrence, C. 680.
 J. 222. Lt.-Col.
 658. Mrs. 230,
 682. W. B. 528
 Lawson, T. 110
 Lawton, J. E. 451.
 S. 333
 Lay, S. 204
 Layard, Mrs. 108
 Leake, G. 343
 Lear, F. 431, 527
 Leatham, F. M. 657
 Leatherdale, J. 527
 Le Bas, F. 658
 Le Ber, A. and fa-
 mily 684
 Le Blanc, A. 687
 LeBreton, W. C. 201
 Lebrun, Mad. 342
 Lechmere, Mrs. G.
 S. 202
 Lecke, Mrs. R. M.
 202
 Lee, A. 338. E. J.
 75. G. 431. H.
 E. 451. J. 312.
 J. A. 334. Mrs.
 S. 106. T. 682
 Leeke, R. M. 309
 Leeson, J. 679
 Le Fanu, W. J. 656
 Le Grand, G. 550
 Legrew, A. 311
 Leigh, M. 335. S.
 655. W. 107
 Leir, H. 553
 Leman, I. C. 451
 Le Mesurier, A. L.
 V. 203
 Lemprière, M. M.
 203
 Lennox, Lady C. G.
 75
 Leslie, J. 547. Lady
 M. 229. Mrs. 656.
 W. A. 657
 L'Estrange, L. A.
 224
 Le Sueur, J. J. 527
 Lethbridge, S. A.
 658
 Lett, E. 657
 Lewin, A. 684. Lt.
 M. W. 340
 Lewis, A. J. 309. A.
 M. F. 449. C. J.
 554. D. 204, 527.
 D. P. 527. F. 550.
 G. C. 73. J. 223,
- 657, 686. L. 449.
 Major C. 309.
 Mrs. A. 554
 Lewisham, Vise'tess
 311
 Ley, A. 225. G. 335
 Leyburn, S. 106
 Liddel, Lt. 341
 Light, M. 109
 Lightbourne, M. 430
 Lillistone, E. 109
 Limbery, Miss E. P.
 224
 Lincoln, S. 447
 Lindsay, C. A. 203.
 C. F. 76. E. 530.
 H. 428. H. jun.
 527. Lady S. 74
 Linford, E. 658
 Ling, Mr. J. 224
 Lingen, R. R. W. 201.
 S. 454
 Linnington, S. 227
 Linton, W. 556
 Linzee, R. G. 75
 Liptrap, E. 453
 Little, A. 449. Capt.
 A. 527. E. 227
 Littleton, Lady M.
 311
 Livermore, M. W.
 338
 Llewellyn, Mrs. W.
 74
 Lloyd, A. L. D. 204.
 D. 554. E. 547.
 J. 110. L. R. 76.
 M. E. 528. T. 558.
 T. D. 309. W.
 527, 528
 Lock, Miss 75
 Locke, F. I. 530. S.
 221
 Lockhart, Mrs. A.
 E. 429. W. E. 558
 Lockyear, W. N. L.
 73
 Loddiges, W. 223
 Loewenfels, Baron
 de 529
 Loft, J. H. C. 559
 Loftus, Lady A. 74
 Lomax, F. C. de R. 74
 Long, C. C. G. 204.
 E. H. 684. Mr.
 P. 222. W. B. 658
 Longcroft, C. 202
 Longden, Major H.
 E. 527
 Longlands, D. 104
 Lonsdale, C. D. 224.
 G. B. 681. M.
 553. R. T. 552
 Lord, J. 551. M. 451
- Louth, Lady 528
 Lovell, B. 680. C.
 430. E. 685. E.
 A. 311
 Lovesy, R. 449
 Lowcock, G. 223
 Lowder, J. 220
 Lowe, J. B. 428.
 Mrs. 451. R. 450.
 W. 223
 Lowenfeld, G. 655
 Lowndes, C. 74, 429.
 Mr. 555. W. S. 309
 Lowrie, M. 451
 Lowry, T. H. 657
 Lowther, Mrs. B. 429
 Loxdale, D. 452
 Luby, E. 310
 Lucas, E. 336. M.
 204. Mrs. W. O.
 223. R. 226. W.
 447
 Ludlow, H. G. G. 309
 Lukin, M. 430. R.
 342
 Lumley, Major F.
 D. 73
 Lundy, A. 339
 Lushington, L. F. M.
 202. M. 656. T.
 D. 656
 Lyde, S. 656. T. 430
 Lyell, C. 552. F. 557
 Lynch, Mrs. E. P.
 311
 Lynde, C. C. 222
 Lyndhurst, Lord S.
 E. dau. of 312
 Lyne, E. 105, 682
 Lyon, A. Lady 336.
 L. P. S. 430. M.
 F. H. 203
 Lyons, Capt. Sir E.
 201. W. 110
 Macadam, Mrs. 454
 M'Alister, Capt. C.
 S. 527
 Macaulay, Rt. Hon.
 T. B. 429
 M'Call, W. 655
 M'Caul, A. 310
 M'Chiery, M. 655
 M'Clelland, G. 547
 M'Clintock, Lt. F.
 L. 428. M. A. 342
 M'Clure, R. J. Le
 M. 73
 M'Crea, M. J. 530
 M'Dermott, J. J.
 657
 Macdonald, E. O.
 L. 559
 MacDonaldnell, S. 447
 M'Douall, W. 221
 4 Y

- Macdougall, C. 341.
 Comm. 527
 M'Ephor Shera, H. 530
 Macfarlan, Dr. 110
 M'Garel, C. 655
 MacGeorge, Major W. 312
 MacGillicuddy, 76
 MacHenry, J. A. 657
 Mackarness, H. S. 656
 Mackay, L. E. 110
 Mackenzie, J. H. 554. M. 448, 681. S. 224
 Mackereth, M. 230
 Mackie, J. 310
 Mackinlay, H. 447
 Mackintosh, J. S. 657. Mrs. 528
 Mackirdy, Capt. D. E. 309
 M'Knight, T. 341
 Mackreth, E. W. 551
 M'Lachlin, D. 231
 M'Laren, Mrs. A. 454
 M'Lean, C. 342. R. 106. S. 430
 M'Leay, B. 204
 M'Morris, S. 681
 M'Nair, T. 455
 M'Niece, W. 681
 Macpherson, A. A. B. 529. E. 202
 Macready, C. L. 453
 Macullum, J. 546
 Maddison, A. H. 530. E. M. 451. R. T. 428
 Maddock, H. W. 429
 Madley, Mrs. S. 228
 Mahon, Mrs. P. 202
 Mairland, T. 309
 Major, Mrs. J. R. 202
 Malcolm, Capt. G. 73
 Malcolm, J. 431
 Maling, Major C. S. 202
 Mallam, T. 556
 Mallett, F. 555
 Mallord, P. 553
 Malloril, W. J. 452
 Malone, R. 73, 203
 Maltzan, C'tess de 343
 Malyn, J. 550
 Manico, E. S. 76
 Mann, K. 430
 Manners, Lord J. 310. Lt.-Col. R. 336
 Manning, R. P. 227
 Manningford, E. 686
 Mansell, W. 448
 Mares, J. 684
 Margetts, F. 312, 430
 Marillier, E. L. M. 75
 Marlborough, C. A. Duchess of 681
 Marret, M. 334
 Marrett, H. R. D. 431
 Marriott, A. 452. B. 229. C. 428. H. 106
 Marsden, T. 102
 Marsh, A. C. 227. J. 222
 Marshall, C. 310, 428. Capt. Sir J. 527. F. A. S. 528. J. H. 657. T. S. 553
 Marsham, T. J. G. 428
 Martin, E. 109, 335, 682. H. 686. J. 106, 684. Mrs. J. 656. S. 655. T. 448. W. 310, 549. W. A. 558
 Martindale, C. F. 430
 Martineau, J. 309
 Martyn, J. 655
 Martyr, Mrs. W. L. 202
 Marychurch, H. W. 428
 Massie, W. H. 655
 Master, H. 109
 Masterman, T. 73
 Masters, G. 73
 Matheson, D. 203
 Matthias, Comm. T. 309
 Matveieff, G. 223
 Maude, Hon. Mrs. 202, 656
 Maul, J. C. 203. R. C. 201
 Maurice, H. S. 226
 Maxwell, M. H. 310
 May, H. T. 655. L. A. T. 338
 Mayer, E. 658
 Mayne, H. O. 528
 Mayo, Earl of 73
 Meacham, T. 102
 Mead, T. W. 103
 Meade, W. T. P. 428
 Medley, G. R. 73. M. A. 529
 Medlicott, S. 684
 Meikleham, Dr. D. S. 342
 Melhuish, T. A. 332. W. W. 75
 Meller, T. W. 552
 Mellersh, J. 229
 Mellor, C. 108
 Melvill, H. 73
 Menzies, Lady 429
 Mercer, Major-Gen. D. 309. T. W. 73
 Meredyth, R. G. 431
 Merewether, Mrs. H. A. 74
 Meriton, Mrs. G. W. 680
 Merrick, T. 109
 Merry, J. R. 230
 Messing, H. 686
 Messiter, Lt.-Col. J. 203
 Metcalfe, S. 225
 Methuen, Hon. J. M. 204
 Mew, J. 683
 Meyrick, E. 75
 Michell, A. 553. E. D. 529
 Micklethwaite, D. 454
 Middleton, J. G. 309. R. 230
 Mildmay, P. H. St. J. 203
 Miles, J. 684. T. G. 222. W. 73
 Miller, Father 342. G. 447. G. C. 73. H. 109, 229. M. 430, 553. Major T. 527, 655. T. 451
 Milles, M. E. H. 682
 Millett, G. 679
 Millington, Mrs. 109
 Mills, B. S. T. 430. F. V. 204. Lt.-Col. 341. V. 554
 Milman, Lt.-Col. E. C. W. M. 73
 Milne, Mrs. 333
 Milner, G. S. S. 530
 Milnes, C. 547
 Milton, H. 333
 Minty, J. 223
 Mitchell, C. C. 226. M. D. 431
 Moffat, C. W. 340
 Mogg, H. H. 416. Mrs. W. R. 202
 Moir, J. 73
 Molesworth, Capt. A. 334. P. W. 310
 Monckton, J. E. 204
 Moncreiff, J. 309
 Moncreiffe, Lady 76
 Money, J. 528
 Monro, P. 430
 Montagu, A. 201
 Montgomerie, E. C. 656. G. S. M. 446
 Montgomery, Lady 311
 Monti, Baron A. P. 530
 Moody, J. 528
 Moore, A. N. 203. E. 451. J. J. 334. J. S. 527. Lady H. A. 203. Major J. A. 655. Miss C. 450. R. 681. S. 311. T. 528. W. G. 549
 Moorsom, Comm. W. 310
 Moran, M. M. 312
 Morand, E. J. 229
 Moreland, J. 309, 556
 Moresby, Capt. F. 73
 Morgan, F. C. 680. H. L. 75. Mrs. 106. R. G. 204. Sir C. M. R. 309
 Morice, E. 657
 Morison, Capt. R. 334. J. 431
 Morley, G. 332
 Morrell, C. 222
 Morris, C. 108
 Morrison, P. 309
 Mortimer, C. 556. H. W. 685
 Morton, I. 451. M. C. 679
 Moseley, Col. G. W. 343. W. 686
 Mosse, S. T. 428
 Mottey, Mons. V. 530
 Moubray, Lt. A. R. 558
 Mould, J. 430
 Moulds, J. M. A. 429
 Mountain, J. H. B. 658
 Mounteney, de, Miss F. 334
 Mountford, J. 682
 Moyle, A. E. 75
 Mudie, A. 342
 Mules, E. 335
 Mulgrave, C'tess of 311
 Mullen, Lt. E. C. 683
 Mullings, M. A. 431
 Mulloy, C. 558
 Mundy, Vice-Adm. Sir G. 201
 Munn, E. 336
 Munro, C. H. 311
 Muriel, J. 223
 Murray, Capt. S. H. 655. C. E. 657. C. J. 105. Dr. J. C. 455. E. 658. F. C. 451. Hon. C. 74, 529. Hon.

- Mrs. S. 429. M. Nooth, Mrs. E. 229
 A. 227 Norman, J. O. 76
 Musgrave, W. P. 310 Norreys, Lady, 656
 Mushet, W. 108 Norrish, E. 225
 Muss, E. 223 Norsworthy, L. 657
 Myers, W. 685 North, H. 312. Lady
 Nairne, C. 681 - L. 447. W. 105
 Nance, A. 684 Northcote, H. S.
 Napier, F. R. B. 340. 449. Mrs. S. H. 202
 Hon. Mrs. C. 311. Nouaille, P. 559
 Lt.-Col. G. T. C. Novelli, A. 336. Mrs.
 655. R. J. M. 658 336
 Nash, A. 431. M. Noyes, C. 228
 341 Oakes, C. S. 337.
 Nasmyth, J. 430 Lt. R. C. 340.
 Nason, G. 553 Mrs. 75
 Naylor, F. 657 Oakley, L. 203
 Neal, B. 685 Obbard, A. E. 203
 Neale, E. 446. J. O'Brien, C. 336. J.
 228. Mrs. J. M. 552. J. T. 556
 429 O'Connell, M. 558
 Neame, C. 203. G. Oddie, E. 529
 554. Mrs. T. 227 O'Dowd, J. 73
 Needham, C. 556 O'Farrell, A. R. E.
 Neil, R. 680 657
 Nelson, M. 224. T. Offley, Hon. E. C.
 S. 76 447
 Nesbitt, L. 311 Ogden, B. 683
 Nethersole, J. 451 Ogilby, M. D. 558
 Nettleship, S. 680 Ogle, J. F. 549. W.
 Neumann, de, H. J. R. 529
 550 Okey, T. 447
 Nevill, C. A. 430. Oliphant, W. H. 74
 Visc'tess, 202 Oliveira, A. 529
 Neville, E. 550 Oliver, J. 203
 Lady D. 74. W. F. Olivier, H. A. 430
 428 Oliver, A. E. 529
 Newall, W. 555 Olphert, R. 222
 Newbery, H. 337 O'Malley, C. 339
 Newbold, A. G. 430 Ommanney, Capt.
 Newcomb, J. 76. E. 428
 Miss M. A. 222 O'Neill, J. M. 201
 Newell, T. B. 549 Onslow, A. A. 310. C.
 Newenham, E. H. 310. Ven. R. F. 102
 203. R. O'C. 111 Oppenheim, H. 337
 Newling, S. 109 Ord, M. 553
 Newman, C. 683. Orde, E. J. 75. J.
 F. C. 553 332
 Newton, A. 107 Oridge, L. 448
 Nicholas, Miss C. Ormandy, T. 310
 557 Orme, E. A. 341
 Nicholl, A. E. 685. Ormerod, Ven. T. J.
 E. 451 73
 Nicholls, S. 337 Orr, J. 312
 Nichols, C. 658 Orridge, J. T. 682
 Nicholson, J. 225. Orton, E. 107
 P. C. 73 Osborn, E. 108, 310.
 Nickisson, G. W. 554 J. S. 312. Lt. S.
 Nickolls, M. 226 428
 Nicolas, Capt. T. 310 Oswald, R. 680
 Nicoll, M. A. 225 Otter, Comm. H. C.
 Nicolls, F. H. G. 430 655. W. 528
 Nind, E. 337 Ottey, J. 105. Lt.-
 Noad, H. 334 Col. 76. S. 76
 Noel, Hon. W. M. 309 Ottley, Lady, 105
- Otway, L. C. 655
 Ouens, H. S. 312
 Ould, F. 549
 Ouseley, Lady, 342
 Outhwaite, Miss, 230
 Owens, T. 430
 Owen, D. 220. H.
 556. H. D. 201.
 L. A. 430. Prof.
 R. 73. R. 310, 679
 Owlett, A. 105
 Oxenford, H. 224
 Oxenham, A. A. 204.
 C. H. 106. J. M.
 683. N. 201
 Oxley, E. 225
 Pace, C. 229
 Paddon, E. H. 554
 Pagan, S. 312
 Page, G. 530. Lt.
 H. M. R. 553.
 Mrs. W. 554. S.
 336. S. M. 74
 Pain, J. 682
 Paley, J. 220
 Palk, Mrs. L. 74
 Palmer, A. M. 551.
 C. E. 686. C. H.
 431. E. 528. F.
 N. 228. J. 553.
 Lady, 311. Lady
 L. 528. S. 448.
 W. 106. W. L. 340
 Pantton, J. C. A. 530.
 M. A. 529
 Pardoe, E. 76. G.
 431, 448. Major
 T. 108
 Parke, G. B. 333
 Parker, A. 658. A.
 B. 228. Lady A.
 685. Capt. R. T.
 530. E. M. 558.
 F. L. 657. I. C.
 311. J. 309. M.
 74. M. A. 529.
 S. W. 108. W.
 226
 Parkes, M. 453
 Parkinson, A. D. 201
 Parminter, Miss 225
 Parnter, Mrs. J.
 550. M. S. 447
 Parr, F. 530. H. 201
 Parrin, A. B. 446
 Parrott, T. M. 204
 Parry, A. L. 203.
 H. 453. H. S. P.
 110. T. G. 309
 Parsons, H. 527.
 Hon. Mrs. 656.
 Lt. J. S. 310. M.
 F. 76. Miss A.
 334. R. 337
- Passenger, Mrs. 108
 Passley, R. B. F. 620
 Passow, J. C. de 547
 Pate, M. 430
 Pattie, E. H. 430.
 L. 430
 Patton, M. W. 203
 Paul, Miss 450
 Paull, W. 655
 Paxton, Major J. W.
 L. 309. W. A.
 201. W. G. 681
 Payne, F. 229. H.
 M. 75. Lt. J. H.
 231. Mrs. G. A.
 202. Sir C. 220.
 W. R. 452
 Peache, A. 529
 Peacock, J. H. 108
 Peacocke, W. 76
 Pearce, R. 547. S.
 332
 Pearce-Serocold, E.
 S. 103
 Pearse, G. 553. P.
 J. T. 550
 Pearson, Ens. G. B.
 558. F. B. 529.
 G. C. E. 430. H.
 310. Hon. Lady
 202. Lt. H. B. 111
 Pease, T. 657
 Pedley, C. 312
 Peel, E. 204. M.
 224, 453
 Pell, M. B. 429
 Pelly, J. H. 227
 Pemberton, F. C. J.
 342
 Penfold, A. M. 226.
 W. 429
 Penny, H. 679
 Penrose, W. 226
 Pepys, Mrs. P. H. 311
 Perceval, F. S. 685.
 Major J. M. 527.
 M. C. 336
 Percival, C. 311.
 W. 109
 Perfect, M. A. 657
 Perkin, W. T. 228
 Perkins, J. 549, 678.
 J. G. 555. M.
 683. R. 453
 Perman, S. 686
 Perowne, E. H. 528
 Perring, P. 105
 Perry, B. 552. C.
 73
 Petley, J. 76. J.
 E. 203. Mrs. C.
 R. C. 429
 Petre, Hon. Mrs.
 528
 Pettman, Mrs. A. 681

- Peyton, Lady F. B. 106
 Phelps, E. S. 310. H.D.655. J. 447. S. E. 226
 Philips, A. M. 555. P. 682. M. 558
 Phillimore, Hon. S. H. 338
 Phillips, E. 658. F. 76. F. A. 341. G. 332. J. B. 527. M. A. 337. Mrs. J. S. 429. S. 225. W. E. 680
 Philpot, M. J. 311
 Phipps, H. B. 311
 Pigot, Lt.-Gen. R. 73. Sir R. 431
 Pigott, G. 230. G. G. G. F. 527
 Pilgrim, E. T. 107
 Pilkington, C. 655. H.E.686. R. J. 528
 Pinch, J. 229
 Pinniger, M. 431
 Pipon, G. T. W. 340
 Pittendreich, S. J. 333
 Pixell, F. 337
 Place, T. D. 230
 Platt, G. E. 682. S. 681
 Playfair, Prof. L. 655
 Playne, W. 554
 Plesse, C. A. J. 428
 Plumer, M. A. 656
 Plunket, Hon. R. 655
 Plunkett, A. M. 333
 Plymouth, Rt. Hon. A. C. 255 of 334
 Pocklington, J. 334
 Pocock, E. F. 75. I. J. I. 658
 Pockoe, W. 228
 Podmore, S. 557
 Polhill, F. M. 658
 Pollard, G. 556
 Pomeroy, E. A. M. 658
 Ponsford, G. 107. H. 452. L. 450
 Ponsoby, Hon. Mrs. S. 429. Hon. W. 430. Hon. W. W. B. 429
 Pontifex, W. 75
 Poole, E. 76. F. 338. L. S. R. 683. W. J. 201
 Pooler, J. 687
 Pope, M. H. Y. 658
 Porter, G. 527
 Portlock, Lt.-Col. J. E. 204
 Potemkin, J. A. 342
 Pott, S. 448
 Potter, J. 224. T. S. 108
 Potts, L. H. 550. T. H. 658
 Poulett, Mrs. W. H. 202
 Powell, I. 448. Lt. C. C. 451. M. 75, 202
 Power, A. 103. A. B. 429. E. R. 204. M. F. 223
 Powis, E. 447. M. 684
 Pownall, A. F. 530
 Poynder, L. 430
 Pratt, E. R. 309. J. 528. Mrs. J. 656. Ven. J. H. 656
 Prattent, J. C. 546
 Prescott, G. A. 656. S. 684
 Press, E. 228
 Preston, E. 451. J. 339. Lady 202. S. E. 658. W. R. 76
 Prettyjohn, W. L. 553
 Pretzman, G. 549
 Prevost, H. 554
 Price, A. L. P. 202. C. H. 431. C. S. 554. E. 73, 336. G. 547
 Prichard, C. E. 527
 Prideaux, C. G. 222. E. 225
 Pridmore, E. M. 310
 Prince, W. 110
 Prinsep, Mrs. 448. T. L. 225
 Pritchard, C. P. 203. E. 333. R. 548
 Pritchett, W. H. 311
 Protheroe, D. J. 109
 Prout, A. 529
 Prowett, Mrs. 685
 Pruen, H. 657
 Pryce, D. T. 204. J. 75, 656
 Pryor, T. M. 685
 Pugh, J. W. 310
 Puleston, dow. Lady 228
 Pulford, R. 550
 Pullen, Lt. W. J. S. 310. M. 223. S. 223
 Pulling, J. 656
 Purchas, G. E. 310
 Purches, G. C. 310
 Purdon, G. R. 554. W. 73
 Purris, A. L. 553
 Purves, Miss M. H. 225
 Pusey, M. 204
 Pyke, L. 230
 Pym, E. M. 76
 Pynn, Lady 226
 Quantrille, C. 450
 Quin, Lt. H. 454
 Raby, C. 104
 Raikes, Capt. W. R. 530
 Raincock, W. W. 105
 Rainier, H. 336
 Rammell, A. J. 108
 Ramsay, M. 658
 Ramsbotham, E. 109
 Ramsden, E. 680. M. 553
 Ramus, R. H. 529
 Randall, A. 76. J. M. 527. R. W. 76. W. 75
 Randolph, C. 74. Lt.-Col. W. 204
 Rankin, R. 680
 Rankine, D. 550. G. 450
 Raper, Major-Gen. F. V. 105. W. A. 108
 Rashleigh, C. G. 73. G. C. 527. R. W. 225
 Ratcliffe, M. 448
 Raven, J. 530. T. M. 204
 Rawdon, Hon. Mrs. 333
 Rawlins, E. M. 556. G. 338
 Rawlinson, Hon. Mrs. C. 429
 Rawson, R. W. 656
 Rawstorne, W. E. 656
 Ray, G. H. 529. S. 686
 Rayment, J. 226
 Raynes, W. 73
 Raynsford, C. 684
 Read, H. 683. L. M. B. 75
 Reader, Capt. W. 203
 Readshaw, E. 454
 Rede, M. S. B. 204
 Redford, F. 428
 Redhead, E. 657
 Redmayne, W. T. 222
 Rees, D. 528
 Reid, C. G. 431. Lt.-Col. W. 309
 Reiersen, C. 223
 Relton, H. R. 450
 Remington, L. 202. T. 429
 Rendall, M. P. 230
 Rendell, H. 553. M. P. 108
 Rennalls, Miss E. M. 681
 Reynolds, C. 447. T. 558
 Rhodes, C. 75
 Ribbans, E. F. T. 311
 Rice, Capt. P. J. 201. F. M. 75
 Rich, Capt. G. F. 310. Capt. R. E. 340. M. C. L. 74
 Richards, A. 225. A. E. 658. H. M. 224. J. A. 429. Mrs. 334. W. 309, 310
 Richardson, A. 230. E. 656. T. 657
 Richmond, L. 76. W. 312
 Rideal, T. 224
 Rideout, P. R. 547
 Rider, C. E. I. 203. Comm. W. B. 104
 Rigby, W. 431
 Ripley, W. H. 102
 Risley, J. H. 657
 Ritchie, D. 657
 Rivers, E. S. 529. W. T. 312
 Robbins, W. 428
 Roberson, S. P. 527
 Roberts, E. 334. J. 681, 682. J. B. 201. J. P. 73. W. 100, 559. W. C. 555
 Robertson, F. 455. S. P. 312. W. P. 430
 Robins, A. 431
 Robinson, Capt. R. S. 310. C. W. 201. H. 529, 656. H. G. 73. H. M. 229. J. 430. J. T. 310. Major G. H. 554. S. 556. T. 310, 549, 656. W. 107, 340, 429. W. T. 309
 Robson, R. 452
 Robyn, J. 333
 Robyns, J. W. 203
 Roche, J. 224
 Roe, M. 104
 Roeluck, M. 552
 Rogers, E. C. 225. M. 556

- Rohrs, J. H. 203
 Rolt, S. 334
 Romilly, F. 428.
 Lady G. 74
 Romney, J. 75
 Ronald, A. 530. B.
 R. 530
 Rooke, G. 448. T.
 105
 Roper, C. F. 656.
 Lady 528. Mrs.
 223
 Roscoe, W. 658
 Rose, H. 201. H.
 L. 227. J. L. 76.
 M. A. 333. P. 684
 Ross, A. 546. Capt.
 P. W. S. 203. E.
 339. H. L. 528.
 J. 557. Major-
 Gen. Sir P. 430.
 M. G. H. W. 73
 Rosse, C'tess of 429
 Rouse, R. 333
 Row, C. A. 74
 Rowland, J. H. 530
 Rowlatt, J. 225
 Rowles, Lt.-Col. J.
 109
 Rowley, A. C. 428.
 G. D. 76. dow.
 Lady S. E. 686
 Royds, C. 309. J.
 203, 528
 Rucker, N. 311
 Rudd, M. A. 74
 Rule, Lt. W. 680
 Rumbold, Lady 685
 Rumley, Lt.-Col. R.
 309
 Russell, C. 226, 229.
 C. A. 680. E. G.
 B. 430. H. 312,
 529. J. 431, 529.
 Lord W. 527. M.
 428. Miss E. 556.
 Mrs. G. 429. Mr.
 H. 227. S. H.
 311
 Rutherford, J. 201
 Rutson, W. 309
 Ruxton, F. W. 529
 Ryan, E. B. 558
 Ryder, C. E. I. 203.
 S. C. D. 528. S.
 L. 555
 Ryle, J. C. 530
 Ryves, A. T. 552
 St. Alban, F. 550
 St. Albyn, L. 309
 St. George, Mrs. C.
 551
 St. John, E. 549.
 Hon. S. M. 111.
 J. 76
 Salisbury, March'-
 ness of 656
 Salkeld, T. 309
 Salmonsens, F. 342
 Salter, J. 73. W.
 W. 225
 Sampson, T. 430
 Samuda, Mrs. 334
 Samuel, Miss A. 550
 Samuels, M. 108
 Sanders, B. 201. T.
 678
 Sanderson, Hon.
 Mrs. 74
 Sandford, H. W. 228
 Sandys, Mrs. 224
 Saner, S. 228
 Sanford, T. 223
 Sargeant, W. A. 227
 Sargent, J. 528
 Sasse, M. 447
 Saunders, C. E. 658.
 M. A. 680
 Sausmarez, H. de
 655
 Savary, Major W.
 T. 658
 Savery, H. O. 681
 Savile, Hon. Mrs.
 429
 Sayce, C. 450
 Saye and Sele, Lord
 74
 Sayers, T. 547
 Saywell, R. 447
 Scale, J. 686
 Scarborough, J. 104.
 Rt. Hon. A. M.
 C'tess of 680
 Schlippenbach and
 Skofde, O. Count
 202
 Schoales, J. W. 429
 Scholes, S. 312
 Schomberg, H. C. 452
 Schultz, F. 204
 Scoones, J. 451
 Scott, Lady A. 227.
 Capt. A. 428. C.
 E. 530. Hon.
 Mrs. C. G. 656.
 J. 222. J. S. B.
 558. L. B. 558.
 Lt.-Col. J. 110.
 M. 228. Mrs. J.
 S. D. 74. W. R. 657
 Scrivenor, A. L. 658
 Scudamore, E. 554.
 W. E. 108
 Seale, Lady 528
 Sealy, C. H. 431
 Seaton, E. J. 312
 Seaward, J. 75
 Seacombe, Lt. C. J.
 74
 Sedgwick, J. 528
 Sellar, W. Y. 656
 Sells, A. 431
 Selwin, H. J. 312
 Selwyn, E. 312, 430
 Senior, Mrs. N. J. 429
 Serrano, A. W. de 74
 Seton, A. 687. A.
 S. 431. Capt. A.
 655
 Sewell, B. 223. H.
 D. 428. M. 551
 Seymour, E. 201,
 338. Lady E. 656.
 Lord 527. Rear-
 Adm. Sir G. F. 527
 Shadwell, L. H. 106.
 Mrs. L. 74
 Shaen, H. L. 311
 Sharp, A. E. 529.
 Capt. R. P. 428.
 M. 430
 Sharples, A. 428
 Sharwood, S. 224
 Shaw, C. J. 311.
 H. A. 658. J. 523
 L. 338
 Sheen, E. 76
 Shelburne, Capt. H.
 Earl of 428
 Sheldon, S. 551
 Shelley, J. 527
 Shepherd, A. 557.
 F. 554. M. 312.
 Sheppard, Capt. W.
 C. 338. E. F. 557.
 J. 339. Miss S.
 680. T. 228. W. 658
 Sherwood, R. C. 335.
 R. M. 686
 Shillito, J. 453.
 Mrs. S. 228
 Shipley, S. 547
 Shirley, W. 683
 Shirreff, C. M. 311.
 P. P. 335
 Shore, G. 76
 Short, G. F. 225.
 S. S. 657
 Shuldham, W. A. 453
 Shuttleworth, E.
 312. J. P. K. 73.
 M. 431. Sir J.
 P. K. 201
 Sicklemore, A. C.
 450
 Siddons, Major H.
 455
 Sikes, T. 201
 Silva, B. 224
 Silver, H. 681
 Simcoe, E. P. 335
 Simmons, T. 686
 Simpkinson, J. N.
 204
 Simpson, A. W. 429.
 E. 657. K. 222.
 M. 110, 550, 556.
 M. A. 686. R. 528.
 S. 552
 Singer, A. E. 657.
 J. H. 311
 Sisson, J. S. 201.
 Mrs. 108
 Skene, Mrs. 229
 Skinner, R. 230
 Slack, M. 224
 Sladen, D. B. 74
 Slater, J. J. 685.
 T. 229
 Slatter, G. M. 528.
 W. 103
 Slee, W. F. 550
 Sleeman, E. 202
 Sligo, March'ness
 of 656
 Small, Miss C. 627
 Smallridge, Mrs. T.
 74
 Smart, M. 222
 Smee, S. 110
 Smelt, A. 340. Ma-
 jor-Gen. W. 527
 Smith, H. B. 529
 Smith, A. 230, 338.
 A. M. 685. A. W.
 W. 204. Capt. J.
 W. 73. Comm.
 T. 109, 655. C.
 W. 341. E. 75,
 109, 228, 554. E.
 A. E. 686. F. 201,
 223. H. 74, 448,
 685. H. A. 76.
 J. 225, 230, 334,
 553, 658. J. D.
 680. M. 110, 337,
 431, 687. Major
 M. W. 428. R.
 C. 527. R. J. 529.
 S. 109, 311, 549.
 T. M. 309. U.
 P. 109. V. 655.
 W. 334. W. L.
 D. 340
 Smyth, C. 529. J.
 530. H. E. 447.
 L. F. 431. T. C.
 310
 Smythe, H. R. 527.
 I. M. 683
 Smythies, C. 76
 Snell, A. 332. W.
 H. 309
 Solomon, E. 430
 Somerset, A. E. 530.
 Capt. C. H. 655.
 E. L. 657. Mrs.
 P. 74
 Somerville, Capt.

- the Rt. Hon. K. Sterry, B. 106
 Lord 201 Steuart, Lt. C. F. 556
 Sooler, J. 338 Stevens, J. 556. M.
 Sorsbie, B. 226 228. S. 555
 Soulby, M. 680 Stevenson, D. 657.
 Soulsby, M. 680 E. T. 311. M. L.
 Southall, H. 549 450. S. 105
 Southcomb, S. 107 Stewart, C. 553.
 Southey, R. 527 Capt. H. 309. D.
 Sowerby, G. 550 447. E. 652. J.
 Spackman, I. A. 223 310. J. M. 339.
 Sparrow, R. P. 430 R. 339. W. H. 530
 Spearing, W. 684 Stinton, J. 685. Mrs.
 Spearman, Capt. J. 551
 222 Stisted, Major H. W.
 Speke, W. 658 527
 Spencer, C. 449. Stock, J. 527. T. O.
 Comm. Hon. J. 105
 W. S. 73. E. 556. Stockdale, J. 529.
 H. 332. Hon. C. L. E. 658
 F. O. 310. Lt. Stokes, T. 309
 Col. Hon. G. A. 73. Stonard, S. 228
 W. F. 312 Stone, E. 336. H.
 Spicer, W. W. 203, 431. J. 452. T.
 656 548. W. 109
 Spiers, T. C. 449 Stonor, A. C. 201
 Spineto, di E. G. D. Stopford, Mrs. W.
 431 311. W. B. 309
 Spode, J. 309 Storer, A. 557
 Spong, M. B. 431 Stow, W. C. 204
 Spooner, E. 454 Stowell, S. 312
 Spranger, R. 547 Stracey, Capt. E. J.
 Stabback, T. 546 655
 Stackhouse, F. M. Strachan, A. J. 453
 105 Strahan, Mrs. W. 429
 Stafford, W. W. 686 Straith, Mrs. 227
 Stainton, N. 529 Straker, M. 202
 Stair, Mrs. S. 226 Strange, Comm. J.
 Standish, C. A. C. V. N. 527
 203 Streeten, H. T. 103
 Stanhope, E. C. 682 Stretton, W. W. 312
 M. W. 682 Strickland, C. W.
 Stanier, T. 548 530. F. 342
 Stanley, Capt. C. E. Stringfellow, T. 655
 341. C. M. 658 Strong, P. T. 104
 Stanser, R. B. 227, 335 Struth, Sir W. J. 338
 Stanton, C. 228. Strutt, Right Hon.
 Major 530 E. 309. W. T. 547
 Staples, J. 431 Stuart, H. 679. T.
 Stapleton, C. E. 107 105. T. B. 73
 Startin, W. 430 Sturch, W. J. 681
 Staunton, A. M. 684 Sturges, J. 449
 Stebbing, T. 658 Sturt, C. P. 430
 Steel, D. F. 312. G. Style, W. 331
 228. Mrs. T. 110 Suckling, M. A. 76.
 Steggall, W. C. 686 R. W. 73
 Stent, W. 229 Sugden, C. 312
 Stephan, H. 682 Sullivan, Lt. N. 76
 Stephen, J. 334. S. Sullivan, Capt. Sir
 201 C. 310
 Stephens, A. S. 75. Sumner, Mrs. J. M.
 E. M. 309. W. 682 429
 Stephenson, Miss M. Surtees, J. 342
 448. R. 309 Sutcliffe, E. 311. T.
 311
- Sutherland, J. 204. M. 225
 Sutton, L. A. C. 203. Major S. I. 339.
 Miss A. 682. Mrs. R. 656
 Swail, J. 685
 Swan, R. 312
 Sweetland, J. P. 529
 Swinson, G. 453
 Syddall, H. M. 529
 Syer, B. 102
 Symonds, M. 530
 Symons, Mrs. E. 102.
 Mrs. W. J. 429
 Syms, J. 222. M. C. 684
 Tabor, Capt. S. J. 340
 Tackle, J. 551
 Tait, Dr. A. C. 73
 Talbot, F. E. 431.
 Hon. W. W. C. 429. M. J. C. 74
 Talfourd, T. N. 309
 Tallmadge, J. 529
 Tancred, Lady 311
 Tanner, M. A. 225.
 Miss J. 110
 Tannock, R. 454
 Tarver, C. F. 658
 Tate, F. 527. W. 104
 Tatham, T. 678
 Tattnell, J. B. 455
 Taunton, Mrs. W. E. 74
 Taverner, J. 447
 Tawney, J. D. 224
 Taylor, A. 223. A. 684. E. 554. E. S. 658. G. T. 229.
 J. L. 75. Lt.-Col. W. 102. M. 230.
 Major T. J. 309.
 M. J. 204. P. A. 554. R. H. 431.
 W. 309. W. T. 341
 Tee, R. 76
 Temple, R. 430. W. J. 107
 Templeman, T. 340
 Templer, E. 553. H. 312. W. 559
 Tennant, G. 530.
 Lt.-Col. A. 73. R. 429
 Tennent, E. 685. R. B. 529
 Terry, A. 339. E. H. 76
 Tew, E. 201
 Thackeray, R. W. 204. R. W. 312
 Tharp, A. J. 202
 Thatcher, C. 75. F. 528
- Thellusson, C. S. A. 657
 Thelwall, Capt. J. B. 429
 Theobald, G. 657. W. 552
 Theodosius, T. 201
 Thomas, A. 76. A. H. C. 557. D. P. 310. G. 447. J. 224, 658. Miss J. 107. R. 557
 Thompson, C. 204, 312, 333. E. 528. G. H. 679. H. 548. J. 224. J. 431. J. H. 73.
 Lady 528. M. J. 202. P. 340. W. M. 222
 Thomson, A. 76. H. A. 76. W. S. 528
 Thorne, M. 550. W. 557
 Thornhill, B. 204.
 Major W. 76
 Thornton, D. 339. J. 204. R. 202. S. 332
 Thorogood, E. 448
 Thorold, A. W. 430. C. M. 451. J. P. 337
 Thorp, L. 529
 Thorpe, St. J. W. 76. W. 73. W. 310
 Thresher, W. 450
 Thring, J. W. 529
 Tibbits, P. 453
 Tidy, Major T. H. 309
 Tighe, H. U. 429
 Tiley, W. G. 75
 Tillard, R. 331
 Tinfing, Lt.-Col. W. F. 552
 Todd, J. 73, 202
 Tolfrey, E. 222
 Tollemache, J. 431
 Tomkinson, Mrs. 528
 Tomkyns, J. 221
 Toogood, J. J. 310
 Toomer, H. J. 431
 Toone, W. 104
 Topham, W. 428
 Tottenham, Capt. W. H. 309. C. H. 204. P. 223
 Totton, W. J. 331
 Towers, M. 557
 Towgood, S. 74
 Townsend, C. F. 74. J. H. 528. Mrs. H. 528. T. 338

- Tracey, A. 203. Mrs. 683
Traherne, E. 230
Trapp, Miss, 687
Trattle, J. K. 105
Travers, D. 530. J. 528, 656. J. O. 340
Treacy, Mrs. J. 449
Treleaven, S. 450
Trench, F. C. 431. F. E. 223
Trenchard, Mrs. H. L. S. D. 311
Treslove, A. 530
Trevelyan, Sir W. C. 309
Trevor, G. 74. G. 656
Triebner, H. E. 76
Trollope, Lady 202
Trotman, L. 338
Trotter, J. E. 681
Troughton, M. 204
Truefitt, L. 106
Tuam, Dean of, A. dau. of 529
Tuck, M. J. 312. T. 556
Tucker, Miss J. 448. S. J. 311
Tuder, Major 230
Tudor, Mrs. M. 226
Tufnell, C. D. 226
Tuite, E. 342
Tullamore, Lord 657
Tullet, R. 681
Tupper, Mrs. H. 202
Turnbull, J. 223
Turner, A. 454. C. 528. F. 204. H. P. 203. J. H. 656. M. 555. Major W. 229. M. E. 528. Mrs. E. 226
Turnor, Lady C. 429
Turquand, W. 105
Tweed, E. F. 106
Twigge, I. 449
Twining, R. 312
Twiss, A. W. 203
Twynam, G. 684
Tyeth, W. S. 335
Tyler, C. 309. H. F. 684. J. 428
Tyndale, A. B. 311
Tynte, Mrs. K. 528
Tyrrell, M. 229. M. 338
Tyssen, Lt. J. 527
Underwood, F. I. 223
Uniacke, M. 73
Unwin, S. H. 429
Upton, W. J. 656
Urmston, Sir J. B. 110
Urquhart, G. 343
Usborne, A. M. 109
Usher, J. 201
Usill, J. 682
Valpy, G. 73
Vandercom, I. F. 551
Vanhee, E. 528
Vansittart, Lt. C. A. 341. Mrs. 202
Vassall, Miss 226
Vatcher, Mrs. E. 225
Vaughan, Dr. 658. Lt. J. C. 558. M. A. 222. M. A. 335. S. D. 204. W. 681
Vavasour, C. 552. Hon. Mrs. 202
Vawser, R. 225
Veitch, H. 529. W. D. 310
Venables, J. L. W. 529
Venn, G. 683
Venour, W. A. 685
Verbeyst, M. 342
Verney, Sir H. 73
Vernon, Mrs. 687. Mr. P. 655. R. 655
Vessey, M. 109
Vicary, Miss S. 553
Vincent, G. 547
Vinter, R. 108
Vipan, B. 224. D. J. 108. J. 309
Visconti, Duke of 343
Vivet, F. C. 310
Von Langen, F. C. Baron 555
Voules, S. A. 529
Vowler, M. 75
Wace, T. 453
Waddilove, R. 557
Waddington, E. 203 Mrs. 337
Wade, J. 454
Wadmore, J. F. 75
Wailles, H. 557
Wainman, A. 334. Major 682. Mrs. 528
Wainwright, M. 109. E. 338. J. T. N. 73 Mr. 559
Wake, D. L. 225
Wakefield, A. 454. T. 75
Wakeman, M. 557
Waldo, E. 657
Wale, Capt. R. G. 204
Wales, W. 201
Walford, G. 550
Walker, C. A. 430. E. 73. G. W. 204.
H. H. 311. I. 309. J. E. 530. Mrs. 455. R. C. 546. R. E. 74. S. 546. S. A. 76
Wall, R. 201. T. 450.
Wallace, L. C. 334
Wallack, Mrs. E. 448
Waller, E. 335. H. G. 204
Wallis, Mrs. G. O. 202
Walls, J. 105
Walmisley, J. R. L. 309
Walter, M. L. 530. Mrs. J. 202
Walther, Baron, 342
Walton, W. H. 655
Ward, A. 450. C. 449. 551. Capt. J. 527. E. M. N. 204. J. R. 530. M. G. 203. Mrs. M. 556. S. M. 656. W. A. 657
Warden, F. 430
Wardour, E. 554
Wardrop, C. 448
Ware, E. M. 658. J. M. 431
Warr, G. W. 429
Warren, R. A. 529
Warrick, M. J. 337
Warriner, E. 338
Warwick, A. 227. Mrs. W. A. 202
Waterford, R. Lord Bp. of, 73
Waters, A. 108. T. J. 550
Wathen, F. M. 658
Watkin, J. W. S. 75
Watkins, C. 429. J. G. 309. H. T. 204
Watson, E. 430. J. 333. M. A. 658. Mrs. 551. Mrs. A. S. 333
Watton, W. 453
Watts, E. 76. G. 203. J. G. 338. Mrs. W. 429
Wauchope, A. 76
Waud, M. 450
Waudby, E. 337
Waugh, G. B. 309
Wawn, J. H. T. 685
Webb, D. 452. D. 556. G. 334. H. 312. Miss H. 110. R. 429
Webber, C. 548
Webster, A. R. 656.
B. D. 431. D. 530. F. F. 448. G. 550. H. 657. J. 337. M. 225. R. 450
Wedge, G. 108. W. 682
Weedon, J. 552
Weichsel, C. 552
Weightman, R. 429
Weir, Lt. T. J. 230
Welby, Miss 105
Welch, J. W. 309
Welford, G. 339
Wellesley, G. F. H. 203. Lt.-Col. 76
Welman, H. A. 75
Welsh, A. M. 333. Mrs. 448
Wemyss, Major-Gen. W. 527. and March, Rt. Hon. M. C'tess of, 339
Were, R. A. 76
West, A. H. 528. F. A. 204. J. B. 529
Western, T. B. 309
Westmacott, Mrs. R. 528
Westminster, Marq. of, 428
Westphal, Lady, 528
Weston, C. 556. J. J. W. 341. R. 311
Wetherall, Col. G. A. 527
Wetherell, T. 333
Wetton, L. 229
Whale, T. W. 311
Whalley, J. 454. L. 554. M. 554
Whannell, M. A. 333
Whately, C. 310. W. J. 429
Whatley, R. M. 682
Wheelton, M. 74
Whelan, O. 337
Wheldon, T. 335
Whichborne, G. F. 73
Whishaw, B. 530
Whitaker, E. 204
Whitechurch, Miss M. 222
White, C. H. 557. Col. H. L. W. 551. E. 450. F. M. 658. G. N. 107. H. 74. J. 73. J. P. 529. Mrs. 333. Mrs. F. 311. T. 226. T. H. 221. W. B. 108
Whitechurch, W. 552
Whitehead, A. 447. E. 201. F. J. G. 312. M. 431. T. C. 73

- Whitehurst, T. B. 429. W. R. 106
 Whitestone, P. B. 75
 Whitgreave, G. T. 74
 Whitlock, A. G. 556
 Whitmore, L. G. 312.
 W. F. 658
 Whittall, Miss, 559
 Whittington, R. 201
 Whittle, E. D. 312
 Whitworth, J. 201.
 P. 110
 Whytehead, W. 339
 Wickens, A. 339
 Wickham, A. 453
 Widdison, E. 657
 Wightman, J. 656
 Wightwick, J. N. 203
 Wigglesworth, T. 680
 Wigney, C. W. 341
 Wilberforce, Mrs.
 W. 656
 Wilbraham, Hon.
 Mrs. E. B. 656
 Wild, W. 552
 Wildbore, C. 201
 Wilder, Capt. G. 311.
 J. Mc M. 656
 Wildey, Lt. J. 554
 Wilkie, R. B. 343
 Wilkins, H. 341. T.
 225
 Wilkinson, C. 547.
 E. 529. N. 447. E.
 S. 336. G. P. 204.
 J. B. 529. J. J.
 201. W. 528
 Wilks, M. 684
 Willcock, J. H. 73
 Willcox, J. 527
 Willes, J. S. 655
 Willett, H. R. 309
 Willey, J. 310
 Williams, Lady, A.
 204. D. 528. D. A.
 310. E. 221. E.
 551. E. A. P. 685.
 E. L. 453. H. 310.
 J. 429. 547. 683.
 J. K. 103. L. G. 76.
 M. 529. M. E. 682.
 Miss 76. M. L. 76.
 Mrs. T. 230. R.
 102. 202. R. W.
 312. T. 528. W.
 201. B. 528. W.
 W. 528
 Williamson, G. 448.
 J. W. 685. M. M.
 76. R. 528
 Willis, J. 107. J. R.
 337. M. 684. Mrs.
 E. C. 106
 Willshire, S. M. 530
 Wilmot, P. 75
 Wilson, B. H. 74.
 E. R. H. 530. F.
 311. H. B. 528. H.
 W. 223. J. 335.
 449. 455. Lt.-Col.
 B. F. D. 73. M. 108.
 682. R. 76
 Wiltshire, R. 105
 Winbolt, H. 547
 Winchelsea and Not-
 tingham, Earl of,
 75
 Windham, Mrs. 202
 Windsor, Dean of,
 F. C. dau. of, 204
 Windus, J. I. 107.
 W. E. 75
 Wing, C. S. 453
 Wingrove, M. A. 447
 Winkworth, S. 230
 Winn, P. A. 230
 Winniett, Sir W. 201
 Winnington, E. 311
 Winstanley, T. 334
 Winter, G. 551
 Winterton, C'tess,
 528
 Winton, W. H. 312
 Winwood, T. H. 203
 Wise, H. 446
 Wiseman, Comm.
 Sir W. S. 309
 Witts, M. 683
 Wodehouse, A. 528
 Wollaston, C. H. 678.
 F. H. 103, 227
 Wollett, H. 311
 Wolley, C. 657. E.
 333
 Wood, C. 452. C. J.
 680. E. 551. F.
 226. H. 446, 657.
 J. 73, 226. J. 73,
 226. J. R. 312.
 M. 680. Mrs. S.
 683. R. 448
 Woodbridge, E. H.
 558
 Woodburn, Mrs. 202
 Woodford, E. 309.
 311. W. L. 203
 Woodhouse, J. 312
 Woodley, J. 107
 Woodward, R. 227
 Woolcock, Lt. W.
 310
 Wooley, T. 687
 Wordsworth, M. 335
 Wormald, J. 557
 Worship, J. L. 76
 Wortham, E. M. P.
 336. Mrs. 202.
 Worthington, J.
 555. T. 338
 Wright, C. 528. D.
 73. E. J. 556. J.
 656. J. N. 337. Lt.-
 Col. C. 108. M.
 312. Mrs. E. 429.
 R. 548, 681. S.
 342. T. 204. W.
 552. W. A. G. 529
 Wrigley, B. 454
 Wroughton, Major
 R. 558
 Wyatt, A. H. 75. C.
 108. R. H. 76.
 Sir M. 428. W. 110
 Wyburn, M. E. 75
 Wyburn, J. 686
 Wylle, M. 341
 Wylls, Mrs. W. 429
 Wynch, S. A. L. 75
 Wyndham, C. 687.
 Capt. W. 428. C.
 H. 428. J. 74
 Wynn, Lady 229
 Wynne, Lady A. 111
 Wynyard, Mrs. H. B.
 J. 74
 Yard, T. 429
 Yates, H. S. 657
 Yeadon, F. E. 74
 Yeates, H. 529
 Yeo, W. A. 309
 Yeoman, H. W. 429
 Young, A. 685. C.
 M. 430. E. 552.
 F. G. 203. H. T.
 201. Lt.-Col. 312.
 Mrs. C. B. 429. S.
 226, 550. W. 684
 Younghusband, R.
 R. 203
 Zillwood, A. 451

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